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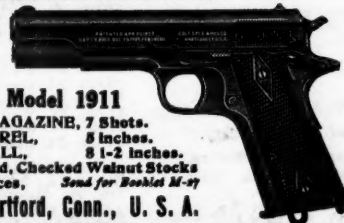
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Assistant Secretary of War—Henry S. Breckinridge.  
Chief of Staff—Brig. Gen. Hugh L. Scott, U.S.A.

#### Department and Division Commands.

Eastern Department.—Hqrs., Governors Island, N.Y. Major Gen. Leonard Wood.

1st Division.—Hqrs., Governors Island, N.Y.

North Atlantic Coast Artillery District.—Hqrs., Fort Totten, N.Y. Col. John V. White.

South Atlantic Coast Artillery District.—Hqrs., Charleston, S.C. Col. Frederick S. Strong.

1st Brigade.—Hqrs., Albany, N.Y. Col. William A. Mann.

8d Inf.

Central Department.—Hqrs., Chicago, Ill. Col. Daniel A. Frederick, Infantry, in temporary command.

8d Cavalry Brigade.—Hqrs., Ft. Riley, Kas.

2d Division.—Hqrs., Texas City, Texas. Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell. Col. D. A. Frederick in temporary command.

4th Brigade.—Hqrs., Texas City, Texas. Brig. Gen. Hunter Liggett.

5th Brigade.—Major Gen. Frederick Funston.

6th Brigade.—Hqrs., Texas City, Texas. Brig. Gen. Thomas F. Davis.

Southern Department.—Hqrs., Fort Sam Houston, Texas. Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss.

Cavalry Division.—Hqrs., San Antonio, Texas. Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss.

1st Cavalry Brigade.—Hqrs., Fort Sam Houston, Texas. Brig. Gen. James Parker.

2d Cavalry Brigade.—Hqrs., Douglas, Ariz. Col. Charles A. P. Hatfield, Cav.

2d Brigade.—Hqrs., Laredo, Texas. Brig. Gen. Robert K. Evans.

8th Brigade.—Hqrs., El Paso, Texas. Brig. Gen. John J. Pershing.

Western Department.—Hqrs., San Francisco, Cal. Major Gen. Arthur Murray.

3d Division.—Hqrs., San Francisco, Cal. Major Gen. Arthur Murray.

Pacific Coast Artillery District.—Fort Miley, Cal. Brig. Gen. John P. Wesser.

7th Brigade.—Hqrs., Vancouver Barracks, Wash. Brig. Gen. George Bell, Jr.

Philippine Department.—Hqrs., Manila, P.I. Major Gen. Thomas H. Barry.

Hawaiian Department.—Hqrs., Honolulu, Oahu, H.T. Major Gen. William H. Carter.

1st Hawaiian Brigade.—Hqrs., Honolulu, Oahu, H.T.

### ENGINEERS.

Band and Cos. A, B, C and D, Washington Bks., D.C.; K and L in Philippines, at Ft. Mills, Corregidor Island—address Manila, P.I.—arrived Feb. 4, 1912; E, G, H and M, Texas City, Texas; F, Vancouver Barracks, Wash.; I, Ft. Shafter, H.T.

### SIGNAL CORPS COMPANIES.

Headquarters, Washington, D.C.; A, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; B, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas; D and H, Texas City, Texas; C, Valdez, Alaska; I, Ft. Bliss, Texas; E, Ft. Shafter, H.T.—arrived June 1, 1913; M, Ft. Mason, Cal.; F, Cuartel de Infanteria, Manila, P.I.; L, Ft. William McKinley, Rizal, P.I.—address Manila—arrived Nov. 2, 1910; G, Ft. Wood, N.Y.; K, Ft. Gibbon, Alaska; A, I and L are field companies.

### FIELD HOSPITALS AND AMBULANCE COMPANIES.

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### CAVALRY.

1st Cav.—Hqrs., C, E, F, G, H, I and Machine-gun Platoon, Presidio of Monterey, Cal.; A and K, Calexico, Cal.; B, D and L, San Ysidro, Cal.; M, Tecate, Cal.

2d Cav.—Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.  
3d Cav.—Hqrs. and E, F, G and H, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas; A, B, C, D and Machine-gun Troop, Brownsville, Texas; I, Ft. Ringgold, Texas; L, Sam Fordyce, Texas; K and M, Mission, Texas.

4th Cav.—Entire regiment at Schofield Barracks, H.T.—arrived at Honolulu in January, 1913.

5th Cav.—Hqrs. and Troops I, K, L and M, Ft. Myer, Va.; Troops A, B, C, D and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.; Troops E, F, G and H, Walsenburg, Colo.

6th Cav.—Entire regiment at Texas City, Texas.

7th Cav.—Entire regiment in Philippines, at Fort William McKinley, Rizal—address Manila, P.I. Hqrs. arrived Dec. 30, 1910. Regiment is permanently stationed in P.I.

8th Cav.—Entire regiment in Philippines, at Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga—address Manila, P.I. Hqrs. arrived Dec. 30, 1910. Regiment is permanently stationed in P.I.

9th Cav. (colored).—Hqrs. and Troops A, B, C, D, E, G, H and Machine-gun Platoon, Naco, Ariz.; F and K, Douglas, Ariz.; I, Laing's Ranch, N. Mex.; L, Alamo Hueco, N. Mex.; M, Hachita, N. Mex.

10th Cav. (colored).—Hqrs., Machine-gun Troop, B, C, D, G, H, K and M, in field at Naco, Ariz.; Troops A, F, I and band, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; Troop E, Nogales, Ariz. (Permanent station of all above Ft. Huachuca.) Troop L, Ft. Apache, Ariz.

11th Cav.—Hqrs. and Troops A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Trinidad, Colo.; I, K, L and M, Ludlow, Colo.

12th Cav.—Hqrs. and band, Fort Robinson, Neb.; Troops A and B, Harlingen, Tex.; C, Mercedes, Tex.; D, Dana, Tex. The 2d and 3d Squadrons on duty in Colorado strike zone since May, 1914. Troops E, F, G, H, I, L and M, Canon City, Colo.; K, Ft. Meade, S.D.

13th Cav.—On patrol duty on Mexican border. Hqrs. and entire regiment at Columbus, N. Mex.—except Troops A and C, at Douglas, Ariz.; I at Fort Riley, Kas.

14th Cav.—On border patrol duty. Hqrs. and A, B, E, H and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Clark, Tex.; D and F, Camp Eagle Pass, Tex.; C and G, Del Rio, Tex.; I, K, L and M, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.

15th Cav.—Hqrs., Troops I, K, L, M and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Bliss, Tex.; A, Glint, Tex.; B, Sierra Blanca, Tex.; C, Ft. Hancock, Tex.; D, Fabens, Tex.; E and G, Marfa, Tex.; F, Alpine, Tex.; H, Presidio, Tex.

### FIELD ARTILLERY.

1st Field Art. (Light).—Entire regiment at Schofield Bks., Honolulu, H.T. Hqrs. arrived in November, 1910.

2d Field Art. (Mountain).—Entire regiment in Philippines—address Manila, P.I. Hqrs. arrived Aug. 3, 1913; Hqrs., D, E and F, Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga; Batteries A, B, C and D, Ft. William McKinley, Rizal.

3d Field Art. (Light).—Hqrs. and A, B and C, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas; D, E and F, Ft. Myer, Va.

4th Field Art. (Mountain).—Entire regiment at Texas City, Texas.

5th Field Art. (Siege).—Entire regiment at Ft. Sill, Okla.

6th Field Art. (Horse).—Hqrs. and Batteries A, B and C, Camp Ft. Bliss, Texas; D, Brownsville, Texas; E, Laredo, Texas; F, Eagle Pass, Texas.

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3d. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.

4th. Ft. Mott, N.J.

5th. Ft. Williams, Me.

6th. Ft. Monroe, Va.

7th. Ft. Banks, Mass.

8th. Ft. McKinley, Me.

9th. Ft. Warren, Mass.

10th. Ft. De Russy, Honolulu, H.T. Arrived January, 1913.

11th. Ft. Mills, Corregidor Island, P.I. Arrived Oct. 4, 1910.

12th. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.

13th. Ft. Miley, Cal.

14th. Ft. Greble, R.I.

15th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.

16th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.

17th. Ft. Washington, Md.

18th. Ft. Mills, Corregidor Island, P.I. Arrived Oct. 4, 1910.

19th. Ft. Caswell, N.C.

20th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.

21st. Ft. Sherman, C.Z.

22d. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.

23d. Ft. Wint, Grande Island, P.I. Arrived April 1, 1911.

24th. Ft. Preble, Me.

25th. Ft. Miley, Cal.

26th. Ft. Flagler, Wash.

27th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.

28th. Ft. Rosecrans, Cal.

29th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.

30th. Ft. Worden, Wash.

31st. Ft. Caswell, N.C.

32d. Ft. Baker, Cal.

Company and Station.

33d. Ft. Columbia, Wash.

34th. Ft. Stevens, Ore.

35th. Ft. Monroe, Va.

36th. Ft. Mott, N.J.

37th. Ft. McKinley, Me.

38th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.

39th. On duty as Infantry at Brownsville, Texas.

40th. Ft. Howard, Md.

41st. Ft. Monroe, Va.

42d. Ft. Mills, Corregidor Island, P.I. Arrived Oct. 4, 1910.

43d. Ft. Terry, N.Y.

44th. Ft. Sherman, Canal Zone.

45th. Ft. Grant, Canal Zone.

46th. Ft. Strong, Mass.

47th. Ft. Hunt, Va.

48th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.

49th. Ft. Williams, Me.

50th. Ft. Levett, Me.

51st. Ft. McKinley, Me.

52d. Ft. Rodman, Mass.

53d. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.

54th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.

55th. Ft. De Russy, Honolulu, H.T. Arrived May, 1913.

56th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.

57th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.

58th. Ft. Monroe, Va.

59th. Ft. Andrews, Mass.

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63d. Ft. Worden, Wash.

64th. Ft. Baker, Cal.

65th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.

66th. Ft. Barry, Cal.

67th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.

68th. Ft. Kamehameha, H.T.

Arrived January 1913.

69th. Ft. Monroe, Va.

70th. Ft. Mills, Corregidor Island, P.I. Arrived March 31, 1912.

71st. Ft. Casey, Wash.

72d. Ft. Screven, Ga.

73d. Ft. Monroe, Va.

74th. Ft. Screven, Ga.

75th. Ft. Kamehameha, H.T. Arrived January, 1913.

76th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.

77th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.

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83d. Ft. Strong, Mass.

84th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.

85th. Ft. Casey, Wash.

86th. Ft. Mills, Corregidor Island, P.I. Arrived March 4, 1914.

87th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.

88th. Ft. Terry, N.Y.

89th. Ft. Williams, Me.

90th. Ft. Mills, Corregidor Island, P.I. Arrived April 1, 1911.

91st. Jackson Bks., La.; to sail from San Francisco January, 1915, for Honolulu, H.T.

92d. Ft. Flagler, Wash.

93d. Ft. Stevens, Ore.

94th. Ft. Flagler, Wash.

95th. Ft. Mills, Corregidor Island, P.I. Arrived April 1, 1911.

96th. Ft. Revere, Mass.

97th. Ft. Adams, R.I.

98th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.

99th. Ft. Mills, Corregidor Island, P.I. Arrived Dec. 3, 1913.

100th. Ft. Terry, N.Y.

101st. Ft. Totten, N.Y.

102d. Ft. Adams, R.I.

103d. Ft. Howard, Md.

104th. Ft. Armstrong, H.T. Arrived June 1, 1913.

105th. Ft. Ruger, H.T. Arrived July, 1908.

106th. Ft. Worden, Wash.

107th. Ft. Preble, Me.

108th. Ft. Worden, Wash.

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**ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.**

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**THE MONROE DOCTRINE.**

The heavy burden which the United States has assumed in laying down and sustaining the Monroe Doctrine without an adequate military establishment is explained by Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart, professor of government in Harvard University, in the Infantry Journal. He believes that the difficulty of reconciling the Monroe Doctrine with international law disappears when it is treated as a principle of national defense and advantage, not based or dependent upon international law. It is undeniable that the ninety-eight millions of the United States are far superior in physical power to the eighty millions of Latin-Americans. The present-day Monroe Doctrine is a fair notice to Europe that as a matter of permanent national policy the United States will not admit the participation of European Powers in American controversies. The same principle under a different name applies to Asiatic Powers; any attempt, for example, of Japan to obtain a permanent foothold on the Pacific coast would be opposed simply because we do not like to have other people get a footing on American coasts. Such a doctrine is harsh, one-sided and difficult to reconcile with itself, but it is apparently the principle adopted by the United States. Whatever it once was, the present Monroe Doctrine now pays little attention to the wishes of Latin-American neighbors. The United States Government has never by treaty committed itself to the Drago Doctrine, and it overrides remonstrances of small Powers. On the other hand, the doctrine includes as its logical outcome the right and duty of policing America whenever a European Power has in our judgment a just complaint; and, further, the right to prevent trouble by acting without the request of any European Power. It includes the authority to make treaties with temporary and irresponsible despots for the financial control of their country. The Monroe Doctrine, to which the American people seem to have committed themselves, involves great contradictions and internal strains. Its fundamental idea is that European nations shall not acquire power in America; they shall have no new colonies; shall not even transfer colonies among themselves; shall have no coaling stations; no protectorates; no share in international highways and enterprises. On the other side the American Powers shall be kept in order against their will; and that without any promise that their territory shall be sacred against the United States. Our Government undertakes to exclude European influences in America, while carrying American influences to the ends of the world. This heavy load is to be carried by moral suasion and occasional naval pressure, without the burden of a military establishment or an Army adequate to protect even from a small war.

One question that intrudes is to what extent our acceptance of the mediatory services of Argentina, Brazil and Chile in a matter dealing wholly with North America as in the case of Mexico obligates us to defer to the wishes of South American nations in matters pertaining wholly to South American affairs. In other words, does not the acceptance of the offer of mediation at once change the character of the Monroe Doctrine in the way desired by those who have been challenging the right of the United States to be the dominant Power on this hemisphere? Does the A B C Mexican mediation make it impossible for the United States ever again to claim the right to assert the Monroe Doctrine as applicable to any South American country? Suppose some future arrangement by a South American republic with a European or Asiatic nation which would contravene the principles of the present Monroe Doctrine. Could the United States, after having admitted the South American

nations into a conference for the adjustment of the affairs of the United States with a neighboring republic, logically protest against the carrying out of the agreement with the European or Asiatic Power? Making the possibility more specific, the case may be imagined of Colombia in the next few years concluding a convention with Japan permitting that country to construct a canal from the Pacific to the Atlantic via the Atrato River route. If the United States should declare such a convention to be contrary to the Monroe Doctrine and demand its revocation, would Colombia be within its rights if it replied: "You were glad to avail yourself of the diplomatic services of three South American countries in a North American matter. Now we shall insist that the question whether this concession shall be made by us shall be left to the decision of South American republics or that all the republics of the Western Hemisphere shall be called into a conference with the United States to pass upon this concession." The great demand of late that the republics of South America shall be admitted into a pact of American republics is taken by some to mean that, if the demand be granted, the United States, instead of being the dominant nation in this hemisphere, on this continent, will sink to the position of only one of a number of republics. In such a pact the voice of Peru, Bolivia, Ecuador, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Honduras or any other Latin-American republic would be as potent as that of the mighty American Republic. In previous issues we have pointed out that the most objection to the Doctrine has come from those who desire the disarmament of the United States and who find in the Monroe Doctrine an important obstacle, in that it furnishes so strong a reason for a powerful military establishment.

**LESSON OF EARL ROBERTS'S DEATH.**

Glorious as was the death of Field Marshal Lord Roberts among the soldiers he loved and within sound of the cannon, there can be little doubt that his last days were shadowed by the regret that his country had not listened to his first appeal years ago for universal military service in the British Empire. The honors which the British people have been ready to bestow upon the Field Marshal dead, we are sure he would gladly wave aside, could he do so, if only in exchange for a national determination to make compulsory military training the future rule of British life. Even at the advanced age at which he died his mind was clear enough for him to realize how voluntary service has failed in this great crisis of his country and in what a different position the Empire would be if her system of training her young men had been as general and efficient as that either of France or Germany.

Whatever may be the ultimate result, there can be no doubt that the volunteer system has been a factor for evil rather than good. It cannot but aid in prolonging the war. It will be months before Great Britain can put into the field all her military possibilities in the form of volunteers that can be drawn from a population of forty millions. But this prolongation will mean thousands of lives and millions, if not billions, of expense. If the British government at the opening of the war could have called upon a nation in arms as the French were able to do, it would have had at the beginning of the struggle precisely what it will have months from now, when the volunteers are drilled and equipped. We said "precisely." We should qualify that term, for it is impossible for men coming from a purely commercial country, where military training is something to be undertaken only by the professional soldier, to become good soldiers as quickly as those drawn from a country where military service is considered as much a part of a youth's education as his attendance at school. The men who have been with the colors in their obligatory term of service have already had the military experience which the volunteer lacks. They endure the life of the barracks for months; they go through the arduous labors of peace maneuvers; they suffer loss of daily communion with members of their families. Every day they are called on to make sacrifices until at the end of their service when they go into the reserve, their natures have felt the chastening influence of those months of self-denial. In later years when called upon to go to the colors for the nation's defense, they know before they take up again the army rifle just what is ahead of them; not, perhaps, all the awful things that come in war's train, but they have already learned the solemnity and the so-called monotony of the soldier's life. Hence they do not have to pass through that period of disenchantment which does so much to take the fighting edge off the most enthusiastic volunteer, and to that extent they must make the better soldier.

Fitting as it was that Lord Roberts should die among fighting men, no doubt the end of his life would have been made happier, if he could have breathed his last in his country at peace with all the world, but at the same time possessing a system of military training that would have assured her ability to call upon all her sons at once to defend her and would have made unnecessary those long months of agonized expectancy that every brave people must go through as they watch the feverish hasty construction of an improvised army out of raw material, without knowing whether it will "make good" or whether the delay in getting it under motion has not militated against its chance to be a factor in determining the final result. The lesson in the life of Lord Roberts is that he lived to see the wisdom of his counsel confirmed by the unanswerable logic of facts and to

know that the great English nation had come through blood and anguish to a realization of the truth that Nelson's signal, "England expects every man to do his duty," is militarily applicable not only in time of war, but in the days of peace.

We noticed last week the suggestion of Judge George C. Holt that the United States should protest against alleged violations of the conventions of The Hague by Germany. Judge Holt might get some light on the value of governmental protests by reading the speech of Senator Tommaso Tittoni, the Italian Foreign Affairs Minister, at the sittings of the Chamber of Deputies June 4-5, 1908. The matter then before the Italian Parliament was the taking over of Bosnia and Herzegovina by Austria. Addressing the members of the Chamber, Senator Tittoni said: "Could Italy protest, as many have suggested? I do not think so. The protest to be serious and efficient should have been accompanied by the determination of enforcing it with coercive measures should it have passed unheeded. These are the only protests which have any importance and the only ones which are worthy a great nation. But I have heard no one suggest that we should have recourse to those means, and events have shown that had we done so we should have been alone." Any protest that the United States might make in re Belgium would be so much wasted air unless it were accompanied, as the Italian statesman suggested, by coercive means. But there is something else to be considered in the matter of protests. A government weakens its prestige by blustering around among the nations with protests that are not a prelude to coercion. It is easier to establish the reputation of a "bluffer" than it is to live it down. The speech of Senator Tittoni can be found in "Italy's Foreign and Colonial Policy," just published by Smith, Elder and Company, London, page 126.

In reply to the protest of Germany against the attitude of England and France in respect to contraband and to the Declaration of London relative to the law of naval warfare, the United States Government has said in effect that it does not consider the Declaration of London as binding, in view of the fact that some of the belligerent Powers involved in the present war did not care to ratify the Declaration without material modifications, and as a consequence the Washington Government withdrew its suggestion made at the beginning of the war that the Declaration serve as a code of law for naval warfare. The United States reply also stated that in any controversy arising over questions of contraband and other points covered by the Declaration it would rest the American position on our rights under international law as interpreted by traditional American policy up to the time that the London Declaration was signed in 1909. This position of the United States means practically that the Declaration has joined the numberless other agreements and conventions that have been relegated to the waste basket, and that the plan for the creation of an international prize court under The Hague conventions of 1907 has been indefinitely postponed. The leading nations would not set up this prize court until a code of rules for the guidance of the court was established. The London Declaration was expected to supply this code, but now the whole thing has been tossed aside.

The London Post thus discourses on the Tennessee incident: "Of little moment in itself, it served to illustrate how necessary it is that a neutral power should possess sufficient naval force adequately to enforce neutral rights. Advocates of disarmament in this country before the war—since it began they have preserved a certain reticence—used to argue that because in any future war Great Britain would be neutral she could safely reduce her fleet, but apart from the fact that it is not always possible to remain neutral, since in practice war can be forced upon any country, it remains true that a neutral power is charged with the protection of its subjects, and the only effective protection must ultimately consist in an armed force on the sea and land. A battleship, for instance, commands a good deal more respect than a gunboat."

The Brooklyn Eagle finds it difficult to reconcile the statement of Captain Decker that the firing of the Turks upon the launch of the Tennessee was an "unfriendly" act with his further statement that it was not a "hostile" act. The distinction is clear to one accustomed to international usage. When Cushing at the time of the Virginius affair, interviewed the Governor of Santiago, Cuba, he refused to grasp the hand that was extended to him in greeting and left the outstretched arm of the Governor in the air while his own hand was thrust behind his back. That was clearly an "unfriendly" act, but it was not as "hostile," as the firing upon the palace of the Governor, which Cushing threatened, would have been.

Congress appropriated at its last session \$1,116,118,138 for the current fiscal year, against \$1,098,678,788 for the last fiscal year, according to the final computation announced by the Appropriations Committee of Congress. In addition, contracts were authorized, subject to further appropriations aggregating \$40,333,000, and including \$600,000 for fortifications, \$38,350,000 for the Navy, \$810,000 under the Sundry Civil Act and \$573,000 for public buildings.



The Hon. Perry Belmont, who, as chairman of the delegation from the Navy League to the National Democratic Convention at Baltimore, of which he was a member, secured the platform declaration in favor of a council of national defense, has recently returned to Washington from abroad, and at the request of the League executive committee has issued the following statement: "The most obvious lesson of conditions in Europe is that it is dangerous to any country for its government to indulge in the spirit of prophecy and to act upon the theory that the terrors of warfare must result in the abolishment of all wars. England, for instance, probably on account of her geographical position, did not prepare for a continental war. Lord Haldane had said, 'We must prepare for the reasonably probable (meaning peace), rather than for the logically possible (meaning war).' Had the government heeded the warnings of Field Marshal Roberts and other military experts there undoubtedly would have been a great saving of English lives. Many, including Austen Chamberlain, are now convinced that had England been ready to land a well equipped army of half a million trained men upon the Continent there would have been no war. It is fortunate that the Democratic party at Baltimore declared in favor of a council of national defense, thereby committing itself to the consideration of a subject now demanding attention, nor can it be assumed that the obligation then entered into is to be regarded as a mere scrap of paper. The present Congress has undertaken legislation requiring time and legislative labor of the most exacting nature. The construction of a body such as a council of national defense, to be composed of legislative and executive officers, including military and naval experts, having jurisdiction of the subject of national defense, is of comparatively easy accomplishment. It would conform to the growing tendency of a closer official intercourse between the executive and legislative branches of the Government, and would bring about in a prompt, effective and non-partisan manner a thorough and needed investigation of our present condition of national defense. A continuity of policy, thus inaugurated, would promote economies that are otherwise impossible, and create an increased efficiency in our naval and military establishments."

We note in the letter of Charles Francis Adams, of Boston, to Lord Newton on the present war, which is reprinted in the London Spectator, that Mr. Adams refers to "my friend Gen. James H. Wilson, who commanded the American contingent in China," at the time of the Boxer rebellion. Mr. Adams, who is usually very accurate in his historical comment overlooks the fact that the American contingent in China at that time was under command of Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, who died a few weeks ago. General Wilson was subordinate to General Chaffee. Mr. Adams will find in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of April 27, 1901, page 852, a description of General Wilson's position in that campaign for the relief of the besieged legation. When he was in command of the Department of Matanzas and Santa Clara, Cuba, in July, 1900, General Wilson was appointed second in command of the expeditionary corps despatched to China under General Chaffee, and was assigned to the command of the sections of both the Tartar and Chinese cities occupied by the American troops. He commanded the successful joint expedition of American and British soldiers against the Boxers at the Eight Temples. At the time of the Chinese outbreak General Wilson was the only general officer of our Army who had traveled extensively in China or studied its civil and military resources. Hence his services were more than ordinarily valuable. While saying in his report that he believed the rank and file of the United States Army were superior in intelligence and fighting capacity to the soldiers of any other modern army, General Wilson expressed the opinion that our soldiers might profit by the example of both the Japanese and Germans as to "sobriety, smartness and the details of discipline, both in camp and on the march." Mr. Adams in his letter to Lord Newton draws the following comparison between the present day yarns in the United States about war's atrocities and the stories current in our Civil War: "The most ridiculous stories are prevalent of 'barbarisms,' violations of every rule of humanity on one side and the habitual digging out of the eyes of wounded Prussians by Belgian women on the other. The stuff which in this respect now fills our papers recalls to me strongly our own experiences fifty years ago, when in England it was widely asserted that we had carried the severities of warfare back to the days of Tilly and Wallenstein, and that the events in daily occurrence in America 'simply staggered humanity.'"

In his "True Ulysses S. Grant," Brig. Gen. Charles King, U.S.V., makes an observation which has a peculiar appositeness at this time when American troops have been in Vera Cruz and when for days the ships of the U.S. Navy have blockaded that port. Senator Sumner as the basis of the treaty of Washington in 1871, between the United States and Great Britain, proposed and insisted upon by him, demanded the "withdrawal of the British flag from this hemisphere, including the provinces and islands." Had Sumner prevailed, one can imagine what England would have replied to any such proposal. General Grant, who had just come through one great war, was opposed to any such treaty stipulation. Sumner was the eloquent Senator from Massachusetts and on July 4, 1845, had delivered one of the most notable addresses of his career, entitled, "The True Grandeur of Nations." In this he extolled the beauties of peace and decried military armaments and the military virtues. This address long has been a sort of gospel for the pacifists, yet in his anger against England for her part in the Alabama depredations Sumner was willing to plunge this country into a war for the sake of retaliation, a war largely, if not wholly, prevented by that man of war, General Grant. Commenting on the inconsistency of so ardent a peace advocate as Sumner demanding the removal of the British flag, General King dryly remarks: "It is singular that the apostle of peace in our country is sometimes the author of a policy which can result only in war." Several years ago, it will be remembered, the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL called attention to the danger of adopting a policy of vacillation toward the Mexicans and predicted that a weak-kneed attitude on our part would only eventually necessitate our putting troops into Mexico. In the long run it has been a policy of military firmness that has been necessary, in spite of all the high talk about peace and the ability of this country to bring about the elimination of Huerta with-

out armed intervention. Attention was first called to the inconsistent action of Charles Sumner in the matter of the Alabama claims in Church's "Life of Grant," published fifteen years ago, page 394.

The adoption of prohibition as the rule of the Empire of the Czar extending over a population of 150,000,000 is ascribed to the persistent, and finally successful efforts of one man, Michael D. Tchelischeff, a peasant by birth, a house painter by profession, once mayor of the city of Samara and now a millionaire. Physically he is a giant, standing over six feet four inches in his stocking feet and of powerful build. He is fifty-five years old, but looks much younger. After great persistence he obtained an interview with the Emperor Nicholas, who received him with great kindness and showed an active interest in his work which bore fruit later. Mobilization precipitated the final adoption of an order forbidding the use of alcoholic drinks except in clubs and first class restaurants. As millions of rubles have been obtained annually by the government monopoly of the sale of vodka it becomes a serious question how the deficiency in the revenue resulting from prohibition is to be made good. Prohibition in Russia under the rule of a Czar means prohibition and not as in this country the encouragement of the practice of secret drinking and the sale of liquors having a very high percentage of alcohol to those professing total abstinence. As to Russia the nation, according to a report from Petrograd in the New York Tribune, "the nation has been compelled, virtually overnight, to abandon its enormous daily consumption of vodka, a liquor that is almost pure alcohol, and become abstemious to the extent of letting no liquor pass its lips."

In the case of an enlisted man at Fort Shafter, H.T., sentenced to dishonorable discharge, forfeiture of pay and confinement for one year and three months, on a finding of guilty of violation of the 17th Article of War, sale and loss of articles of uniform, the reviewing authority disapproves the findings and sentence, saying: "The court erred in permitting the judge advocate, against the objection of the accused, to introduce in evidence the confession of the accused made to an officer and a non-commissioned officer of the company to which he was attached, when it was proved that the accused had not been warned of his legal rights at the time. Even were the confession admissible in evidence as to the first specification, an extra-judicial confession is insufficient to warrant a conviction in the absence of independent proof of the *corpus delicti*. The judge advocate attempted to prove the loss through neglect of certain articles by placing a non-commissioned officer upon the stand who testified that he had checked a part of the clothing of the accused and then added this to what another non-commissioned officer had told him he had found. The latter was hearsay evidence and inadmissible. The admission of the accused that he had lost the articles was unaccompanied by any statement that they were lost through neglect, and a finding of guilty of that specification was unwarranted."

Whatever disposition may be made of the shipping bill, the International Marine Engineering is heartily in favor of the establishment of a special naval reserve in which the officers and men shall receive suitable pay and rank from the Government in return for their services. "If such a measure," it says, "were made applicable to all foreign-going ships in the American merchant marine, it would not be long before a strong and efficient body of men, thoroughly experienced in the handling of ocean-going vessels, would be available as a most valuable adjunct to the U.S. Navy. At the same time, the payment of the comparatively small sums of money for this purpose by the Government would enable American ship owners to place more ships in the foreign-carrying trade, and as a consequence a large part of the immense sums that are now paid annually to foreign ship owners for carrying overseas freight would be kept at home. Under the present conditions it is freely admitted that government aid of some form is practically a necessity in order to overcome the difference in the cost of operation of American and foreign ships; and in considering ways and means of accomplishing this the proposed scheme of establishing a special naval reserve should be given careful consideration."

"Information which reached Washington regarding the scores made by battleships of the Atlantic Fleet at the recent divisional practices shows that Rear Admiral Frank Friday Fletcher has made a record as commander-in-chief which could not be placed second to his success in handling the delicate situation at Vera Cruz," says the New York Herald. "Within two months Rear Admiral Fletcher has gone far toward bringing the fleet out of its deplorable state of disorganization which followed its service in Mexican waters and toward placing it on the high road to its former standards of battle efficiency. Officers are frank in their praise of Rear Admiral Fletcher and are exceedingly proud of the ability shown by the fleet personnel to shake off the stupor of idle tropical service and work until the fleet is brought back to its old standards. In this last divisional practice, completed on Friday, the battleships, firing by divisions, made gunnery records which have astonished experts here. The disorganized and unpracticed condition of the fleet personnel was made glaringly evident in these elementary practices. The records of the battleships were a matter of shame in the Service. It was from this state that Rear Admiral Fletcher pulled the fleet until last week it gave an exhibition of division firing that would have spelled destruction, it is said, to any enemy."

Of military drill in colleges the Syracuse Post-Standard says: "Military drill is a useful adjunct to a college curriculum. It has a physical, a disciplinary, and an educational value. It gives to all students the rudiments of military training and it leads many to pursue their studies farther thus to acquire the ability to command. All this has been proved by the experience of Cornell University, without any impairment in the interest in university athletics for the many or the few. Cornell requires military drill, because under its charter it must. To a great many of the students it seems a great bore and a waste of time. But there are few who, when the course is completed, regret the time given to this outdoor work, at once education and recreation. There are many who continue military studies through-

out their courses and who are quite capable, in case of emergency, of taking commissions in a volunteer army, as was abundantly proved during the Spanish War. In such cases of emergency there must be always in a country like ours, immediate demand in the event of war, for officers. If military drill were not by the law of its foundation required at Cornell, the trustees of the university would still continue it. At least the chief officers of the university have so testified. For, apart from the value to the state in training young men in military affairs, there is a decided value to the student himself in getting into the open afternoons, to take long marches with a gun across his shoulder."

Taking the ground that it comes within the neutrality order of President Wilson, the marching song "It's a Long Way to Tipperary," sung by the British army, has been barred from further use at the Naval Training Station at Newport, R.I., by order of the executive officer, Lieut. Comdr. Franck Taylor Evans. Singing by the apprentice seamen is always encouraged, and this song with its fine swing struck their fancy. The station band has also played it. Recently at the weekly entertainment at the station it was sung with orchestra accompaniment. On Thanksgiving night during a vaudeville entertainment by professionals "Tipperary" was sung, the sailors joining in the chorus. The executive order followed, and, it was announced at Washington later, met the approval of Secretary Daniels, who said: "While the song does not appear to have been formally adopted by the British government as a national air, yet it seems to be universally recognized as the marching song of the British army, and therefore it is doubtful whether it is proper to sing it in the Navy."

Lady Briggs, widow of Sir John H. Briggs, chief clerk of the British Admiralty for forty-four years, addressed the Overseas Club recently at the Hotel Majestic on the "Causes of the European War." She predicted that the policy of the United States of trying to avoid entangling alliances may bring us into war, and contended that so far as Monroe Doctrine protection for South American countries was concerned, it would make little difference to them whether they were "swallowed by a whale or made a feast for eagles." In the South African war Lady Briggs was a nurse and correspondent for a London Newspaper. "Although the United States is isolated from the zone of conflict," she said, "she has suffered in the first three months of the war in a trade loss of \$1,500,000,000, and is face to face with conscription if she is to be in control of her own fate and dictate her own internal policies."

The War Department announced on Nov. 27 that marines, Artillery and Cavalry will be sent to San Diego, Cal., about the middle of December, when the contest for the Mackay aerial trophy takes place. Clarence H. Mackay several years ago gave a cup for aerial reconnaissance work. It will be contested for by teams each composed of a pilot and an observer. Accuracy of locations of the troops below, with their composition and strength, also the time required to make the flight, will be counted in the judging. The fliers will be disqualified if they get below 2,500 feet and for every minute they are below 3,000 feet points will be deducted. There will be five judges, three representing the War Department and two the Aero Club of America.

During this period of financial emergency \$265,000 was advanced to embarrassed Americans by the American committee out of funds put at their disposal by private individuals, banks and the United States Government. In paying out this money the widest variety of credit documents were accepted—letters of credit which could not be cashed, personal checks upon country banks, and even I.O.U.'s. The New York Times now reports that every dollar of this formidable sum has been repaid, except \$250, and the recipient of this loan has written that he has been pursued by exceptional hard luck, but that he is nevertheless now arranging to borrow enough money to repay his debt to the American committee.

A Reuter message from Stockholm reports that the Swedish scientific institutions which have to award the Nobel prizes in December have decided, in view of the European situation, to postpone the distribution of the prizes for 1914 for literature, medicine, chemistry and physics until next year. It is now proposed to hold the formal presentation of the prizes every year in the month of June instead of on Dec. 10, the anniversary of M. Nobel's death, when the awards will merely be announced.

More than 1,000,000 tons of cargo have been transported through the Panama Canal in the first three months of its operation, according to an official report received in Washington on Nov. 27. The canal traffic already has amounted to eighty-eight per cent. of all the Panama Railroad's traffic during the last two years. The cargo was carried in 212 vessels, of which 110 were westbound and 102 eastbound.

Representative Walter L. Hensley, of Missouri, a member of the House Committee on Naval Affairs, who has for several years conducted a fight in the House for retrenchment in expenditures for naval armaments, told a New York Herald reporter that he believed the European war was an object lesson for the United States to refrain from building battleships and thereby eliminate the incentive to war. Mr. Hensley said he believed the adoption of the Gardner resolution would mean additional naval expenditures and he intends to oppose it.

Weekly pay days for enlisted men in the Army have not been the success that was anticipated. The three months trial of paying enlisted men every week at Washington Barracks, Fort Myer, Va., and Fort Sam Houston, Texas, is pronounced a failure so far as increasing the contentment in the Army goes. Some of the enlisted men have expressed a wish to go back to the old system.



## HEALTH OF THE NAVY.

The report of Surgeon General William C. Braisted, U.S.N., Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, shows a very satisfactory condition of health in the Navy, there being an improvement over previous years, the deaths being 3.82 per thousand against 4.08 per thousand in 1912, an average of 5.38 for the years 1901 to 1910. The admissions in 1913 were 760.03 per thousand; in 1912, 787.46; and the average for 1901 to 1910 was 897.35. There was an increase of malaria cases from 11.63 per thousand in 1912 to 12.07 in 1913, due to cases occurring on ships in Mexican waters; the vessels screened had no cases or very few and on unscreened vessels under the same conditions there was a large number of cases. Attempts to prevent the breeding of mosquitoes have been successful except at Annapolis, Mare Island and Philadelphia. There was a slight increase in admission for diphtheria, but no deaths. The outbreak of smallpox on the Ohio in December, 1913, is ascribed to imperfect vaccination, no smallpox appearing on the Vermont, although her men were exposed in the same manner as those of the Ohio. In none of the severe cases could any mark of successful vaccination be found, though the varioloid cases show vaccination marks.

"As a result of this epidemic the Ohio was useless for military purposes for a long time, a considerable expense was incurred, and an incalculable amount of suffering endured by the personnel of the Ohio and by the relatives and friends of those on board. The incident shows the necessity for the greatest care on the part of every medical officer in assuring himself that every man for whom he is responsible is protected. This bureau has recommended certain changes in the Navy Regulations and Instructions which, if adopted, will decrease the chances of other outbreaks by adding to the thoroughness of protection. It should here be emphasized that the only satisfactory evidence of successful vaccination is the pitted vaccination scar."

The deaths from typhoid during the last five years have been as follows: 1909, 17; 1910, 10; 1911, 15; 1912, 2; 1913, 4. The rate of admissions per thousand was in 1909, 3.30; 1910, 3.30; 1911, 3.61; 1912, .92; 1913, .33. "This is gratifying, but not satisfactory, since the Army by the same means has practically eradicated the disease. As no one knows how long the immunity produced by the prophylactic will last every effort should be made to determine this question."

The incidence of tuberculosis is about the same as for the preceding year. Of the 367 patients treated during 1913 at the Naval Hospital, Las Animas, Colo., the Navy's sanatorium for tuberculosis, 10.3 per cent. had concurrent syphilis. This complication adds greatly to the gravity of the disease, and when combined with alcoholism, as frequently occurs, the outlook is practically hopeless. Treatment by inhalation of creosote has given encouraging results. The treatment by graded rest and labor has been further elaborated and has fully justified all the expectations of those responsible for its adoption. The Government has three sanatoriums for tuberculosis which could be combined with a great saving of expense and no loss of efficiency.

The incidence of venereal infection shows a considerable decrease from that of 1912, as shown by the admissions per 1,000 in the following table:

	1911. Admissions per 1,000.	1912. Admissions per 1,000.	1913. Admissions per 1,000.
Gonorrhea .....	92.15	87.29	80.69
Syphilis .....	27.11	23.00	21.94
Chancroid .....	31.41	35.04	28.13
Combined .....	150.68	145.33	130.78

To some extent this decrease is probably to be placed to the credit of the system of venereal prophylaxis and the increasing use of preventive packets which are purchased by the men. It must be borne in mind, however, that liberty has been granted less freely during this year than during the average year because of the presence of many ships for long periods in Mexican waters. The present system of prophylaxis has been in force for about three years and it is now possible to draw definite conclusions as to its efficacy. In the Atlantic Fleet, from each ship of which uniform reports are available, the percentage of infection after prophylaxis for 1912 was 2.47 and for 1913 3.47. The figures for these two years are so closely approximated that it is reasonable to assume that a standard for the method has been reached. The Army works under a law which deprives all persons of their pay while unfit for duty by reason of this class of disease, and their experience with it has been such as to justify a strong recommendation for similar legislation in the Navy.

There were 168 cases of appendicitis with no deaths in 1913, and 173 in 1912. The admissions averaged 24.71 per thousand from 1882 to 1892; 7.93 per thousand from 1892 to 1902; 3.89 from 1902 to 1912, and 3.45 in 1913. The prohibition of the introduction of alcoholic liquors aboard ships and at stations has caused a still greater reduction in alcoholism. The rate per thousand for mental diseases was 5.20 in 1910; 4.25 in 1911; 3.97 in 1912; 4.11 in 1913; 1.81 per thousand were invalided from the Service through mental disorders during 1913, and 2.33 from the Marine Corps. Aside from an excess of meat and fats, especially in the tropics, the Navy ration is excellent in quality and sufficient in quantity. There should be an increase in vegetables, and fruit should be increased on going to sea to prevent the prevalent constipation. A more satisfactory type of toilet equipment should be adopted.

The disadvantages of the white uniforms, to which attention has so often been called, were again illustrated when it became necessary to send the bluejackets ashore during the operations at Vera Cruz. As a makeshift, some of the men dyed their whites with a solution of iron sulphate, but this was far from satisfactory and would seldom be feasible.

A return to the former system of giving first aid instruction by the medical officer or Hospital Corps man of each ship is suggested, as the divisional officer does not feel that he is qualified or that it pertains to his duty. There should be another hospital ship. The fleet at Vera Cruz was deprived of the service of the Solace when it was most urgently needed because of the necessity of her returning North for repairs. There should be a hospital ship for each fleet.

The conditions in the engine room, provided with powerful exhaust blowers at both top and bottom of the room, are ideal, the temperature seldom going above ninety degrees in moderate climates, and often going lower. If, however, a blower should become disabled, as in battle, the situation in the engine room would be unbearable.

The general physical condition of the personnel is

good. When it is considered that the average age is twenty-two years it is not surprising that many men appear slender and immature. However, a short period in the Service changes this condition, and the men rapidly fill out and present a good musculature with healthy and progressive development. Groups of men have been selected from time to time at random and examination, stripped, has in most cases shown an unexpected and satisfactory physique.

Observation and reports seem to indicate that the Swedish system of physical training is the best factor in the physical development of the personnel that has been tried in the Service, and it is suggested that it should be continued as a daily routine drill for the younger officers, substituting this drill for the present requirements for monthly exercises up to the age of forty, and letting a board of medical officers determine what exercise should be required after that age. A report is made in detail of sanitary measures and conditions ashore.

Liberality in granting liberty and the encouragement of healthful sports and recreations have helped in the continued improvement of health. The unfavorable effect of deprivation of liberty is shown by the reports from ships whose presence in Mexican waters for prolonged periods was required at a time when it was not feasible to grant liberty. The number of cases of boils and petty illnesses was increased and convalescence from more serious illness was prolonged. Since the practice of granting liberty has been resumed those conditions are reported to be greatly improved.

The experience of the maneuvers of the advanced base brigade at Culabra, W.I., gave the medical officers admirable training for their subsequent work at Vera Cruz.

Throughout all the reports from medical officers comments are frequently made on the manner in which the members of the Hospital Corps performed their duties. Undoubtedly many lives were saved by their unremitting labors while exposed to the enemy's fire. Conditions of health among the marines on shore at Vera Cruz were very unsatisfactory at first. The sick list, which was 3.18 per cent. for the week ending June 3, gradually decreased, and was only 1.90 per cent. on Aug. 25. This very creditable showing is the result of the careful observation of sanitary principles, and is a source of gratification to the whole Medical Department. These activities at Vera Cruz taxed to the limit both the supplies and the personnel of the Medical Department.

Valuable service has been rendered during the year by officers of the Medical Reserve Corps. This service has been entirely without pecuniary reward and with no purpose other than a patriotic desire to aid in the well-being of the country's protectors. A prominent surgeon of Washington, D.C., a member of this corps, volunteered for active duty, and was sent to Vera Cruz, where his services were highly valued.

More Hospital Corps men are needed. It was found necessary to strip all the hospital shore stations to provide for the vessels of the expeditionary forces.

Re-enlistments in the rating of hospital apprentice first class are much lower than is desirable, and as these men do the larger proportion of the trained work they should have more inducement toward re-enlistment.

Nurses have been sent to Guam to train native nurses, whose progress has been very satisfactory. "In general, the Medical Department of the Navy seems to be efficient and prepared to meet all present peace time demands."

## JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL OF THE NAVY.

Capt. Ridley McLean, Judge Advocate General of the Navy, reports that during the fiscal year forty-one officers were tried by G.C.M. and forty convicted, the total in 1913 being twenty-eight. Of 1,713 enlisted men tried, 1,685 were convicted and twenty-eight acquitted. The total in 1913 was 1,667. Of the officers fifteen were convicted of drunkenness or drunkenness and other offenses connected therewith, five of scandalous conduct, one including an attempt to commit rape; two of conduct unbecoming, etc., five of disobedience of orders or neglect of duty, two of embezzlement, two of culpable inefficiency, two of disrespect to a superior, two of absence without leave, and one through inattention and neglect allowing a vessel of the Navy to run ashore. Of the enlisted men 1,034 were tried for desertion or fraudulent enlistment or both, 184 for absence without leave, sometimes coupled with worse offenses, fifty-two for drunkenness, fifty-three for theft or robbery. Of the marines 365 were tried and six acquitted. The percentages were as follows:

	1914.	1913.
	Navy.	Marine
	Corps.	Corps.
Total enlisted force July 1, 1913.	48,068	9,777
Enlisted during year.	18,947	3,889
Total enlisted force during year subject to trial.	67,015	13,666
Tried by G.C.M. during year.	1,342	371
Percentage tried by G.C.M.	2.00	2.71
Tried by sum'y C.M. during year.	7,542	2,079
Percentage tried by summary C.M.	11.25	15.21
Tried by deck court during year.	5,603	2,142
Percentage tried by deck court.	8.36	15.67

Note.—It will be noted that there was a marked falling off, as compared with the fiscal year, 1913, in the number of trials by both summary court-martial and deck court. In this connection it should be remarked that a considerable percentage of the enlisted personnel was in Mexican waters during the entire year, where there was little opportunity for overstaying liberty or absence without leave, which offenses constitute approximately eighty per cent. of the total trials by minor courts.

It will also be noted that the percentages of men in both the Navy and Marine Corps tried by general court-martial were almost exactly the same for the two years under consideration.

Of the Navy and Marine Corps 251 were confined in state prisons, 1,409 in naval prisons and 1,534 in disciplinary barracks. Of these 696 were unconditionally restored to duty and 283 conditionally. Of these 846 were in the Service in good standing June 30, 1914. The annual reports from the naval prisons and disciplinary barracks show them to be in an efficient and satisfactory condition.

Laboratory experiments have proved conclusively that a large percentage of prisoners are "defectives." Even large commercial firms are now in some instances safeguarding themselves against the employment of men of this class. Naturally the Navy receives more than its share of these men. The Bureau of Medicine and Surgery is now engaged in the development of a mentality test practicable for application in recruiting. These defectives rarely complete an enlistment, and, even when they do, are a constant drag on the ship on which they

are serving. As above stated, they form a large percentage of the prison population.

An important item in the work of this office is the correspondence relating to clemency for prisoners. Incidentally these letters show that an important factor leading to desertion is family relations, many men feeling fully justified in violating their oath on account of family affairs.

It is believed that as the Service is becoming more familiar with the detention system the products thereof are looked upon with less suspicion and that the percentage which "make good" will be considerably greater. However, it is believed that the data for the year is misleading because of the fact that about 500 men were restored to the Service either on probation or unconditionally about April 26; not only was the large proportion under test only two months and four days, but also they were immediately sent to Mexican waters, where little opportunity was afforded for misbehavior.

It seems fair to conclude that sixty per cent. of the men restored to duty will, at the end of one year from the date of restoration, be in the Service in good standing or will have received an honorable or an ordinary discharge on expiration of enlistment. From a financial viewpoint the system is expensive. As a humanitarian system it is excellent, in that it requires a recalcitrant to work for his rehabilitation, and on discharge he is a better and more useful man than when he entered the Service, and by virtue of having accomplished his own redemption he is a stronger and more capable self-reliant man. The results justify the continuance of the system, but at the same time point out the necessity of economy. It is recommended that the naval prisons be reduced to two, Portsmouth and Mare Island.

In addition to radical changes proposed, it is recommended:

(1) That each prison and detention ship have a regularly assigned and specially selected chaplain.

(2) That prisoners be utilized to perform more useful labor in the future than in the past.

(3) That those men who have had their pay remitted, due to the destitution of their families, be required to do eight hours of remunerative government work per day.

(4) Though interested parties at times take steps to prevent the utilization of prison labor for remunerative purposes, it must be remembered that naval prisoners are regularly enlisted men undergoing punishment. It is therefore recommended that they be freely used to perform any appropriate labor performed by enlisted men at a navy yard, such as coaling ships, chipping bottoms, handling lines or stores, or any duty for which a ship's working party would normally be used.

Attention is invited to the very large percentage of warrant officers who either fail physically when they come up for promotion to commissioned warrant officers after six years' service as warrant officers, or who break down physically and are ordered before retiring boards prior to having finished six years of service in the warrant grades. Owing to the abnormal proportion found incapacitated, this subject merits attention. These officers are, without exception, of an age where they should be physically in the prime of life and their life has not been appreciably harder than that of commissioned officers. The hypothesis therefore suggests itself as reasonable that the cause lies in the fact that their physical examinations for appointment as warrant officers are not as strict as those for promotion to commissioned warrant officers. Of the warrant officers 38.7 per cent. failed physically and only 5.63 of the commissioned officers.

It is recommended that physical defects on entrance to the list of officers in no case be waived. An ample number of physically sound applicants are available for all positions, and waived defects too frequently cause retirement comparatively early in life.

The Navy requires the services of a few officers who are good lawyers; officers who have added to their technical naval knowledge a special understanding of the law, both military, civil and international. In order to perfect this knowledge, and in order that the Navy may obtain the maximum benefit from their services, they should be assigned to duty in this office when they become due for shore duty, and, when at sea, to duty in the line of their specialty. It is recommended that officers who have completed the course of law on their next tour of shore duty take a special course in international law.

A compilation of naval laws, annotated, is now in the course of preparation by the law clerk in this office. This book will, it is believed, be of the very greatest value, as it will contain the naval laws with their amendments, and the decisions and interpretations which have been placed upon them. The edition of Forms of Procedure for Courts and Boards in the Navy and Marine Corps is now sufficiently approaching depletion to warrant the beginning of an extensive revision of this book.

## OTHER NAVY ANNUAL REPORTS.

## BUREAU YARDS AND DOCKS.

Civil Engr. Homer R. Stanford, U.S.N., Chief of Bureau of Yards and Docks, reports that the cost of the work performed during the fiscal year 1914 under the cognizance or supervision of the bureau was divided as follows: Public works, \$3,173,721.64; maintenance of yards and stations, \$1,525,808.36; repairs and preservation at navy yards and stations, \$801,873.45; contingent, \$27,763.80; "Depots for coal," \$524,540.75; "Coal and transportation," \$228,366.23; "Equipment of vessels," \$126,471.98; Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, \$132,814.84; Bureau of Navigation, \$15,338.56; Marine Corps, \$41,594.45; "High power radio stations," \$80,522.59.

No drydocks were begun or completed during the fiscal year. The only work of this nature now uncompleted is the drydock at Pearl Harbor, work on which was completely suspended during the fiscal year. The upbuilding of this station, with the exception of the drydock, has gone steadily forward according to the approved general plan. Considerable progress has been made on the large coaling plant. The emergency repair installation at Guantanamo, including power plant, fuel oil plant, shop buildings, office buildings, quarters, etc., was completed during the year. The only important items remaining to be completed were the marine railway and the installation of machine tools in shop buildings. The Marine Corps barracks and quarters at Pearl Harbor were completed during the early part of the fiscal year. The new barracks at Philadelphia were nearing completion. A set of bachelor quarters for eight officers at Puget Sound was about half completed. Many minor improvements were effected at the various marine barracks under the supervision of the bureau.

Work was actively prosecuted during the fiscal year



on the high power radio station in the Canal Zone. Two 300-foot towers were erected at San Juan, P.R., and a power house was completed at Jupiter, Fla. Contracts were awarded near the close of the fiscal year for two 300-foot towers at Chelsea, Mass.; two 400-foot towers and a building at the Naval Training Station, Great Lakes; one 200-foot tower at Beaufort, N.C.; three 300-foot towers at Key West, Fla.; two 300-foot towers and a building at New Orleans, La.; operators' quarters, Tatoosh Island, Wash., and two 300-foot towers at the navy yard, Washington, D.C.

The following shows the distribution of fuel oil and gasoline storage tanks built and authorized: Boston, Melville, R.I., Norfolk, Charleston, Key West, Guantanamo, Pearl Harbor, San Diego, Mare Island, Puget Sound, each 90,000 gallons; a total of 630,000 gallons.

Owing to unusually favorable prices obtained, the project for improving the hydraulics of Mare Island Strait is approaching completion at a cost much below the Biddle Board's original estimates, and present conditions indicate that these works, if properly kept up, will accomplish the result of maintaining deep water in the strait. The total project is estimated as being approximately eighty-one per cent. completed, and the estimated date for completion is Sept. 12, 1915, the contract date for completion of the dredging. The 150-ton floating crane for the naval station, Pearl Harbor, was completed during the early part of the fiscal year, and the Boston about the end of the fiscal year 1913, at a cost of \$294,397.92. The cost of the Pearl Harbor crane was \$334,522. Bids are now being invited for the floating revolving crane for the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., under the Act of June 30, 1914.

The report concludes with a detailed statement of the construction work under the cognizance or supervision of the Bureau of Yards and Docks completed or under way at the end of the fiscal year 1914.

#### BUREAU SUPPLIES AND ACCOUNTS.

Paymaster General of the Navy Samuel McGowan, Chief of the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, as his report presents a bulky volume of tables. The principal items in these tables show:

Amount drawn from the Treasury.....	\$139,707,021.48
Expenditures on account of construction of new ships, including labor and material .....	26,135,389.42
Cost of repairs to ships and equipment at home and abroad .....	7,802,229.58
Cost of maintaining ships in commission (other than receiving ships), including pay of officers and men, subsistence and incidental expenses .....	39,435,733.13
Cost of maintaining receiving, prison and station ships, including pay of officers and enlisted men, subsistence and incidental expenses .....	6,178,747.43
Cost of maintaining navy yards and stations .....	13,559,825.53

(Other Navy annual reports appear on pages 436-7.)

#### GERMAN METHODS IN MODERN WARFARE.

[Written for the Army and Navy Journal.]

By Walter E. Ives,

Former Lieutenant in the Royal Prussian 13th Dragoons.

In criticising German military methods one of the principal assertions has been that the attack of the German infantry is conducted in the antiquated "close order" formation, with the result that vast numbers are uselessly sacrificed, and that the enormous losses will prove fatal in the end. This argument sounds reasonable enough, but the trouble with it is that the law of logic declares valueless a conclusion that is based on a wrong presumption. That the presumption is wrong I will now endeavor to show.

From olden times up to the invention of the so-called breechloaders toward the end of the nineteenth century "close order" formation attacks were general with all nations. The effect of the enemy's arms (including all muzzle-loaders) was not destructive enough to warrant the abandonment of the old tried way of advance, the weight of which so often caused his destruction.

The United States was the first nation to try out in actual warfare the new type of firearms, although Dreyse's invention of the 15.43 mm. caliber "Zündnadelgewehr" in 1841 had already given Prussia the first breech-loader ever made. The construction by Spencer in 1862 of a breech-loading carbine for the cavalry of the Union Army which could be automatically charged with five cartridges, and the invention of an infantry rifle of a similar type in 1863 by Winchester, resulted in such enormous losses for the attacking masses that it was realized for the first time that a general reform of tactics was most desirable.

In 1866, when Austria had to face the above mentioned Prussian breech-loader, she, too, was forced to acknowledge that a radical change in tactics was imperative. The ability of the Prussians to fire about eight well aimed shots a minute to about two or three of the Austrians revolutionized the arming, and consequently the tactics, of the troops of all nations.

Since 1870 further rapid strides in construction of arms were made, until at last, with the invention of smokeless gunpowder in 1887, the possibility was given to employ ammunition of a very much smaller and lighter caliber, enabling the adoption of an effective automatic magazine-ejecting system.

Another new factor was added to the arming of the infantry by the invention of machine guns. The latter were first used by the English at Tel-el-Kebir in 1882, and proved the main cause of the complete defeat of the Egyptian army and its "close order" formation.

The first real war to put to an exhaustive test the vast improvements of the modern rifles and machine guns was the Russo-Japanese war in 1904, and it is for this reason, namely, that it proved the greatest military experiment of modern times, that it has gained such world-wide importance. In this war it was proved that frontal attacks over a distance of more than 250 yards were a thing of the past, unless the attacking force vastly outnumbered the enemy and was willing to sacrifice its superiority in numbers. It was also proved that exhaustion in munitions of war and principally in men will more likely be the cause of defeat than the enemy's superior strategy, so greatly hampered in modern warfare by the accomplishments of military science, and that, therefore, unnecessary sacrifices of lives in a war of approximately equally strong opponents must be avoided. Yet for tactical reasons the maintenance of frontal attacks proved more important than ever before.

The solution of the resulting problem, to effect a successful approach to the enemy's firing line without unnecessary sacrifices, was found with the introduction

of the axiom of a precise distinction between three different phases of fighting: long, mid and short range phases. The first phase begins when the advancing columns enter the range of the enemy's artillery fire, about from three to four thousand yards from his firing line. At once the infantry begins its evolution in "infantry columns," spreading out over as extended a front as its numbers or the topographic conditions will permit.

The style of advance which now begins is based entirely on the experiences of the Russo-Japanese war. It has been proved that the artillery, for technical reasons, is rarely able to make an impression on "advancing living targets" effective enough altogether to prevent their offensive movement. Therefore, in spite of recent technical improvements of guns and ammunition, its principal task is yet to silence the enemy's artillery and to destroy fortified positions. In most cases, therefore, the artillery merely weakens the advancing enemy, whom it is rarely able, though, to hold back.

Advancing by leaps, in a half crouching position, taking advantage of all means of shelter that may present themselves, the "long range distance" is overcome by the infantry the very moment the advancing soldiers have reached the zone covered by the enemy's rifle fire—about from twelve to fifteen hundred yards from his firing line.

The second phase is now entered upon. It is marked by the opening of the advancing troops' fire.

The infantry begins to advance, crawling on hands and knees. Distances between the advancing men of one, in some armies one and a half yards, are obligatory. The soldiers are divided in even and odd numbers; each one is equipped with a combination pickaxe and shovel. The new line to which the men are to advance is precisely prescribed by the commanding officers before the forward movement begins. As soon as it is gained Number 1 starts to dig, while Number 2 opens fire. When Number 1 has completed a trench of about one and a half yards he takes up the duty of firing, and Number 2 continues the work begun by his comrade. Reserves are at hand quickly to take the place of fallen men, lest a delay in securing a once gained advantage may force a retreat. The strength of the hastily made trench-like position depends entirely on the progress of the advance. If the forward movement is seriously checked regular earthworks are constructed with the aid of engineer troops. Otherwise the advance progresses in the manner mentioned above. It is evident that the procedure of such an advance is very slow, a fact which accounts for the long duration of modern battles.

The successful approach of an army to a line about 250 yards from the enemy marks the closing of the second phase of battle, and the third period, that of the short range fighting, is entered upon. The base which is now gained is called the "Sturmstellung" (position for final charge), and the troops now leap up to hurl themselves against the enemy. The frontal attack which follows is now rather promising, since the enemy, no matter how long he has been able to delay the gradual advance of an army to a line so close to his own position, has ultimately failed to prevent it, and has thus demonstrated his inferiority.

The methods of fighting during the two phases of battle described above are alike with all nations, with the possible exception of minor technicalities; for instance, in the construction of fortified positions, or perhaps of some peculiarities, such, for instance, as the German way of taking off the helmets and placing them half visible in the open gaps between the soldiers to deceive the enemy.

#### THE THIRD PHASE OF THE OFFENSIVE.

The difference between the German and English-French tactics begins with the third phase of the offensive, with the attack over the last 250 yards. When the orders for this attack are given the English and French almost double the distance between their men. Each soldier stands for himself. Each one is well trained in handling his bayonet, and while the body of the advancing troops offers but a scanty object to the enemy's rifles, the work of the individual man, once he actually comes upon the enemy, is expected to bring about the success of the entirety. This method was part of the Japanese tactics in the battle of Mukden and proved successful. The reason why it did was that by the time the Japanese had succeeded in closing in on the Russians the latter had become so demoralized that most any kind of a vigorous assault would have been able to break their resistance.

As early as 1905 Count Haeseler, one of the leading German strategists, expressed his doubts whether the effect of the final advance of the Japanese in an unnecessarily exaggerated "open order" formation would have proved successful had the enemy been less demoralized. These doubts were gradually shared by other leading military men, and so, while France and England stubbornly clung to methods once adopted, we find in Germany between 1905 and 1910 a period of experiments in the shaping of the form of final offensive movements.

I am personally quite familiar with our studies of this period, because it comprises the time of my active service. The graduation problems in tactics which were laid before us at the military academy in Hersfeld in 1905, were based to a great extent on such experiments. To mention only one of them, I will refer to an attempt made by the Saxon army corps, in the maneuvers of that year, to maintain the stage of the mid-range fighting until an approach as close as 150 yards had been gained. From this base so near the enemy independent battalions *en échelons* (step formation), with distances fixed at one and one-half yards between the men, hurled themselves upon the enemy's front, while sufficient troops were left in locations of the trench-like positions from which they could continue to fire against the enemy without interfering with their comrades' advance until the latter had reached the hostile front. This particular experiment, though theoretically ideal, proved impractical in most instances, because any kind of intrenching so close to the enemy was considered as costly as the frontal attack over a distance 100 yards greater, and it was therefore adopted only conditionally, recommendable only under exceptionally favorable conditions; for instance, when the enemy has been forced to take a position in a village or behind a road very near woods, vineyards or similar territory, protecting the approach, a case which will be rather exceptional.

It was not until the autumn of 1910 that, after five years of hard and proficient studies, a universal system for the close range fighting was finally decided on. The adopted method is called the "Theorie der Perlenschnur" (string of pearl theory). This theory, established by the commanding general of the 15th Army Corps, Ritter Hensel, v. Gilgenheim, has for its object the creation of the highest elasticity of advancing lines possible under the very often most difficult circumstances. The soldiers are compared with pearls, which the officers must be able to move to the right or left or push close together, and again draw far apart on the "string," compared with

the general line of advance, in whatever way the situation demands it. For four years, day after day, both offensive and retreating movements have been trained, with the immediate object of giving the officers absolute control over any evolution that may have to take place suddenly, and the marvelous clockwork which has been created has enabled the achievement of the ultimate object of General von Hensel's theory—the possibility to combine the most extreme limits of both the "close" and "open order" formation. The importance of such an achievement was vital for the German staff, for while the necessity of employing the open order formation in the short range attack in many cases was fully realized by them, they had come to the conclusion that in some instances this form of advance must prove a failure and that the army must at any time during the progress of the final attack be able to change from one formation to the other.

One of the main reasons why the close order formation may have to be resorted to at any time is expressed in the above mentioned theory of Count Haeseler, that the morale of an army may not necessarily have been broken by the inability to prevent the enemy from hurling his forces upon it. If such be the case, it is evident that a powerful assault made in masses will be much more apt to break through the enemy's lines than will the fighting qualities of the individually attacking soldiers.

Another very important reason for resorting to the close order formation will be found in the prominence which night attacks gained during the Russo-Japanese war, and maintained in the Balkan war in 1912. Modern technic enables an attacking army to deliver some of the most decisive assaults at night, but no matter how effectively searchlights and especially prepared rockets are able to illuminate the night, the greatest difficulty has been experienced in observing the correct direction of an advance. Losing from sight or mistaking the point of their object may mean to the attacking forces a disaster not unlike that of the "Light Brigade" at Balaclava. It is undeniable that the directing of widely spread troops is by far more difficult than that of closed bodies. The disadvantage of the open order formation in night attacks is therefore apparent.

Again, another instance when the close order formation is an absolutely unavoidable thing is the assault of a fort; in fact, of any fortified position from all sides, like, for instance, at Liège. If thousands of men press forward from all directions against one single objective point it would be a superhuman art to prevent the gradual closing up of their lines in proportion with their drawing nearer to the object. The Allies, of course, have not as yet been given the opportunity of this experience in the present war, but if they ever will be given it, it will be most interesting to see their way of solving this problem.

The argument that the success achieved by employing the "close order" formation is out of proportion with the sacrifices, no matter under what conditions and for what reason it is resorted to, and that the successes gained by it are comparable only to victories of King Pyrrhus, can easily be proved to be unreasonable, first by the law of ballistics, and, second, by the experience that accurate aiming decreases in direct proportion to the enemy's advance on the firing line. Both teach us that the effect of rifle fire is vastly greater against objects within the range of 250 to 800 yards than against those within the short-range distances between fifty and 250 yards.

#### ATTACKS WITHIN CLOSE RANGE DISTANCE.

It is of particular importance to note that the reports of the German "close order" attacks, made only when they seem warranted to proficient officers from the viewpoints which I have mentioned above, never even as much as intimate that they are merely attacks within the close-range distances. These distances, even under unfavorable topographic conditions, can mostly be covered in about fifteen minutes. The losses within this comparatively short time, though heavier than if the assault were made in the open order formation, are not so much more serious that they would justify a resorting to open order, particularly considering the far better prospects of the close order formation, once the enemy's front has been gained. Now the battle has reached a stage in which the greater part of the fighting is done with the bayonet. Bayonet firing is therefore to be considered a natural consequence of the "close order" formation attacks, just as well as of the open order formation assaults. The very fact that so much has been said about the Germans' readiness to hurl themselves upon the enemy is sufficient proof that all reports to the effect that the German troops are generally unwilling to meet the French bayonets and easily yield to them are as false as those about the "close order" formation are misleading.

A victory in a bayonet fight depends on the successful combination of three factors: personal courage, physical strength and proficient training. In courage all men who are fighting for what they think is a good cause, for the protection of their home soil, their wives and children, may be justly supposed to be equal—all are heroes. In regard to physical strength it is statistically proven that the percentage of able bodied and powerfully built men, and thus the percentage of physical vigor, of the Teuton race compares favorably with that of any, most favorably indeed with the Latin race. The old "Furor Teutonicus" which made the Romans tremble is yet preserved in the German people.

As far as proficient training is concerned, if there were any doubts of the efficiency of the German drilling system the results of the present war so far should be quite able to offset them. The bayonet fight forms one of the most vital branches of training with the German infantry. From two to four hours daily are exclusively given over to bayonet fighting during the drilling periods in winter and spring, and a high grade of efficiency is invariably reached at the end of these periods. This is particularly true of the Bavarian troops, because with their personal courage and their powerful physique they combine the Irish characteristic that "they would rather fight than eat." At Fort Moselle, Metz, I have for years had occasion daily to admire the bayonet drills of the 8th Bavarian Infantry, whose barracks joined those of my regiment, and whose performances in this particular style of fighting were a frequent object of discussion in our officers' mess. Why, then, under the prevailing conditions, as I have shown them to exist, should the German troops be unwilling to meet the enemy's bayonets? As a matter of fact, I am in possession of recent communications from Germany, for the truthfulness of which I will vouch, stating that forty per cent. of the French losses between Verdun and Pont à Mousson, where the French are faced by Bavarian troops, have resulted from stab wounds and crushed skulls, and I am therefore unable to see where the Allies have any more cause for complaint about the Germans' unwillingness to meet their bayonets than for criticising their "close order" formation methods.

Other persistent reports from London and Paris have



told of the rather poor marksmanship of the German infantry, to which I can say from personal experience that German methods in educating the troops to the highest possible accuracy in rifle fire are just as thorough and efficient as in the aforementioned bayonet fighting.

In view of the Allies' own reports of the frequency of the German "close order" assaults, they have little cause to criticize German marksmanship. I have shown above that these assaults are only made after an approach to the enemy's firing line has been gained as close as 250 yards. The very fact that the Germans are able to reach the close-range distance so frequently speaks not particularly well for the marksmanship of the British and French.

The layman who does not know the first thing about the difference of the various phases and developments of a modern battle that I have just described, but who merely reads the press reports (or occasionally sees the pictures of the London Illustrated News and other more or less biased magazines) of German "hordes" storming shoulder to shoulder against walls of fire and steel, only to be mowed down like cattle, cannot be blamed for forming an altogether wrong opinion of German tactics, and, as far as these reports concern bayonet fighting and marksmanship, forms an equally mistaken opinion also of German courage and skill. It is for this reason that I feel much indebted to one of America's leading journals for the opportunity it affords my attempts to correct some of these impressions.

#### THE WAR IN EUROPE.

An extraordinary appropriation of \$40,000,000 for the navy was approved at a meeting of the Italian Cabinet Council on Nov. 24.

The Luxembourg paper *Wort* announces officially that Germany thus far has paid to Luxembourg 1,280,000 francs (\$256,000) for damages done to the fields and crops by the passage of German troops, and 311,000 francs (\$62,200) for the use of roads and the damage done to streets and buildings.

The decision of the Portuguese government, as expressed in the bill passed by Parliament, empowering the executive to intervene with military forces in the conflict in Europe when such action is deemed necessary, has been received with enthusiasm by the press throughout the country. Portugal is bound by treaty to support England, and the Portuguese Parliament reaffirmed the treaty after the war began.

An official statement of the Chilean maritime authorities Nov. 24 said it had been proved that German warships had violated the neutrality of Chile by staying for several days in the Juan Fernandez Islands. The Chilean government despatched the destroyers *Capitan Merino*, *Tarpa* and *Capitan O'Brien* to the Juan Fernandez Islands, Chilean possessions, 400 miles off the coast. The warships sailed under sealed orders.

A London despatch of Nov. 28 says: "Since the United States indicated that it was willing that England should deal directly with Colombia and Ecuador concerning alleged violations of neutrality, the British Foreign Office has taken no further action. Nevertheless, the denials that a German wireless station is being operated in Colombia, and that islands belonging to Ecuador are being used by the Germans for naval operations, are not accepted as finally disposing of the case. The suggestion of South American governments that the belligerents withdraw their warships from South American waters is declared by English officials to be impracticable. The same view is entertained concerning the plan for the creation of a neutral zone off the coast of South America. This, it is contended, would afford an even better chance to warships to lie in wait for steamers engaged in the overseas trade. The Foreign Office is eager to take action which would relieve South American shipping from its present serious handicaps, but doubts the effectiveness of measures so far proposed."

The indignation felt by the Kaiser at the Japanese ultimatum was shown in his message to the commander of the fortress in which he said: "Bear in mind that it would shame me more to surrender Kiao-chau to the Japanese than Berlin to the Russians." The seizure of the territory in 1897 was the price China had to pay for the murder of two missionaries. The Germans gained a lease for ninety-nine years of about 117 square miles, having a population of 6,000.

In an editorial article in the *Paris Petit Journal*, M. Pichon, ex-Minister of Foreign Affairs, asserts that the idea of Japanese participation in the war in Europe is gradually gaining ground.

The Germans deny the statement of the secretary of the British Admiralty Nov. 23 that a German submarine had been sunk off the coast of Scotland by a British patrolling vessel declaring that no German submarine is missing.

Rear Admiral E. C. T. Troubridge, of the British navy, has been acquitted by the court-martial which investigated the circumstances attending the escape of the *Goeben* and *Breslau* from Messina on Aug. 6. His character and conduct have now been vindicated, as was the case with Admiral Sir Berkeley Milne—although the latter was not tried by court-martial.

Referring to the contribution made by the British navy to the artillery ashore, the *Army and Navy Gazette* says: "In 1854, naval guns were landed both in the Baltic and Black Sea in large numbers and did splendid service. The work of the 68-pr. and 32-pr. guns from the ships in the operations before Sebastopol and elsewhere is well known. Of course, these were not mobile guns. During the Mutiny, however, Captain Peel showed what the navy could do by disembarking a number of 24-prs. which were taken up to the relief of Lucknow by the Channon's naval brigade. History did more than repeat itself during the Boer war, for Sir Percy Scott designed mobile carriages first for 12-pr., then for 4.7-inch guns, and finally for a 6-inch gun, all of which were lent by the naval authorities and brought into action with far-reaching effect."

An Admiralty statement shows that up to Nov. 25 the British Royal Navy has lost 4,327 officers and men killed and 473 wounded, while 968 men are missing and 1,573 are captives or have been interned. The total is 7,341 officers and men. These figures include, in addition to naval men, the marines of the Royal Naval Division. The casualties and the number of men captured or interned are as follows: Officers: Killed, 220; wounded, 37; prisoners, 5; interned, 46. Men: Killed, 4,107; wounded, 436; missing, 968; interned, 1,524. A great majority of those reported killed were drowned, 1,718 losing their lives in this manner when the cruisers *Pathfinder*, *Aboukir*, *Cressy* and *Hogue* were sent to the bottom by German submarines, while the foundering of the *Monmouth* and *Good Hope* after the action with the German squadron off the coast of Chile was responsible for the loss of 1,654 officers and men. The

operations of the Royal Naval Division at Antwerp are accountable for nearly all of those reported interned or missing. The loss of the British battleship *Bulwark* will add between 700 and 800 men to this count. Most of the missing are prisoners of war in Germany.

Referring to the British flying corps, Field Marshal Sir John French in a recent report from the front says that it continues to prove of the utmost value. "New methods of employing these strategically and tactically are discovered almost daily," he says. "The development of their use and employment has been quite extraordinary. No efforts should be spared to increase their numbers and perfect their equipment."

The British Exchequer's latest weekly statements show that the war to date has cost Great Britain \$30,000,000 per week, that being the excess of naval and military payments over those of the corresponding period last year. London experts figure a weekly average of \$40,000,000 to \$45,000,000 by the end of the war.

The cost of the present war to Canada is estimated at \$100,000,000 or \$12 a head.

Directly following Lord Kitchener's speech at the Lord Mayor's banquet in London, in which he said he had 1,250,000 men ready to land in France, there has been a steady stream of transports from England to Havre. As many as 200 ships of various sizes have been lying outside the harbor at one time. Men are being landed as fast as the ships can find berths. The troops are mostly territorials, but well seasoned. Thousands of veterans are reported to have been enrolled among the volunteers. After a march from the docks through the streets of Havre, cheering and being cheered, they disappear. The incoming troops seem in high spirits and sing and whistle on the march. The British force in France is estimated at 300,000.

Of 127 members of the British House of Commons, now serving in the navy, army and auxiliary forces, ninety-eight belong to the Unionist side of the House.

Lord Kitchener has addressed a letter to the people of the British Isles asking for woolen "combinations" for his fighters from the Highlands of Scotland. The kilt skirt is only a fair weather covering, and stooping in mud and rain and sleeping on the cold ground has evidently brought indisposition to the brave Scotchman with their bare legs.

Two soldiers, a lance corporal and a private, in the Hants Regiment of Kitchener's new army, stationed at Codford, have been proved to be German spies, and have been "dealt with" by the military authorities. Copies of letters relating to the movements and proposed movements of troops were found in their possession.

A nobleman in England writing to a friend in this country says, in effect: "The British losses are appalling. One instance will suffice. The 1st Battalion of the Coldstream Guards went out 1,100 strong. To-day there are but eighty left and no officers."

Teaching patience to the British public Winston Churchill, First Lord of the British Admiralty, said recently: "In the early stages of the war the punishment we receive is clear and definite, but punishment we inflict is often not seen or cannot be measured. The economic stringency resulting from a naval blockade is gradual, requiring time if it is to reach its full effectiveness. Only three months have yet elapsed, but if the situation is examined after six, nine, or twelve months, the results will be seen which, silently achieved, will spell the doom of Germany. This prospect has an aspect of monotony and weariness in it when considered from the standpoint of the officers and men whose duty it is to make the blockade effective. Their powers of endurance are certain to be considerably taxed, and the authorities and the public ought to do all that is possible to provide recreation and refreshment for mind and body alike, especially during the winter months." The First Lord aptly recalled that Cornwallis was nearly three years off Brest, and Nelson more than two years off Toulon.

The Kaiser, it was announced on Nov. 28, has promoted Gen. Paul von Hindenburg to the rank of field marshal and conferred upon him the Grand Cross of the Iron Cross, and has raised General Luedendorff to the rank of lieutenant general. General Luedendorff is chief of staff for Field Marshal von Hindenburg and is credited with a large responsibility for the organization and resistance of the armies defending the eastern frontier. The Berliner *Tagblatt* says: "It is fitting that the first man to receive the rank since the death of Field Marshal Count von Schleffen, the great teacher of the Clausewitzian von Moltkean art of war, should be von Hindenburg, who has repeatedly demonstrated the teachings of the great master, namely, that German leaders must know how to inflict a decisive defeat even with inferior numbers."

The Copenhagen correspondent of the *London Evening News* says that a list of German casualties issued on Nov. 27 brings the total losses given in these lists up to 612,855. In addition, sixty-four Bavarian, sixty-two Saxon and sixty-four Wurtemberg lists have been issued.

At a recent meeting of the German Council of Ministers the Minister of Posts stated that the daily mail receipts from the front included 1,500,000 letters and cards. He added that 150,000 registered packages, 4,000 newspapers, 6,000 packages and 10,000 money orders were sent daily to the soldiers.

To obtain exact information as to the food supplies in the country a census of animals was to be taken throughout the German Empire on Dec. 1. Cattle, sheep, pigs, goats and horses are to be enumerated.

Criticizing the German General Staff in an article in the *London Times* "a distinguished citizen of a neutral country" says: "The General Staff told the great captains of industry, who in Germany are hardly a less important factor in the conduct of a war than the Staff itself, that the plan of campaign—reduced to essentials—was this: We shall smash France within three weeks, then wheel about and deliver Russia a knockout blow before she has had time to complete her mobilization. Belgium will offer only the resistance of sullenness. England will not 'come in' at all. The German government had the positive assurance of leading Englishmen to that effect. Well, this hammer-and-tongs program has not come off. \* \* \* Not a single one of the General Staff's objectives has been attained. Checkmated in all directions, Germany has little but an enormous death-roll to counterbalance the terrific effort the first 100 days of war have cost her."

Two French soldiers were wounded on a Sunday, and left stranded by the advancing tide of battle. One was temporarily paralyzed by his injuries, and could only move a little with assistance. His comrade had had both eyes destroyed by shell fire. From the Sunday on which they were wounded until the following Friday the pair were never found by a French ambulance. The blind man, directed by his helpless companion, had managed to keep both alive with the food and water found on the

bodies of the slain with which they were surrounded; but he died of blood-poisoning in hospital, where the other soldier is being with difficulty nursed back to life.

Following the recent filling of an order for several thousand Benét-Mercier rapid fire guns for the French government by the Driggs-Seabury Ordnance Company at Sharon, Pa., that company is reported as receiving another large order for 2,000 additional guns of this type, several hundred 6-pounder rapid fire guns known as mountain howitzers and said to be for the Serbian army, and several hundred heavy trucks of a type used by the Allies.

A Bethlehem, Pa., despatch of Nov. 25 tells us that following the receipt of orders for war materials, amounting to \$50,000,000, the Bethlehem Steel Company organized a strict guard about all the sections of its plant to guard against any possibility of spies or others entering the mills or tampering with the machinery.

#### HORSES FOR ARMY USE.

A Chicago despatch of Nov. 28 reports that 5,100 horses, the largest single drove ever in Chicago, awaited shipment at the stockyards that day for the battlefields of Europe. The horses were bought in the Western plains states for the French army. Cavalry and artillery steeds are included in the drove, which is daily receiving additions. Besides the French mounts, there are now 1,700 horses for the British army. Dr. Martin J. Potter—better known as "Doc" Potter—veterinarian of the New York Hippodrome and the man who supplies the acting animals for practically all the theatrical companies of America, is said to have had an order for 30,000 horses from Great Britain alone. It was recently suggested to Dr. Potter that the horse was very apt to become extinct at the end of the present war. "Bless you no," responded the doctor. "The horse is on the increase, is here to stay, and is more popular than he has ever been in America. In fact I think there are more horses in America, and for that matter throughout the world, to-day than at any period in human history. This is eloquently attested in the field of activities in the present war itself. The motor truck has done away with the demand that used to obtain for draught horses, but no government in Europe can get hold of enough cavalry horses and 'gunners.' The latter is a horse that will weigh from 1,300 to 1,450 pounds, and will stand 15.3 to 16.1 hands high. The cavalry horse will weigh from 1,000 to 1,250 pounds, and will stand from 15.1 to 15.3 or 15.3½ hands high. These two grades of horses are raised almost exclusively in the Middle West and Southwest. There are plenty of other buyers in the market besides myself, and every day in the week droves of horses are shipped out via Galveston, New Orleans, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New York, and Canadian border towns. But there is no occasion for any alarm, for if we were to draw hundreds of thousands of horses the stock would remain both better and more numerous than it was a few years ago."

#### AN AMERICAN AMBULANCE CORPS.

Francis T. Colby, of Boston, Mass., who is the son of Rear Admiral Harrison G. O. Colby, U.S.N., retired, and a lieutenant of Battery E, 2d Field Artillery, Mass. V.M., commanded by Colonel Wingate, is on leave abroad and in September organized "The American Field Ambulance Corps" in France. A number of other Americans have volunteered for this motor ambulance service, among them Gardner G. Hubbard, of Squadron A, N.G.N.Y., Samuel Thomas, of New York, who is endeavoring to raise funds for the ambulances in America, received a letter from Lieutenant Colby, written at Paris in October, in which he says: "The Daimler Company has placed a motor ambulance at my disposal free of charge, except the chauffeur. Several ladies here are trying to raise motor cars for me in London, and the five cars supplied by Mr. and Mrs. Bliss appear to be materializing satisfactorily. The difference in the wounds of men brought in immediately and those who have been long in transit is very great. Men whom we brought in to Amiens in the ambulance and those in the hospital were apparently recovering quickly, whereas the ones that we had previously been getting after waits and transportation have been pretty low before they reached the hospital, and many of them have died of gangrene." In an earlier letter he wrote: "We have ten little Ford ambulances and four more coming—given by different Americans. They help a lot and save many lives, but of course are a mere drop in the bucket. What we need is more of everything, but principally beds and motors. The government gives us gasoline and food, but it cannot spare motors. The American Ambulance is entirely supported by American subscriptions and by volunteer workers." He adds that if any are interested to help in the work subscriptions sent to Robert Walcott, esq., Room 910, Barrister's Hall, Boston, Mass., will be gladly received.

#### GERMAN MILITARY SERVICE.

A statement made public in Berlin showing the military service which every German citizen is expected to render is given out by the German press bureau in New York city.

"Every German from his seventeenth year until his forty-fifth is subject to military duty," it says. "He cannot obtain a substitute in his place. Those who are disqualified through their state of health or are of insufficient bodily dimensions as well as all who have been in prison are excepted."

"The period of active duty is two years for the infantry, the field artillery and the commissariat; all the other arms, which require a longer training, three years. Whoever can prove higher education or has specially excelled in any field of human activity does active service for only one year ('*einjährige*')."

"After fulfilling his duty of active service the soldier enters the reserve, active duty and reserve together lasting seven years. Then he enters the *Landwehr* for twelve years. The first levy extends from the age of twenty-seven to thirty-two and second from thirty-three to thirty-nine. From the age of thirty-nine to forty-five the citizen belongs to the *Landsturm*, who, however, are sent to the front only in extreme emergencies. When calling in the *Landwehr* and *Landsturm* the unmarried men are so far as possible sent to the front first, then the married men without children, and finally the others, according to the number of children."

"As long as the soldier belongs to the reserves he has to undergo military drill for two weeks every year. The officers do three exercises of eight weeks each. The first levy of the *Landwehr* are trained twice, for fourteen days each time."

"The pay for the active private amounts to 2.20 marks (55 cents) for ten days; the food, which is very good, is provided in the barracks, where the soldiers also have



to live. In time of war the pay for officers and soldiers is doubled. In times of peace family and business matters are taken into consideration in calling out the reservists, or the men belonging to the Landwehr, for drill. During the drill and the grand maneuvers the wives and children of the older men are supported by appropriate allowances. Every non-commissioned officer who has served for twelve years has the right to a cash payment of 1,500 marks (\$360) when resigning and to a permanent position as a government or city official with a right to pension."

### SOME AMERICAN NOTES ON THE WAR.—III.

(Extracts from letters from England to an American Navy officer.)

I am heart and soul with England and her allies, and it is only because I am so anxious to have them triumphant that I cannot help being distressed when I have it borne in upon my reason that the masses of British people, the man on the street and his congeners, are not yet aroused to the perils that threaten their national and imperial existence. And they are not yet awake to the tremendous, the unguessable possibilities of disaster in their struggle with an enemy whose stupendous military organization, deadly purpose and unflinching determination the average British civilian persists in underrating; yes, affects to despise. They talk of weakening Germany by blockading her shores and thus depriving her of food supplies; they argue that the Germans are, even now, beginning to starve, that they will shortly run short of munitions of war. These ideas are preposterous, as are also the statements that German soldiers are "afraid of the bayonet," that the German fleet is "afraid to come out." (The British were wont to accuse the Boers of cowardice because they fought behind cover instead of "playing the game in the open.") So far as fighting is concerned, von Tirpitz's fleet is at least not rusting away in "innocuous desuetude," and the sea forces under Jellicoe will have no easy work in bettering the record made by the enemy. One thing is certain: the German cruisers, submarines and mine layers keep the British crews afloat on the *qui-vive*.

However, the British ships are doing their work in a manner that old Sir John Jervis himself would approve of—if they are not equalling Nelson's achievements at Copenhagen, Aboukir Bay and Trafalgar. On the sea Great Britain is doing all that can be expected under the circumstances. I wish as much could be said of her operations on land. I wrote you some time ago that the recruiting for Kitchener's army was going on very slowly. "The rush to the colors" lasted only for two or three weeks. This is the ninety-eighth day of the war, and in its edition of Nov. 7 the Spectator italicizes this sentence: "*The present recruiting figures can only be described as pitiful*," and compares the delirious activity displayed by all concerned in canvassing for votes at a general election with the listless manner in which recruiting of soldiers to fight for the country is being carried on; and then breaks into italics again: "*Surely what we can do in the delirium of party politics we can do in a moment of national peril.*"

In view of the fact that recruiting, as now practiced, is a "pitiful" thing, some few people are hinting that conscription must be resorted to. To them others—the more part of civilians—reply: "One volunteer is better than two conscripts." "Men who volunteer as our men do are more than a match for men who are driven into the army as the mass of Germans are." Do you wonder that I long to see the British wake up, arouse themselves, and get busy, really, truly, terribly busy? To quote again from the Spectator: "There is plenty of work for all, but there is no time to be lost; the enemy is at our gates. We can only get rid of him in one way—Men, Men, Men."

What will arouse this nation to a realization of the facts, that Great Britain has put forth but a small part of her strength, has not justified her claim to be a world Power, that Britons have not given proof that they are in dead earnest in this struggle for existence, that they are not doing their full share of the work, and, therefore, are not treating their allies fairly and squarely? Is it going to take some awful disaster to the allied armies or fleets to shock Great Britain into dead-in-earnest activity? Must some defeat on land, perhaps irremediable, be sustained to destroy this nation's self-complacent, self-assured, over-confident reliance on the chance that "England will muddle through somehow," as she has pulled through in the past?

When I hear people talk, when I read in the papers and periodicals articles bemoaning everything British, minimizing all unfavorable reports, magnifying all favorable accounts, depreciating everything German, I cannot help being troubled in spirit and doubtful, at times, of the final result of the war of democracy against absolutism. I am glad to be able to say that the English are enlarging their outlook; here and there they are beginning to extend their observation to include other than their own insular concerns. It is dawning on the British consciousness that the army under Field Marshal French occupies only 20-25 miles of the 280 miles of wide-flung battle line, and that for every man Great Britain has put in the field France has put twelve or fifteen, while the Russians are hurling men by the million against the Germans and Austrians in East Prussia, Poland and Galicia. I was glad to read in a British print, over the signature of an M.A., Cantab.: "Atrocities, unverified mostly, on the part of Germans fill the columns of the papers. What good does all that do us? Some daily recognition on our part of French excellence would bring substantial gain in the end, besides training our people in the amenities of social intercourse in which they do not shine. British successes, gallantry, strategy, good humor, tenacity fill the bill of fare, but little, very little, is said in praise, or even mention, of our kind, courteous and gallant allies." If the French read the British newspapers as now written, the continual, exaggerated laudation of all things British and the neglect of French achievements, and even of the existence of French people, civilian and military, must convince the average Gallic mind that *les Anglais* are of opinion that they have a first mortgage on all *la gloire* to be acquired on land and sea during this war of wars.

Here in London everything seems quite as usual, and except for the placards urgently calling for recruits there is nothing to indicate that the country is at war. It will be necessary for the English to realize that fact of war if the Allies are to win. They have a terrific struggle before them." I am not alone in thinking it is time the English should be disillusionized. Calmness, imperturbability, coolness in danger, self-mastery, tenacity, determination, courage are superb qualities in

a man or a nation, and the British no doubt possess those qualities to an eminent degree; but unless these attributes are translated into action, enthusiastic, dead-in-earnest activity that insures accomplishment, achievement, ultimate success, they are mere sentimental poses and readily degenerate into fatalistic incompetence.

There are thoughtful, not nervous, people who say that the government is to blame for not "taking the nation into its confidence" and telling it plainly and sincerely how great the need is, how deadly is the peril, even if by so doing there might be a sense of panic created. Such a panic would do good if it served to arouse the public to action, and among other things promote recruiting. One newspaper goes so far as to say: "We sometimes think that the appearance of a German fleet off our coast or a Zeppelin once a week would be a good thing for us."

### SOMETHING ABOUT "ZONES."

Until recently the word "zone" and the term "isothermal chart" had for the Army only a casual, an academic interest. But it is different now. To-day those words are fraught with literally a burning meaning.

About a year ago the Comptroller discovered that the Army was being overheated. A Congress was busy revising the tariff—downward. What more natural than that the Comptroller should revise the Army's fuel allowances—likewise downward? That a scientific basis for the revision might be established in the vicinity of Washington and elsewhere, scientific tests were inaugurated. A lady from Washington went one chilly afternoon to make some calls at a nearby Army post. At one place she found her friends in wraps and furs—she was calling at a house where one of the "fuel tests" was being conducted. On her return to Washington the lady reported that the Government was conducting experiments to determine the suitability of officers' quarters for cold storage purposes. At the conclusion of the tests orders were issued putting fuel allowances on the new, the scientific basis. Zones were established and isothermal charts published.

There can be no doubt that the intention of those responsible for the new scheme was to provide a fair and an accurate basis upon which the Government should furnish the fuel actually necessary, and no more. In this respect all fair-minded men will agree that a change of some sort was necessary. But, as not infrequently happens, all bearings of the new scheme could not be seen in advance. Where fuel is not furnished in kind by the Government, reimbursement is now provided up to a certain limit, depending upon the zone in which the fuel is consumed. But, if the isothermal chart shows that no heat is necessary, the officer must suffer from the cold or provide fuel at his own expense. The chart is the sole guide. Those who suffer from cold can console themselves by consulting the chart which shows that they ought not to be cold.

Apparently the assumption has been that in all climates the same degree of heat or cold will produce the same degree of discomfort. But does this assumption meet the necessity for having a fire, which is to remove the physical discomfort caused by cold? At Fort Clark, Texas, there is a record of eighteen consecutive days when the thermometer ranged from 100 to 108 degrees, and yet nobody ever heard of heat prostration at Fort Clark. But in New York city on a sultry, murky day there will be prostrations by the score with the thermometer no higher than 95 degrees. At Fort Logan, Colo., on a cloudless day of perfect sunshine people may sit in comfort on the porch with the thermometer at 60 degrees, but in Chicago when the chilling wind comes from the lake front one's teeth will chatter when it is no colder than 60 degrees. At Fort Mackenzie, Wyo., as spring approaches and the thermometer mounts to 55 degrees the boys get out their baseball toggers and their fishing tackle; the thrifty housewives hunt up their supply of garden seeds while the old men in their shirt sleeves stop on the street corner to talk about the hot spell. But at the Presidio of San Francisco when the cold, damp fogs come rolling up from the coast, and the penetrating wind pierces to the very marrow one is cold, extremely cold, when the thermometer stands no lower than 60 degrees.

Take the isothermal chart and look at it. Except during the four summer months San Francisco and Fort Huachuca are in the same zone. Does anyone who knows believe for one minute that the same temperature at Huachuca will produce the same discomfort as at San Francisco? The humid atmosphere of New York makes the heat much more trying there than in a dry climate like that of Denver or Fort Mackenzie. The damp fogs of the Presidio make one feel cold whenever they come up. A man can be as uncomfortable in a damp, clammy house as in a cold one. Is not the human element of discomfort produced by dampness as worthy of consideration as the readings of the thermometer?

Like other people, the soldier is a man who "wants what he wants when he wants it," and like other people he wants a fire when he is cold regardless of charts or zones. According to the published tables no heat allowance at all is made at San Francisco during the months of April, May or October; yet it must be within the personal experience of all who have lived at San Francisco that some heat is needed, night and morning, almost every day of the year. According to the isothermal chart heat in the tropics would be foolish; yet many an American soldier can testify that when he has finished a long hike in the driving wind and rain he needs and welcomed a fire, even though the thermometer stood no lower than 70 degrees.

Now comes the end of the month, and those who have been furnishing fuel at their own expense seek reimbursement. We get one of the new Q.M. forms No. 357 provided for that purpose, and carefully scan the notes from A to L and back again. Men with haggard look and bloodshot eyes go back and forth over those instructions whose mysterious import no man yet hath fathomed. They know that they have burned coal for cooking and hot water, and that to drive away the morning damp and the evening chill, the gas log has frequently been lighted. After endless calculation the victim is about to strike a balance when he remembers that he had to use kindling to start the coal, and must convert kindling into gas and gas into coal. When about to sign his certificate he recalls some other things. The wife has used an electric toaster—sometimes she has made the coffee in an electric percolator. There is no separate meter for the toaster nor the percolator. Then follows a vain study of the tables. There are no tables of conversion of toast into coffee nor of coffee into cash.

And now comes a rumor that the light allowances are to be revised. No doubt they too will be put on a scientific basis. Tables showing the moon's phases and the

moonlight that should be used in lieu of electric current or other illuminant may be the next advance.

### NAGGING ARMY METHODS.

Nov. 25, 1914.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

I appeal to you as one to help me while in distress. Your paper I have been reading as the one and only Service paper which wields a wide and far-reaching influence for improvement in the administration of the Army.

A law passed by Congress in 1907: "Provided, That hereafter the heat and light actually necessary for the authorized allowance of quarters for officers and enlisted men shall be furnished at the expense of the United States under such regulations as the Secretary of War may prescribe."

I have been on college duty since the first of September and have not yet been able to collect any of my heat and light allowance. Of course, I have hopes, but not very much more. The department Q.M. at Chicago has informed me that because I did not draw any heat or light during the period July 1-11, 1914, I get no accumulation of the heat allowance; he tells me that I do get an accumulation of the light allowance. The reason I did not draw any heat or light during that period at Fort Seward, Alaska, was because I had enough coal and oil left over from my allowance of the previous fiscal year to supply me during that short space of time before my regiment started for San Francisco, and very naturally I did not want to begin to eat up my 1916 allowance until I had to.

The Q.M. gave the same decision about the period during which I was stationed at the Presidio of San Francisco in regard to my heat allowance—no accumulation because I did not draw any at all. These decisions seem to be in accordance with the latest amendments to Army Regulations, but do not seem to me to be in accordance with a reasonable view of what the dictionary defines simple justice to be.

I have consumed so much of my time in correspondence with the department Q.M. answering his questions about how many rooms I am occupying as quarters, whether twenty-five per cent. more or less of the electric bulbs are carbon or tungsten, and a thousand other matters, that I am thoroughly disgusted with the War Department method of paying these allowances to officers on detached service away from troops.

You may be surprised to know that I have had not the slightest difficulty in collecting on my pay voucher each month my full allowance for commutation of quarters, \$36, which amount is about three times the maximum my heat and light allowances combined will ever amount to; about that the Q.M. does not ask any questions.

Now, Mr. Editor, why could not just a grain of common horse sense be used as follows: Pay every officer who rents his own quarters his full allowance every month on pay check for heat and light as well as for quarters. Has the idea ever been suggested before?

Your editorials on the discouraging manner in which auditors and comptrollers interpret the law are always very edifying. Can you not give us another one soon?

If I am not mistaken, I read in the columns of one of your recent issues that this heat and light allowance would be paid to Navy and Marine Corps officers on their monthly pay checks. If it can be paid to them, then why not to Army officers as well?

Thanking you a thousand times for the untold pleasures and benefits derived from reading the columns of your weekly paper, I am,

A VICTIM.

### EDUCATION IN THE ARMY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Now that educational facilities are offered as an inducement in the Navy, it has seemed very strange that more has not been said about the wonderful advantages that could be offered by the Army. It does seem to the writer that the greatest and, in fact, the only excuse for the tremendous outlay of our magnificent Army posts is the great opportunity they offer for inducing our young men to enlist to obtain an education.

The present course of education in the post schools is admitted, by those who know, to be a perfect farce and should be abolished as it borders on inducing them to enlist under false pretenses. My suggestion is the following: Let five or six posts be selected to start the experiment. The following are suggested as offering the best facilities: Ethan Allen, Plattsburg Barracks, Fort Riley, Fort Monroe and either Vancouver Barracks or Presidio of San Francisco. Offer to young men a four-year course of twenty hours a week in graded studies—in afternoon and night sessions—classes to be taught by a teachers' corps and selected officers. Men could be enlisted as student class and could attend to regular duties and guard.

My experience has been that even now enough men could be found in a regiment, say one-half who would gladly avail themselves of such opportunities, and certainly we could have no difficulty in doubling the Army if we cut the time down to two years—and obtain excellent material—as one who has thought deeply and with thirteen years of waiting and hoping for a change in sentiment in this direction. Why not launch an educational campaign?

W. W. BRANDER, Chaplain, 15th Cav.

Troop L, 2d Cavalry, Capt. S. M. Kochersperger commanding, had a fine Thanksgiving dinner at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., and issued a handsome menu, showing in colors on the front page a large and impressive turkey. The dinner included oyster soup, crackers, olives, mixed pickles; roast turkey, giblet dressing, cranberry sauce, roast pork, brown gravy, apple sauce; candied sweet potatoes, mashed potatoes, green peas, stewed corn; mince pie, custard pie, jelly roll, layer cake; grapes, mixed nuts, sweet cider, coffee, cigars. A roster of the company appears in the menu, and a brief history of the 2d U.S. Cavalry. It was organized by act of Congress May 23, 1836, as the "Second Regiment of Dragoons"; converted to "Regiment of Riflemen" by Act of Aug. 23, 1842; reconverted into "Second Regiment of Dragoons" by Act of April 4, 1844; designation changed by Act of Aug. 3, 1861, to "Second Regiment of Cavalry."



## THE ARMY-NAVY FOOTBALL GAME.

ARMY, 20—NAVY, 0.

Before what one observer called "the most distinguished ultra-fashionable throng that has ever graced the University of Pennsylvania's athletic stadium" the Army football team never permitted the Navy eleven to score at Franklin Field on Nov. 28, while it was piling up an even twenty points for itself. The final score of 20 for Army and 0 for Navy only half tells the story. Hard as the midshipmen battled and loyally as the Annapolis regiment in the east stand kept up its encouraging cheers, it was impossible to make any impression upon the Army's array. One enthusiastic Southerner who was rooting for the Army, after the Navy had vainly bucked away at the West Point line in the hope of getting a first down, shouted: "Talk about Stonewall Jackson at Bull Run. How's that Army bunch for a stone wall?" Analysis of the day's plays shows this enthusiast was pretty nearly right, for while Army seven times passed the Navy's 25-yard line with the ball and scored on four of these seven, the Annapolis team only twice got as far as Army 20-yard line, and neither of these times was it able to score.

The extra-brilliant sunshine made a gorgeous picture that will linger long in the memories of the 35,000 spectators who saw this annual struggle between Uncle Sam's big schools. An unclouded sun poured down all day just the right amount of heat to remove the chill from the air, and the light breeze that scarcely ruffled the big flags on the buildings of old Penn had no suggestion of winter in it, rather the hint of a delicious Indian summer day in early October.

Again this sunshine worked up great pictures of color that were worth the long journeys that so many had taken. There arose tier after tier of handsomely gowned women, brilliantly uniformed officers and beflowered persons of both sexes, and fluttering lines of small banners.

With the exception of the absence of the President, whose recent affliction keeps him from all such functions, the attendance has never been more representative of the Services, barring some missing Navy officers who are now away with the fleet in Mexican waters. The list of Service boxholders for both sides has already been published in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. If any Washington official of the Departments was absent it was because he was ill or had missed his train. This game gets more Washington folk together outside the National Capital than any other one affair. If a wildly punting player had sent a ball twisting into either stand the leather could not have come to rest before it had caromed off half a dozen rear admirals or major generals, according to the side it landed on. Speaker of the House Champ Clark and Mayor Mitchel, of New York, were among the outside notable visitors. One of the wonders of the Navy side was the chrysanthemum worn by Secretary of the Navy Daniels. "Mr. Secretary, you surely believe in superdreadnoughts when it comes to flowers," remarked Speaker Clark as he caught sight of the Secretary. The blossom was attached to the colors of the Navy, so that the Secretary and Mrs. Daniels, who was as loyal as her husband in the matter of floral display, made a very bright spot in the big stand. Others in Secretary Daniels's party were Miss Ethel Bagley; Governor Craig, of North Carolina; Senator Benjamin R. Tillman, chairman, Senate Committee on Naval Affairs; Congressman Lemuel P. Padgett, chairman, House Committee on Naval Affairs; Congressman and Mrs. A. Mitchell Palmer; Capt. and Mrs. A. G. Winterhalter, U.S.N.; Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Jackson, of Richmond, Va.; Mr. Joseph R. Wilson and Miss Wilson, Josephus Daniels, jr., Worth Bagley Daniels and Frank Daniels.

Secretary of War Garrison contented himself with wearing a miniature mule as his sole lapel decoration, and several times when the Army was getting in its deadly work behind the Navy's goal line he was seen to stroke the four-legged emblem affectionately. The two "supers" of the Academies, Col. Clarence P. Townsley, of West Point, and Capt. William F. Fullam, of Annapolis, followed the game with keenly critical eyes. The ranking officer of the Navy, Admiral Dewey, passed to his box to a great salvo of hand-clapping.

## INCIDENTS BEFORE THE GAME.

The familiar scenes of the entrance of the two battalions were begun about 1:30 o'clock, when the midshipmen came through the gates headed by their band. Up and down the field the Annapolis men went, finally forming in front of the north stand, up which they pranced to their seats like a lot of young and festive colts. As they stood at attention they presented as fine a picture of youthful manliness as one might find anywhere in the world. Scarcely had they found their places when another tramp, tramp, tramp was heard and on to the field into view came the gray-coated ranks of the young men from West Point. So perfect was the beautiful alignment of those gray lines that when they passed the north stand the midshipmen arose as one man and with bared heads gave a roaring yell for their opponents that was so deep and fervid that the Navy's goat was startled out of himself and momentarily gave over his task of getting a surreptitious lunch off a policeman's coat-tails. This goat, by the way, was in charge of H. F. Grimm, jr., of New York, a First Class midshipman, who gave the animal the time of his life by marching him around the inclosure during the day more times than he had ever thus been honored in other years. The Army mule was not brought along in flesh and blood, but the thousands of miniature likenesses of him that bedecked men and women probably consoled him for missing the show.

When it came to noise-making of the rooting kind, perhaps the majority opinion would have favored the Navy as shading its rivals somewhat. John G. Anderson, of New York and Boston, the widely known golfer, who achieved a local reputation as the quarterback of the 1905 class at Amherst, remarked after the cheering had gone on about five minutes: "The Navy cheering is the best of all the colleges I ever heard. Its timing is perfection." Near him in the west stand right under the scoreboard was a rather testy Army man, who replied: "Well, maybe you're right, and I'm thinking that's the only way Navy'll win, too—by noise. They'll never do it by hoisting the leather, take it from me." Some of the dialogs of the rooters were expressive of the intense interest of the different sides. After the Navy had got off an especially well delivered yell, an Army man shouted: "Wait till they get the submarine under them." "You're a wonder," called out a Navy man near him. "What does the Army know about submarines? Can't you beat us without taking our own weapons?"

At the end, when the Army stripped the goat of his gaudy blanket that reminded one of Joseph's coat of many colors, an Army man jumped up and let this go:

"Please take note  
We couldn't get the goat,  
But we did the next best thing;  
We couldn't get the goat,  
But we got his coat—  
Of that we merrily sing,  
Bing, bing!"

We shall now go back to Mr. Anderson. This football expert, fresh from seeing the great Harvard-Yale game, when the teams came on to the field for their warning work said regretfully: "Too bad that they are dressed so much alike. They should be sharply distinguished. Strange that they are not, too, when you come to think of it. It would add fifty per cent. to the general interest of the game." When informed that the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL had frequently suggested that the teams be dressed so as to make the difference clear to all, Mr. Anderson said: "That is a reform that should be attended to at once. This should precede all thoughts of numbering the players. That can come later. The first thing to do is to separate the sheep from the goats, as it were. Excuse this Biblical metaphor, but the Navy's mascot suggested it. Another good thing that I find myself agreeing with the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL on is an indicator on the goal posts to show which end is which as the eleven change ends." At the end of the game when two cadets climbed the Navy's goal posts and tied fast the Army's colors Mr. Anderson said: "That's the way to do it. The colors of each Academy could be run up at the top of the goal posts with each change of ends."

## THE NAVY'S MUSICAL REPORTEER.

One of the cleverest pieces of musical repartee was that of the Navy. When things were going against Annapolis, the Army insisted upon rubbing it in by singing, "Good night, Navy," to the tune of "Good night, Ladies," following up the song with "taps." For awhile the Navy grinned and took it, but finally retaliation was demanded and the buglers of the Navy band were instructed to retort with "reveille" immediately after "taps." The crowd was quick to catch this Roland for an Oliver, and all voted it a very bright play by the Navy.

As at other games the crowd flocked on to the field and marred the parade of the victorious team in their triumphant celebration of victory. The beautiful effect of the uniformed lines was sadly marred by their being sandwiched in among a throng in civilian dress. There is no good reason why this spectacle, which is one of the principal features of the game, should thus be spoiled.

The air of "It's a Long Way to Tipperary" was much in evidence during the cheer and singing contests of the two corps, and the cadets made their triumphal exit with the stirring snake dance to that tune. The Navy's Tipperary song ran, "It's a Long Way Up the Hudson River," while the Army's was, "It's a Long Way to Philadelphia." The Army used its famous explosive rocket yell and the "Army screech," modified from the old "rebel yell" of the days of the Civil War. The goodwill between the two corps was further shown by the Navy's unfurling an Army flag over the Navy stands, and their first cheer of the day was a grand hurrah for the Army. West Point returned the cheer complement and both cheering sections gave yells for the University of Pennsylvania, while the Penn students massed in the east stand gave cheers for both teams with beautiful impartiality. The imperturbability of the midshipmen during the victorious prancing of their rivals on the embattled field after the game was almost pathetic in its silence and immobility. One would have thought the midshipmen, who a few moments before were the very embodiment of noise, statues carved in stone. Especially was this noticeable when the cadets joined hands around the field with the colors in the center and then at a signal rushing to midfield and flocking around the standards like a hive of swarming bees. Not only was the Army spectacular coming off, it was equally so at the beginning, when on taking its place in its stand it so arranged the color scheme of its uniforms that a huge letter "A" stared out terrifyingly at the rivals across field.

## THE LINE-UP.

The line-up for the game was as follows:

Army.	Positions.	Navy.
Neyland	Left end	Overesch
Butler	Left tackle	McCoach
O'Hare	Left guard	Mills
McEwan	Center	Perry
Meacham	Right guard	R. H. Jones
Weyand	Right tackle	Ward
Merillat	Right end	T. Harrison
Prichard	Quarterback	Mitchell
Hodgson	Left halfback	Blodgett
Van Fleet	Right halfback	Failing
Coffin	Fullback	Bates

Score by periods:

Army	2	12	0	6—20
Navy	0	0	0	0—0

Touchdowns—Neyland, Hodgson, Benedict. Safety—Blodgett. Substitutions—Army, Parker for Butler, Britton for Neyland, Goodman for McEwan, Benedict for Coffin, McEwan for Goodman, Ford for Hodgson; Navy, Miles for Mitchell, Craig for Failing, Graf for Mills, Culbert for Blodgett, F. B. Smith for Perry, H. Harrison for Bates, Dashiell for H. Harrison, Kennedy for McCoach, Blodgett for Culbert, Culbert for Blodgett, Schlossback for Ward, Alexander for Craig, Kennedy for Smith, S. Jones for Graf. Referee—W. S. Langford. Umpire—Al Sharpe. Linesman—Carl Marshall. Field judge—Fred Murphy. Time of periods—15 minutes each.

## THE GAME.

There had been several minutes of trying of signals and general limbering up before the coin was tossed at exactly 2:05 for the choice of goals. Captain Overesch, of the Navy, won and elected to defend the east goal. The play began with Coffin kicking off to Mitchell, who brought back the leather to his 20-yard mark, where Captain Prichard, of the Army team, stopped him hard and sure. William B. Hanna thus described the game in the New York Sun:

Two assaults on the Army line by Blodgett gained six yards and he punted out of bounds. On a fake kick Prichard around his left and gained thirty-seven yards, one of the rare long runs of the day. Mitchell brought him down with a clean hard drive. Hodgson and Van Fleet failed to advance the ball and Prichard uncorked a forward pass to Neyland on the 15-yard mark. Van Fleet was thrown for a yard loss. Coffin made two yards, but on second trial McCoach cut short his march.

Prichard tried a goal from placement, but was wide

of the posts. The Navy put the ball in play on their 20-yard mark. A fake kick with Blodgett back failed to gain; Mitchell skirted right end for three yards; Blodgett punted to Prichard, who was downed by Overesch. Prichard at once returned the boot to Mitchell, who reclaimed eight yards. He rounded Merillat for seven yards more and Bates slid off McCoach for three yards, first down on the Navy's 42-yard mark being declared.

Bates hammered the line for two yards. There was a fumble, but Failing recovered the ball. Prichard made a fair catch of Blodgett's punt on his 26-yard mark, but on the next play he lost two yards, Ward throwing him. A line buck by Van Fleet netted two yards and Prichard booted to Mitchell, who muffed but recovered again on his 40-yard line. Failing made two yards; Perry's pass to Blodgett was high, but the latter recovered it on his 17-yard line. Blodgett sent the ball to midfield, where Prichard caught it.

The Army captain kicked on first down, the ball striking in a group of players on the 15-yard line. A wild scramble ensued, but the Navy finally secured it only six yards from its line. Blodgett tried to punt from behind, but Merillat blocked the kick. Another scurry for the ball followed, but Blodgett fell on it for a safety. Score: Army, 2; Navy, 0.

The Navy put the ball in play on its own 20-yard line, Blodgett kicking to Prichard, who fumbled and Overesch dropped on the ball. The Navy offense did not carry them far. Bates lost a yard; Blodgett shot a forward pass to Failing for fifteen yards. Mitchell found the line a stone wall and Blodgett's forward pass was knocked to earth.

A goal from placement from the 33-yard line by Blodgett had good direction but poor distance and the soldiers had possession of the leather on their 20-yard mark. On a line plunge by Hodgson the Navy was offside and was set back five yards. Shielded by perfect interference, Prichard skirted for twelve yards before Failing hit him. But there was holding in the soldiers' line and a fifteen yard penalty was inflicted. Van Fleet after two line tries pushed his way for two yards. Prichard punted to Mitchell and time was up.

## SECOND QUARTER.

The teams changed goals and the Navy had the ball on its 33-yard line. Before the ball was snapped Referee Langford penalized the midshipmen two yards, supposedly for delaying the game. Blodgett lifted a kick to Prichard, who made a fair catch. Mitchell fumbled Prichard's return punt and the Army recovered the ball on the 26-yard mark. Prichard hurled the leather to Neyland, who was entirely free to run the few yards for the touchdown. McEwan failed to convert the touchdown into a goal. Score: Army, 8; Navy, 0.

Blodgett kicked off to Coffin, who returned ten yards. Prichard punted to Blodgett, who fumbled, and the Army recovered the ball on the middies' 37-yard line. The line proved to be of armor plate and aerial tactics were resorted to with telling effect. Prichard hurled a long pass to Merillat, who was downed on the 1-yard line by Failing. Hodgson shot over for another touchdown. McEwan again failed at goal. Scores: Army, 14; Navy, 0.

Blodgett returned Coffin's kick off for ten yards and Craig signaled his advent by reeling off nine yards around the cadets' right end. Bates made it first down. Craig took six yards. Blodgett's punt traveled only twenty yards before going out of bounds. Prichard's punt in return sailed to the 12-yard line, where Miles was tackled, but he held on to the ball. Miles made five yards around Britton. On a fake kick Blodgett was thrown for loss of two yards and he punted to Prichard, who made a fair catch on the sailors' 44-yard mark.

Prichard's forward pass failed. The Army quarterback had beautiful interference on a run around left wing, but after twenty yards to one side was forced out of bounds five yards back of where he started. Hodgson's punt of fifty-five yards struck on the goal line and rolled over, enabling the Navy to bring it out twenty yards. Goodwin tossed Culbert for a four-yard loss. Miles regained one yard around the wing. Culbert booted to Prichard at midfield. The latter's forward pass, directed to Merillat, was intercepted by Culbert, Merillat throwing him. Once more Perry's pass was over Miles's head, but the latter recovered it three yards from his goal line. Culbert punted from behind his goal to Prichard, who twisted back sixteen yards, Captain Overesch finally nailing him. But fouling had been detected in the Navy line, Perry leaving the game, and his team losing half the distance to its goal. Hodgson plunged for a good gain. Craig recovered the ball a scant margin from his line.

Culbert punted to Prichard, who signaled for a fair catch on the 37-yard line, and Benedict raced on the field for a goal from placement, but the attempt was weak. When the ball was put in play Craig cut loose for nine yards before Van Fleet reached him. Merillat stopped Bates, but not soon enough to prevent first down. Miles lost four yards as the whistle blew for half time.

## THE SECOND HALF.

For the third quarter McEwan returned to the game, and put the ball in play by kicking to Craig, who had gained the 25-yard mark when O'Hare downed him. Miles slipped off Parker for six yards, but his next trial failed to show an advance. Bates waded into McEwan for two yards and Culbert punted to Prichard on the 18-yard mark. Following a three-yard gain around his right end Prichard punted to Miles at midfield and the Navy received fifteen yards for the Army's holding. T. Harrison muffed a beauty of a pass from Miles, who on the next play broke away for eight yards. Bates smashed the line for two yards and first down. Miles made nine around right wing before he was forced out of bounds. Van Fleet held him to a yard on his next attack, but he made it first down. Van Fleet again smeared Miles's attempt and the latter hurled two unsuccessful forward passes.

Benedict tried the line for a yard, and a mass play sent Van Fleet three yards. Benedict bucked the line for a first down and Hodgson was stopped by Miles after seven yards. Benedict again made it first down. The midshipmen were too eager and the Army received five yards and a first down on its 46-yard line for offside play. Van Fleet made two yards and Benedict six before Overesch threw him. The Army lost five yards for offside. Again Benedict carried the ball for a first down. Two plunges into the line made six yards, and Benedict in three more made eleven. Hodgson followed with another white mark. The sailors were offside on Benedict's gain of a fraction of a yard and the cadets received five yards and first down, with only ten to go. Benedict and Hodgson made five, but on the next attempt, as he shot



over the goal line, Hodgson fumbled and Craig fell on the ball for a touchback.

The Navy started a rushing attack from its 20-yard mark, Craig zigzagging through for four yards and Miles making one. Culbert was injured and Alexander took his place, but Culbert refused to be taken out, and the substitute returned to the bench. Craig made first down around the left end and Miles was stopped by Van Fleet after three yards.

In the fourth quarter, after a brief breathing spell, the teams changed goals, the sailors having the ball on their 33-yard line, second down, with seven yards to go. Forward passes by Miles and Blodgett failed and the latter punted for forty-five yards to Prichard, who was dropped by R. H. Jones. Prichard raised a high punt to Miles, who was downed in his tracks by Van Fleet. A lateral pass, Miles to Culbert, cost the midshipmen seven yards and Craig was tossed for loss of another. A second lateral pass, Miles to Culbert, lost five more. Culbert punted to Prichard on the 44-yard mark and on a fake kick Benedict tore through the line for four yards.

Hodgson brought the stands to their feet by a sensational run through a broken field for twenty-eight yards. Bates tackled him. It was first down on the Navy's 23-yard line. Benedict only made two yards in a thrust at the line and Prichard once more attempted the overhead play. Merrillat pulled down his forward pass and was dropped only at the 4-yard line. Benedict and Hodgson each contributed a yard and a half and Benedict had the honor of carrying it over for the final tally. He failed at the goal and the score stood, Army, 20; Navy, 0.

Culbert kicked off to Van Fleet, who had reclaimed fifteen yards when Overesch nailed him. Hodgson sped for six yards off right tackle. Prichard hurled a forward pass of twenty-seven yards to Merrillat, who made a brilliant diving catch. Hodgson made a yard, but a forward pass on next trial failed. Benedict was thrown by Jones after a 3-yard advance. The Navy defense was becoming more alert to the forward passing and Culbert knocked down Prichard's next attempt. This gave the Navy the ball on its 35-yard mark, but after three plays it was forced to punt. A lateral pass, Miles to Blodgett, followed by the forward pass, was incomplete. Miles tried a fake kick, which gained five yards. Another forward pass was a little too high for Harrison, and Culbert punted to Prichard on the 15-yard mark, where he was thrown by Jones. The quarterback at once returned the favor, Van Fleet tossing Miles at midfield. Miles's forward pass was too high and the midshipmen's chances were nipped when Benedict intercepted Culbert's forward pass on the cadets' 45-yard mark. Hodgson failed to gain on first down and fumbled on second, Captain Overesch being the player on hand to fall on it.

Around left wing Miles profited four yards, but his forward pass fell to earth. Miles found Merrillat's end for four yards, and he then hurled the leather out of bounds thirteen yards from the Army line. Two plays gave West Point five yards, Ford adding one and then punted to Miles. The Navy's chance lay in the forward pass, but the first one was incomplete and in addition to holding penalized it fifteen yards. A forward pass, Miles to Alexander, reclaimed twelve yards, Merrillat spilling the receiver. Miles on first try made nine yards and on second made the first down. A forward pass, Miles to Harrison, gave the midshipmen a first down on the Army's 28-yard line. The Army lost five yards for off-side. A long forward pass by Miles toward the left was incomplete and the game closed as Miles skirted his left end for four yards.

#### STRATEGY OF THE PLAY.

As for the playing of the game itself, in no single department did the Army disclose any inferiority. In line bucking, in running and in the forward pass it was "nothing but Army" except in the one brief period when the Navy got the ball to the Army's 20-yard line. However, there is this to be said of the score—20 to 0—that it does not represent so much the Army's good work as it indicates the errors of the Navy, for the touchdowns by Army were so plainly traceable to fumbles by their adversaries that there can hardly be any gainsaying the Annapolis misplays. The Army's total represented three touchdowns and one safety by the midshipmen. In no instance was the goal kicked, and in this respect the game showed a marked departure from the historic chain of Navy victories in which points were scored by boosting the leather over the goalposts.

The game had hardly opened when the Navy's plan of attack was disclosed. Relying upon its superior weight, it would depend upon a line-smashing attack and would decline to kick even within its own 20-yard line. The Army soon showed that it was going to rely considerably on booting the pigskin for its attack and was ready to punt even when past its own 35-yard line. This old time kicking game did wonders for the West Pointers, for Coffin with his superior punting kept up a steady shelling of the enemy's goal lines. On one of his superb punts the ball rolled to the Navy's 5-yard line, from which the kick was blocked, Blodgett being forced to fall on the ball in his own territory to make a safety for the midshipmen. In the second quarter this same Coffin forced two muffed punts, each resulting in a touchdown in the succeeding series of plays.

That the tactical styles of the two elevens differed markedly from the systems employed by other great teams in the East was scarcely open to question, and it was also plain that in important particulars they closely resembled each other. Parke H. Davis, the Princeton member of the Intercollegiate Football Rules Committee, said in the Philadelphia Ledger that each eleven employed on offense two different line alignments, the one most commonly used being that of seven forwards upon the line, and the other an alignment of eight men. Similarly both elevens used the same backfield formations, and these were only three, the "regular" formation in which two of the backs stood to the right or to the left of the center, with the quarterback on the opposite side of center, and the fourth back, usually the fullback, three yards directly behind center; the three backs, excepting the quarterback, thus forming the letter "L." The two backs in the line frequently executed a jump shift to the opposite side of center. The Army also on one occasion when near the Navy's goal also introduced a line shift.

The second offensive formation was that in which eight men stood upon the line of scrimmage with the quarterback close to center, but to his side, with two backs upon the opposite side of center, about two yards distant from the line. The third was the regular kicking formation. These three formations were equipped with straight and cross-line plunges and with double passes. In the running plays there was little of the deceptive to distinguish any of them, all relying for success upon sheer power. Each quarterback employed the old method of handing the ball to the runner.

The defense of each team seemed to follow the teach-

ings of the same school. The linemen stood close to each other, the tackles playing much nearer to their guards than is the custom with the major teams of the East. The ends, on the contrary, played wide, about four yards, varying this distance a yard or so, according to the nearness of a sideline or according to which side the offensive formation was on. All the ends followed the "waiting" style of defense, and this resulted in two long runs against them, for although they withstood the interference and turned the runner aside, the latter had obtained such headway that he frequently made long gains. The interference against these ends was individual, each team sending one man at a time to block off the end and the interferences blocked the ends by leaping headlong at them through the air. The two rival centers on defense played in the line except upon kick formations, when they dropped one yard behind the line. The four backs covered the backfield in the usual formation, only one back being detailed to take the kicks. In the last quarter, when the Navy was throwing one forward pass after the other, the Army stationed five men and once six in the backfield to check the Navy's attack, which they succeeded in doing. The running attack of the teams might be said to have been the least powerful in many seasons, but this may be more of praise for the stronger defense than criticism of the runners. During the first quarter it was noticeable that only two advances were made in which there was a first down. The Navy, employing its close formation with seven men on the line, accomplished the first by directing the plays straight at the Army tackles. The Navy also had the distinction of getting the other first down by means of a fine forward pass. These plays and Prichard's long run comprised the only features of the first period. The second quarter produced only three series of plays marked by first downs, and no two of these were in succession, yet this was the period that produced the principal scoring of the day, owing to the Navy's fumbles.

The best part of the game, in fact the only part that Mr. Davis believes will be remembered by the spectators, was the second half. In those last two periods the Army abandoned its kicking attack and with a safe lead began boldly to assail the Navy line, even when within its own 20-yard line, where a touchback from a forward pass placed it. This play, when its own goal was within striking distance, showed the confidence the Army had in its offensive line play powers. In the first quarter of this the chief playing was done by the Navy, which, employing the fake kick formation, attempted one end run after another, varied with three forward passes which all grounded. Two first downs in succession gave the Navy partisans a gleam of hope that their men were solving the Army's defense. The Navy managed to reach the Army's 20-yard line with a running attack, but it missed the full fruition of all this work when a forward pass across the goal line ended the attack.

The most vulnerable points in each of the rival rush lines were the tackles. The Army struck the Navy tackles twelve times for a total gain of eighty-eight yards, and the Navy retaliated by pounding the Army's tackles eighteen times for gains of fifty-seven yards. These discrediting figures are owing to the inclusion of some runs of ten yards or more upon which the ends turned the runner in but failed to tackle him. The frequent use by the Navy of the fake kick formation both for line runs and forward passes resulted in a number of severe losses by tackles behind the line.

By odds the most interesting plays of the day were the forward passes. The Army used seven of them and made five successful, but of the fourteen by the Navy all but two failed. The cause of the failure of so many of these Navy passes could be found in the inaccurate passing. Early in the game, moreover, it was seen that the Navy center had a lot to learn in snapping back the ball to the quarterback. Most of the time the ball went too high. The superior speed of the Army men was shown by the fact that twice Merrillat came from the right end and nipped a forward pass over at the left end. Then across the Army stand would sweep the admiring cry, "Meri, Oh, you Meri." One unsophisticated civilian hearing this cry so often finally asked: "What are they calling Mary for?" "Why," explained a wag sitting near, "they call the fellow that who's down there tending the lamb," pointing to the Navy goat.

There was something almost pathetic in the futility of the Navy's forward passes in the last quarter when it strove so desperately to save a shut out. Seeing it could not do anything through the line and that the ends were equally weak, Annapolis fell back upon the pass, but the ball was thrown recklessly, in a happy-go-lucky fashion that indicated that this feature had not been well thought out. The leather was simply hurled, and if anybody was there to catch it, all well and good. The Army, on the other hand, did its passing with precision, and when any of the passes failed it was only by the smallest of margins, whereas the Navy misses were wide and far. Another thing that militated strongly against the Navy was its tendency toward fumbling. So often was the ball fumbled that one would have thought the ball slippery from wet grounds. The Army was deadly in its grasp of the ball. When it got its hands on the oval it generally hung to it like grim death. It made one costly fumble, though, behind its opponent's goal line which prevented another touchdown.

#### HOME-COMING OF THE ARMY TEAM.

The victorious Army football team reached West Point at four p.m. on Sunday and received a rousing welcome. The entire cadet battalion, augmented by a crowd numbering more than a thousand persons, largely made up of the civilian residents of the post and vicinity, and headed by the Military Academy band, escorted the returning players to their quarters. The ancient stage coach, which has done duty for many years, was drawn by willing cadet hands up the long hill. Football songs were sung by the marching throng and at the cadet barracks the demonstration reached its climax. Cheers for each player of the team, the coaches and the trainers were given, and the rally ended with a short speech by Cadet Prichard, retiring captain of the team. That night a lighted transparency depicting a prancing Army mule and a downcast Navy goat, with the figures "20 to 0," significant of the score of the game, was suspended from the Thayer Monument on the "Plains."

The football men brought with them from Philadelphia the blue and gold blanket which has adorned the back of the Navy's mascot goat for many years. It was guarded by a special detail of cadets made up of the substitute players traveling with the party.

On the trip home the team elected its captain for 1915. Cadet Alexander M. Weyland was chosen to lead the Army eleven next year. He has played on the Army team for the last three years, is twenty-two years old, and entered the Military Academy in 1911 from New Jersey. He is a "five-year" man, having been turned

back once for a deficiency in studies during his third class year. Of his football ability the New York Times says: "He is classed as one of the greatest tackles the Army ever had. He is a giant in stature, being more than six feet tall and weighing upward of 200 pounds. He is aggressive and experienced, and was considered the logical choice for captain of the eleven."

Lieut. Charles D. Daly, U.S.A., head coach of the Army eleven, is quoted by the Philadelphia Ledger as saying, soon after the Army's victory: "The Army was particularly fortunate in having for her captain and quarterback Prichard. He is far and away the best quarterback I have seen in recent years. He understood and handled perfectly all aspects of the attack. The Army also was particularly fortunate in having that wonderful end and catcher of the forward pass, Merrillat." Capt. Ernest Graves, U.S.A., added: "Yes, and say for me that Prichard was the best quarterback that ever played the game. This man Daly, by my side, was some quarterback in his day, but I want to say right before him that he never had anything on the Prichard who played the position for the Army in this great game."

Later, at West Point, Lieutenant Daly, who is now on his way back to join his regiment, the 3d Field Artillery, at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, was quoted by the New York Sun as saying: "The Army team as a whole was considered by its coaches as the best ever turned out at West Point. We are unwilling to admit that there was any team in the country that could beat it. Its excellence is due entirely to the efficiency of the group of position coaches, who worked so faithfully for its success."

The position coaches referred to were Captain Graves and Lieutenant Thompson, who coached the guard and center trio; Captain Sultan and Lieutenant Pullen, who looked after the tackles, and Lieutenants Hammond, Stilwell, Stearns and Hayes, who coached the ends. Captain Graves has returned to his station at Vicksburg; Lieutenant Thompson is en route to join his regiment at El Paso, and Lieutenant Hammond left for San Antonio, en route to the Philippines. The other officers mentioned are in the Academy departments.

The Army loses Captain Prichard, Merrillat, Hodgson, Van Fleet and Benedict by the graduation of the class next June, but will retain its entire line intact, save Merrillat. Behind the line the Army will have Oliphant, Coffin, Ford, Hoge and Mitchell as a nucleus for the back field next fall.

Congratulatory messages from all over the country and even from the far off Philippines are pouring in on the team and individual players.

Picking the ideal football eleven from the players of this season on teams in the East, the Associated Press places McEwan, of West Point, at center. Others of the eleven are Hardwick, Trumbull, Bradlee and Mahan, of Harvard; Ballin and Pennock, of Princeton; Spears and Whitney, of Dartmouth; O'Hearn and Barrett, of Cornell.

#### RETURN OF THE NAVY.

Annapolis, Md., Nov. 30, 1914. The first section of the Regiment of Midshipmen arrived home on the return trip from Philadelphia on Saturday night between eleven and twelve. It marched immediately to the Naval Academy, with the band playing fine music. There was no cheering. On Sunday afternoon the football squad reached Annapolis. By permission of the Superintendent the regiment met the vanquished naval gladiators at the depot; but not in military array. With uncovered heads the regiment gave the squad the Navy yell. From the vehicles that awaited the team and attendants the horses were detached and the midshipmen pulled the carriages with the squad in them to the Naval Academy. Captain Fullam had forbidden cheers in the streets of Annapolis, but at the Academy cheers were given for the team and coaches. General praise was given the team for their work, with ample credit for the fine playing of the Army eleven. The midshipmen feel that the Army team was the equal of any team in the East and that there was no discredit in going down before it. "Wait till next year!" is the watchword of the midshipmen.

The Navy will lose by graduation the following from their team next year: Overesch, captain and end; McCooch and De Roode, tackles; Perry, center; Mitchell, quarter; and Bates, fullback, besides several substitutes, H. Harrison, Culbert, Collins, Alexander, Hicks, Graf and Schlossbach. Bates, who broke an arm in the game of Saturday, returned with the team. The next football move here will be the election of the captain for next year. Miles and Failing are mentioned for the position.

The teams are even on the series, each having won nine games. The Navy is not discouraged, but is confident that the fortune of the game will change in the near future. There is food for reflection and foundation for a deal of naval football philosophy in the fact that, with the close of the season of 1914 the Navy, in its contests with the Army, has not made a touchdown for seven years. The defeat at Philadelphia Saturday occasioned no great surprise in Annapolis. It was generally realized that West Point had the better team, and that Annapolis could only win by a much better game than their average. It was apparent from the returns, which were received here play by play, that this unusual standard was not reached except in flashes. There was, however, some surprise over the facts that the Navy had no better defense for the forward pass plays and that nothing effective came out of the month of secret practice. Nearly all the officers stationed at the Academy saw the game, but the attendance from Annapolis was much less than usual.

Eight hundred midshipmen left Annapolis at nine o'clock Saturday morning, in two sections, full of that buoyant thing called Navy spirit. Just as the trains rolled into the Baltimore station, however, a pall fell over them. It is one of the superstitions connected with the game that there must be no singing or cheering while in Baltimore. In fact, the Army-Navy series is the occasion for no ends of traditions or superstitions. For instance, a hoodoo attaches to the use of the parody on the old Army song, "Army Blue," which was one of the Navy songs back in the early nineties. It has been relegated to the scrap heap as an omen of ill luck. Also the "touchdown yell" is never practiced; but is used only when there is actual cause for it by a Navy player crossing their opponent's goal-line. When the Navy is defeated most of the songs and yells used that year, except those sanctioned by long use, are discarded. The midshipmen are still using their stirring song, "Anchors, Aweigh!" which has been sung during both victory and defeat, and is nearer than anything else to the representative Naval Academy song.

#### JOHN HAY'S TRIBUTE TO GENERAL CHAFFEE.

A fitting tribute to the late Lieut. Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, U.S.A., and to the Army appeared in a letter written by the late John Hay, while Secretary of State, which follows:

Department of State, Washington, April 18, 1903.

My dear General Chaffee: The Chinese minister called here the other day and expressed with great earnestness and deep feeling the gratitude of the Chinese government and the people of Peking for the humane, enlightened and generous treatment they received at your hands and those of the officers and soldiers under your command. It was a personal and not an official dispatch.

You know how we all feel about the matter here in Washington, that your whole administration of affairs in China was a source of the greatest credit to yourself and of honor to your country, and I am glad to be able to assure you that the same sentiment animates the people of China with whom you were associated.

Yours faithfully,

JOHN HAY.

Gen. A. R. Chaffee, Hqrs. U.S. Army, New York city.



They are now trying to filch from the American Indians the only military glory that perhaps was ever theirs. A writer in the New York Times seeks to show that open-order assault was originated by the late Gen. Newton Martin Curtis, of New York, who "first put it in practice in the assault led by him which resulted in the capture of Fort Fisher on Jan. 15, 1865." It was also said by this writer that the address of General Curtis before the Loyal Legion several years before his death on the capture of Fort Fisher proved that he was the originator of this type of assault formation. If anything has been taken for granted among military men for years it is that the idea of open order came as a result of the battles with the North American Indians who would never advance in mass formation, but always in what is now known as open order. In the battle of Braddock's defeat, George Washington, then a young officer in the British forces, repeatedly advised General Braddock that he was making a mistake in advancing in solid formation, and that the only safety for his men was to adopt the open style of fighting, each man seeking whatever cover he could get. The British general refused to follow this advice and was badly beaten. When the General fell and Washington could make his ideas prevail, he got the men behind cover as speedily as possible and thus was able to withdraw the remnant of his forces. This idea of fighting behind cover was taken to Europe after the Revolutionary War by the French and the German officers who fought with the Americans, and the continental students of war thus learned of this new style of combat. Napoleon in some of his battles, notably Jena, used the open order in some of his attacks, but he was too much wedded to the old system to give it that large use that has come to it later. That the idea made its way slowly is shown by the solid rank formations adopted by the British in their fighting with the Boers, especially that of the Black Watch at the battle of Magersfontein, and after the Spanish-American War one officer of a Volunteer regiment was actually accused of having used his blanket roll as a protection against the enemy's bullets when his command was sprawled out in a halt in the Bloody Trail at Santiago. If Washington had been there and seen it, he would probably have complimented the officer for his commonsense.

In view of repeated statements that the Navy has only fifty-eight long range torpedoes, the Chief of the Navy Bureau of Ordnance has furnished a statement saying that the fifty-eight long range torpedoes, so often referred to are of the 21-inch, 21-foot type, and there is no ship in the Navy yet in commission that is prepared to take them. Their long range is obtained by an increase in length, and no ship prior to the Nevada and Oklahoma, which go into commission about the end of 1915, is constructed for torpedoes of this length. So far as can be ascertained they have as high a range, or higher, than any torpedoes manufactured abroad. Beginning with the Virginia class of 1906, and up to and including the Texas of 1914, all the battleships are provided with 21-inch, 17-foot tubes. Within the last two years it was found possible to so improve the 21-inch, 17-foot torpedo as practically to double its range, and we already have a sufficient number of these longer range torpedoes to outfit the eight most recent battleships in commission. Enough more are being manufactured to provide for all of the battleships beginning with the Virginia class. The Ohio class are fitted with 18-inch tubes, and would require serious alternations to provide for the new torpedoes. All of the armored cruisers except four, and all of the destroyers subsequent to No. 28, are provided with 18-inch tubes and torpedoes that were up-to-date one year ago. Since then a scheme has been developed for increasing the range of the 18-inch torpedo, and there are now in process of construction 18-inch torpedoes of the newer type, which will outfit all destroyers from No. 28 with the long range weapon. Long range torpedoes are neither required nor desired for submarines. Submarine warfare is of such a character as to make it advisable to use short range, high speed torpedoes, and that is the class that submarines are being furnished with. The British ships Aboukir, Cressy and Hogue were torpedoed recently, it will be recalled, at a range of 500 yards.

In the extracts from the war time diary of John Hay, who was at the time on the staff of President Lincoln, we find the following entries made nine days after the battle of Gettysburg: "July 14.—This morning the President seemed depressed by Meade's despatches of last night. They were so cautiously and almost timidly worded—talking about reconnoitering to find the enemy's weak places, and other such. \* \* \* About noon came the despatches stating that our worst fears were true. The enemy had gotten away unharmed. The President was deeply grieved. 'We had them within our grasp,' he said; 'we had only to stretch forth our hands and they were ours. And nothing I could say or do could make the army move.' Several days ago we sent a despatch to Meade which must have cut like a scourge, but Meade returned so reasonable and earnest reply that the President concluded that he knew best what he was doing, and was reconciled to the apparent inaction, which he hoped was merely apparent. Every day he has watched the progress of the Army with agonizing impatience, hope struggling with fear. He has never been easy in his own mind about General Meade since Meade's general order in which he called on his troops to drive the invader from our soil. The President says: 'This is a dreadful reminiscence of McClellan. The same spirit that moved McClellan to claim a great victory because Pennsylvania and Maryland were safe. The hearts of ten million people sank within them when McClellan raised that shout last fall. Will our generals never get that idea out of their heads? The whole country is our soil. July 15.—Robert Lincoln says the President is silently but deeply grieved about the escape of Lee. He said: 'If I had gone up there I could have whipped them myself.' [And Hay adds] 'I know he had that idea.'"

Asst. Paymr. R. E. A. Lambert, U.S.N., in a letter to the Woman's National Weekly says: "The keynote of service life for young men recruits is development. If a lad enlists in our Army or Navy or Marine Corps determined to make a man of himself, there is no school in the world so favorable to his all-around development into the kind of manhood he covets. If, on the contrary, he is indifferent to a worthy standard of life, service life will soon classify him where he belongs; and he can then either adjust himself to the forces and in-

fluences in the Service that'll uplift him or he can align himself with or drift into that undesirable element in the Service that gradually and surely, though slowly, is being weeded out."

The Japan Magazine contains an account of Rear Admiral Yokoyama's method of making "boats of paper" for saving those caught in submarine boat accidents. The paper known as hashikirazu, made from the fibre of the mulberry tree, is wonderfully tough and durable, serving admirably the purpose contemplated. The difficulty was to make the paper waterproof. For this purpose he resorted to a chemical process which rendered the paper not only proof against water, but still stronger in fibre. By this means two sheets of the paper pasted together were so strong that two men pulling against each other with main force could not break or tear the paper. This waterproof paper can be kept for hours under water without detrimental result. After various experiments to evolve a boat Admiral Yokoyama finally hit upon the expedient of making several pipe-like air bags and placing them side by side like a raft. The whole thing can be packed into the space of a cubic foot, which is just what the submarine ship wants. The material also would be excellent for providing against accidents in the case of airships and also for the covering of aeroplane wings. At present space in a submarine is so very limited that little or no provision can be made for life saving, and it would certainly be an advantage to have a boat that could be stowed away like an air pillow.

Former Surg. Gen. Charles F. Stokes, of the U.S. Navy, may plume himself on the growing sentiment among the stewards of the Intercollegiate Rowing Association in favor of cutting down the four-mile races in the Poughkeepsie regattas to three-milers, the "deadly fourth" mile being eliminated. It will be recalled that during the time he was the chief medical officer of the Navy Dr. Stokes persistently urged a lessening of the strain on athletes, arguing that the evil results of over-exertion showed themselves in after years. Coaches Charles E. Courtney, of Cornell, and James C. Rice, of Columbia, of late have taken the same ground, holding that in the short time available for training the average American college oarsman it is impossible to bring him up to a standard of efficiency that would enable him to row a four mile course without injury to his physique. It is predicted that this sentiment will win its way in the Yale and Harvard rowing camps and bring about a shortening of the annual race between those universities on the Thames. If this decision shall ultimately shape the distances for all the great rowing contests it cannot but be interpreted by Dr. Stokes as a vindication of his position and as a movement toward a healthier form of athletic competition.

At this time when the place of an aeroplane in the military establishment is being discussed so generally the contest for the Clarence Mackay trophy at San Diego on Dec. 18 is of absorbing interest. The event is to be conducted by the aviation division of the U.S. Signal Corps and comprises a real military problem. The specifications for the contest provide that the United States troops and a detachment of marines shall march at least 100 miles from San Diego, and it will be the work of the aviators to locate them and return to San Diego without alighting. A nearer approach to the work done by aero scouts under actual war conditions could not be obtained without the use of firearms. The troops and the marines are to use all the tactics known to military science in concealing themselves from the aviators. It will be a valuable problem not only to the aviators, but to the commanders of the troops and marines.

A San Francisco despatch of Dec. 2 says: "Eight submarines are under construction here at the Union Iron Works, which is owned by the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, officials of the iron works admit. The boats are to be shipped in sections, although the destination is not known here. The Fore River Shipbuilding Company, Quincy, Mass., also owned by the Bethlehem corporation, is reported here to be building twelve submarines." The question whether the construction of submarines in American factories for shipment, un-assembled, to belligerent nations in Europe would violate the neutrality law or impinge upon the attitude of neutrality of the United States is being considered by the American State Department. Mr. Schwab, president of the Bethlehem Steel Company, has been called to Washington to discuss this subject with the Secretary of State.

Although the marines in the transports, City of Denver, City of Memphis and San Marcos left Vera Cruz with the troops on Nov. 23, they did not arrive in Philadelphia until Dec. 4, being limited to a speed of seven knots by the heavy weather and the slow speed of the San Marcos. The transports were reported off the Cape Dec. 3, but were fog-bound until Thursday. Major Gen. George Barnett, Commandant of the Marine Corps, Col. Eli K. Cole, assistant to the Commandant, and Capt. James C. Breckinridge, aid to the Commandant, went over from Washington to Philadelphia to meet the marines. The command will remain at Philadelphia until the expiration of the leaves of absence of the officers and the furloughs of the enlisted men.

Capt. L. M. Dodamead, C.A.C., N.C.N.G., adjutant, writes: "Glad to see your excellent article on page 368 on the condition of the National Guard. We need just such plain talk. I do think that the Pay bill will remedy things considerably. I have passed all the courses prescribed in G.O. 166, W.D., 1911. To do this together with my duties as adjutant of the corps in this state takes about one-fourth of my working time and costs me no little money during the year. I have been connected with the National Guard in three states and am still in for the love of it and of the flag, but it takes too much of one's time, which cannot be well spared unless some remuneration is in sight."

The following officers of the Army detailed as military observers with the German army sailed from New York Dec. 3, 1914, on the steamship Rotterdam, of the Holland-America Line: Lieut. Col. Joseph E. Kuhn, Corps of Engrs., Major C. C. Williams, Ord. Dept., Major D. E.

Aultman, Field Art., Capt. S. D. Rockenbach, Cav., Capt. W. B. Burt, Inf., and Capt. S. G. Shartle, Coast Art.

The manual for the Medical Corps of the Navy will shortly come from the press. It takes the place of the old instructions for medical officers, embodying circulars and letters issued by the Navy Department and Bureau of Medicine and Surgery. It will be issued to medical officers, dental officers, officers of the Medical Reserve Corps, nurses and Hospital Corps men. The book is quite an extensive work of 225 pages, and is the result of three years of painstaking study by P.A. Surg. L. W. Johnson, U.S.N. He had just completed his work on the book prior to his departure for Guam. There are twenty-six chapters, showing in detail the duties of the Medical Corps and Medical Reserve Corps, Dental Corps and Dental Reserve Corps, Hospital Corps and Nurse Corps; the administration and internal organization of naval hospitals, special hospitals and naval hospital ships, and the battle organization of the Medical Department afloat, and on expeditionary service on shore.

The U.S. Navy collier Jason, bearing Christmas toys sent by the children of the United States to children in belligerent countries, sailed from Devonport Nov. 28 for Marseilles. The Jason arrived at Devonport Nov. 25, and, having unloaded the part of her cargo destined for British and Belgian children, the vessel is now taking to Marseilles a further consignment of presents for French boys and girls. In honor of the American "Christmas ship" the American Luncheon Club in London gave a luncheon on Nov. 27. Ambassador Page presided and John Callan O'Laughlin, representing the American newspapers which collected the presents, was the guest of honor. The officers of the Jason could not be present, as the collier was preparing to leave Devonport for France. Ambassador Page said that the British government had taken charge of the gifts and that they would be distributed through the British and Belgian relief committees.

Aided by a high tide and an easterly wind, the battleship Michigan, which went aground on Wednesday of last week near the tail of the Horseshoe, a few miles inside the Virginia Capes, was floated at five o'clock on the afternoon of Nov. 27. The vessel is said to be uninjured, but will probably be docked at either Norfolk or Philadelphia for examination. The tugs Patuxent, Patapsco, Ontario and Uncas and the supply ship Culgoa pulled on the stranded craft for several hours, but could not move her until high tide.

Rear Admiral F. F. Fletcher, U.S.N., Commander-in-Chief of the Atlantic Fleet, has laid before Secretary Daniels comprehensive arrangements for an elaborate series of naval maneuvers and drills and target practice of the Atlantic Fleet off Guantanamo in January. Mr. Daniels will go to New York soon to bestow personally the various trophies awarded at the end of each annual competition to the victorious vessels.

Of the few successful candidates in the recent examination of enlisted men of the Navy for the position of assistant paymaster, two were not products of the "university afloat," as some of the newspaper paragraphs seem to indicate. They were pupils of Dowd's Army and Navy Academy of Washington, D.C., the candidate who stood at the top having taken about three months' preparation at that institution.

A change in naval instructions provides that the payment of a fine imposed by a court-martial upon an enlisted man of the Navy shall be extended over a period long enough to permit him to draw one-half of his pay monthly, so that he may not be deprived of money entirely. One-half of his monthly pay will be applied to the liquidation of his fine.

In a decision as to the pay of a stable foreman at the island of Guam, the Comptroller holds that the island is no part of the United States since Congress has not seen fit to make it so, or to extend the laws of the United States to that island. The treaty ceding Guam does not make it part of the United States.

"Baron Munchausen still lives," said Secretary of the Navy Daniels, commenting on reports that the Department's plans for an attack on Japan had been stolen. "In the first place there never were any such plans; therefore they could not have been stolen," he added.

The National Assembly of Panama ratified on Nov. 30 the new Panama-Canal Zone boundary treaty. This gives the United States control of the harbors of Colon and Ancon, as well as many other valuable concessions in relation to the canal.

New York state claims the honor of being the banner state in recruiting for the U.S. Navy, having furnished nearly twice as many enlisted men as any other state, according to the annual report of Rear Admiral Blue, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation.

There are fifteen candidates already on the list of those who will take the examinations on July 11 for the Army Medical Corps. The successful candidates at the examination will enter the Army Medical School at Washington next fall.

The U.S. Army transport Thomas arrived at Manila, P.I., Dec. 3, 1914, with thirty-four officers and 1,112 casuals. The transport Dix sailed Nov. 30 from Manila. She carried the following military passenger for Nagasaki: Major Alfred S. Morgan, Coast Art. Corps.

The Sultan of Sulu, for himself and the other Moro chieftains, has addressed the Philippine Assembly, declaring that the Moros desire to share in the benefits of civilization and are anxious for representation in the Assembly.

The third and final session of the Sixty-third Congress convenes Monday, Dec. 7, and this Congress expires March 4, 1915.



## ALFRED THAYER MAHAN.

No officer of the U.S. Navy has had so wide an international reputation as Rear Admiral Alfred Thayer Mahan, U.S.N., retired, whose sudden death from heart disease occurred at the Naval Hospital, Washington, D.C., at 7:15 o'clock on the morning of Dec. 1. The development of the disease which resulted in the death of Admiral Mahan is ascribed by his friends to intense application to the study of the war in Europe in its relations to the problem of sea power, and to this study he had devoted a large part of his life. Admiral Mahan came to Washington on Nov. 1 to take up his labors as a research associate in the Department of Historical Research in the Carnegie Institution, and was pursuing a special line of historical research with a view to writing a history of American expansion and its bearing on sea power. This was to be a monumental work, and he had given thought to it for many years. But he had hardly made a beginning when his heart gave way, overtaken by his exhausting study of the war problems of the day. Up to this time the seventy-four years of Admiral Mahan seemed to sit lightly on him, but on Saturday, Nov. 28, his condition became such that he decided to enter the Naval Hospital, where he died in the presence of his wife and two daughters. His son, Lyle Mahan, a New York lawyer, came to Washington the night of his father's death. Signs of organic heart disease developed in September, and recurred late in October, just before Admiral Mahan came to Washington with Mrs. Mahan and their daughters, Helen and Ellen. Mrs. Mahan was Ellen Lyle Evans, to whom the Admiral was married June 11, 1872.

The European war led to a demand upon the Admiral's resources as a naval expert much beyond his physical ability to meet, though he gave a number of interviews and wrote a number of articles dealing with the situation up to the time that the President prohibited American military and naval officers from commenting on the conflict. The New York Times in an excellent article on Admiral Mahan says:

"Admiral Mahan was as familiar with Europe, her history and armaments as he was with American history, and knew many of the men actively identified with the war in high places in England, Germany and France. Some of his intimate friends among the military and naval men in Europe had lost their lives in the war and this shocked him. Some of these officers he met in his travels, and when he received honorary degrees at Oxford and Cambridge and many more when he went to The Hague in 1899 as American naval delegate to the First Peace Conference. There were distinct reasons why the American people congratulated themselves upon the presence of Admiral Mahan, then Captain Mahan, in the First Hague Conference. He was not only a naval strategist and scholar, but was even then regarded as the most eminent living expert in naval strategy. Then he had always consistently advocated strong navies and preparedness for war with special reference to naval influence in making for peace. Added to his equipment as a diplomatist in the delicate and complex task before The Hague Conference was his experience as a public man who had been hailed as the first great exponent of the philosophy of sea power."

The advent of the modern German navy is ascribed to the interest taken by the German Emperor in Admiral Mahan's first book, "The Influence of Sea Power Upon History," published in 1890. The Emperor ordered a copy placed in the library of every German warship, and directed all German naval officers to read and study it. He praised it as the greatest modern work on naval affairs, and the greatest work on sea power. This book taught the Germans the importance of gaining sea power. Admiral Mahan himself has told how, when reading Mommson in the English Club at Lima, he was struck with that historian's failure to recognize the all-important influence of sea power on Hannibal's history. He wrote out the whole outline of "The Influence of Sea Power," discussed it with Admiral Luce, and then set to work with painstaking method. He chose the term "sea power" rather than that of "maritime power" with the purpose of challenging attention. He is the coiner of that term in its present significance.

"The effect produced," the Admiral stated, "was that which I fully proposed, but I was surprised at the extent of my success. 'Sea Power,' in English at least, seems to have come to stay, in the sense I used it. The 'sea powers' were often spoken of before, but in an entirely different manner—not to express, as I meant to, at once an abstract conception and a concrete fact." As Mr. Park Benjamin showed in a letter we published Nov. 14, page 328, the idea that "the empire of the world has depended upon and followed, and has been lost and won, with the empire of the seas" is, to be found in the volume of Naval Tactics written in 1859 by Comdr. James H. Ward, U.S.N., and used as a text-book at the Naval Academy, but the novelty is not in the suggestion of the idea which might readily occur to others besides either Commander Ward or Admiral Mahan, but the able development of the idea found in Admiral Mahan's various publications. The chapters of his first work on the influence of sea power were first read as lectures to officers at the Naval War College. This work was followed by several others applying the Admiral's ideas to different historical periods. Just after his life of Nelson appeared Harold Frederic cabled to the New York Times from London that the reviewers of the London dailies sat up all night with the advance copies to rush long reviews into print the next morning.

In the notice of Admiral Mahan sent out by the Navy Department it is said: "It may be safely said that no writer of modern times evinced a keener insight in the affairs of the world or expressed himself concerning them more clearly and convincingly than did the late Admiral Mahan. His death will cause international regret, not only because of the high esteem in which he is held in every country of the world interested in naval affairs, but also because of the fact that his death leaves a void among naval and political authorities of the world that no author and writer can fill."

Admiral Mahan was born at West Point, N.Y., Sept. 27, 1840, and was the son of Prof. Dennis Hart and Mary Helena (O'kill) Mahan. Appointed from New York and was graduated from the U.S. Naval Academy June 9, 1859. He held the degrees of D.C.L., Oxford, England, 1894; LL.D., Cambridge, England, 1894; Harvard University, 1895; Yale University, 1897; McGill University, 1900; Columbia University, 1900. Married Ellen Lyle Evans, of New York, June 11, 1872. Promoted to midshipman June 9, 1859; lieutenant, Aug. 31, 1861; lieutenant commander, June 7, 1865; commander, Nov. 20, 1872; captain, Sept. 23, 1885; retired at own request after forty years' service Nov. 17, 1896;

advanced to rank of rear admiral on the retired list June 29, 1906. Served on Congress, 1859-61; Pocahontas, South Atlantic Blockading Squadron, 1861-2; Naval Academy, 1862-3; Seminole, West Gulf Blockading Squadron, 1863-4; James Adger, South Atlantic Squadron, 1864-5; Muscota, Gulf Squadron, 1865-6; ordnance duty, navy yard, Washington, 1866; Iroquois, Asiatic Squadron, 1867-9; commanding Arrostook, Asiatic Squadron, 1869; navy yard, New York, 1871; receiving ship at New York, 1872; commanding Wasp, 1873-4; navy yard, Boston, 1876-7; Naval Academy, 1877-80; navy yard, New York, 1880-3; commanding Wachusett, 1883-5; Naval War College, 1885; president Naval War College, 1886-9; president commission to select site for navy yard on northwest coast, 1889; special duty Bureau of Navigation, 1889-92; president Naval War College, 1892-3; commanding Chicago, 1893-5; special duty in connection with Naval War College, 1895-6; member Naval War Board during war with Spain, 1898; special duty, 1906; delegate to Hague Peace Conference, 1899; president American Historical Association, 1902-3; member American Academy of Arts and Letters.

In personal appearance Admiral Mahan was slender and erect, being about six feet two inches tall, with finely chiseled features, very blue eyes, and a closely cropped Vandyke beard. He was soft and gentle in voice and had a pleasant but reserved manner, perhaps a little cold to those who did not know him well. He was a man of high religious ideals, and was accustomed to contribute occasionally to periodicals on religious subjects. Sunday, Nov. 22, while attending service at St. Thomas's Church, Washington, D.C., he sang all the hymns and chants in the Episcopal service.

The Admiral was a brother of Major Frederick A. Mahan, U.S.A., retired, residing in Europe, and of Commodore Dennis Hart Mahan, U.S.N., retired.

At the express request of Admiral Mahan there was no naval funeral. Simple services were held at nine o'clock Wednesday night, Dec. 2, at St. Thomas's Church in Washington. The body was then taken to the Mahan home at Quogue, L.I., for private interment.

The remains of Rear Admiral Mahan were buried at Quogue, Long Island, N.Y., Dec. 3, 1914, in the Mahan family plot. A brief service was conducted at the grave by the Rev. Samuel B. Fish, pastor of the Episcopal church at Bridgehampton. Admiral Mahan had requested that his funeral be simple and without military display, and it was so conducted.

The London Morning Post's naval correspondent writes: "In Admiral Mahan dies the greatest among naval historians, for he both chronicled naval events and deduced from them their governing principles, so that he was, above all, the naval philosopher. This country owes to the great American a debt which can never be repaid, for he was the first elaborately and comprehensively to formulate the philosophy of British sea power, and from time to time, as occasions of difficulty arose, he published an essay or an article which indicated the right course for Great Britain to follow. He foresaw that the present war would come, and his counsel in existing circumstances would have been invaluable." The Daily Chronicle says: "Admiral Mahan's death will come to the British people with a sense of acute personal loss. His name will rank with those of the greatest naval historians, and the influence of the lessons he deduced from naval history has helped to shape the naval policy of not a few Powers."

The Secretary of the Navy sent a letter to Mrs. Mahan saying that the Department is deeply grieved to learn of the death of Rear Admiral Mahan and extending sincere sympathy in her bereavement. "Admiral Mahan," the letter adds, "was not only a fine type of naval officer, but possessed a lovable character that endeared him to all with whom he came in contact. His attainments which gave him a world-wide renown were of immeasurable value to the country he loved and served, and though he is gone his works happily remain as a guide and inspiration not only for this generation, but for all that are to come."

## RECENT DEATHS.

Rear Admiral Wells Laffin Field, U.S.N., retired, sixty-eight years old, died on Nov. 27 at his residence, 1539 I street, N.W., Washington, D.C., following an illness of more than two years. His wife, one son, Wells Laffin Field, jr., and a daughter, Miss Sallie Field, survive him. Rear Admiral Field was born in St. Louis Jan. 31, 1846, and was graduated from the Naval Academy in June, 1867. He was a lieutenant on the storeship Supply when that vessel sailed from New York in March, 1871, with provisions for France, after the Franco-Prussian war. He was on the China Station from 1880 until 1884, serving first as flag lieutenant to Rear Admiral J. M. B. Clitz and then to Rear Admiral P. Crosby. During the Spanish-American War he served with the mosquito fleet and was afterward in command of the U.S.S. Justin. He subsequently had command of the U.S.S. Scindia, and served at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., and then at Portland, Ore., until Oct. 31, 1899, when he was placed in command of the U.S.S. Ranger. He was assistant lighthouse inspector at Charleston, S.C., for a short period in 1902. In June of that year he was promoted to the grade of captain, and in the following November was transferred to the retired list on his own application after forty years' service, with the rank of rear admiral. Rear Admiral Field was a member of the University, Larchmont Yacht and New York Yacht Clubs and of the Army and Navy Club of Washington, D.C. He married Miss Ruth Dunning Clark, of Bennington, Vt., in 1894. Funeral services for Rear Admiral Field were held on Monday morning under military auspices. Dr. George Williamson Smith, who was chaplain of the Naval Academy when Admiral Field was a cadet there, said a prayer at his late residence prior to services at the Church of the Covenant at ten o'clock. Rev. Dr. Charles Wood officiated at the church. The pallbearers included Rear Admirals John C. Watson, Eugene H. C. Leutze, Albert R. Couden, Edward D. Taussig, John E. Pillsbury, Edward H. Gheen and H. H. Ward and Dr. M. A. Starr, of New York. The funeral cortege from the church was headed by the navy yard band. Interment was at Arlington National Cemetery.

Capt. Stephen O'Connor, U.S.A., retired, whose death at Little Moore Sanitarium, Cal., on Nov. 15, was noted briefly last week, saw his first service as a private in the 8th U.S. Infantry, enlisting on June 21, 1860. He was sent to his regiment in Texas, and early in the following year his regiment received orders to leave that state by way of the coast. The attempt to comply with the order resulted in the capture of all the regiment by the newly organized military forces of the Confederate

States. Captain O'Connor was held a prisoner of war at San Antonio until Dec. 10, 1862, when he escaped. He made his way to Eagle Pass, Texas, then across the Rio Grande into Mexico. He went to Monterey, and from that place succeeded in reaching the mouth of the Rio Grande, and then took passage to New Orleans. From that city he made his way to New York, joining the newly organized 8th Regiment at Fort Columbus in the harbor. Captain O'Connor served during the Gettysburg and Wilderness campaigns, re-enlisting in front of Petersburg on July 9, 1864. He became a second lieutenant in his old regiment in 1867, and was promoted to first lieutenant two years later. He was out of the Service from March until June, 1877, and was then reappointed a second lieutenant, being assigned to the 23d Infantry. He became a first lieutenant in 1886, captain in 1897, and was retired at his own request on April 18, 1900. Captain O'Connor was tried for murder at Tombstone, Ariz., in June, 1910, but was acquitted.

Other recent deaths, service weddings, and promotions and retirements, appear on pages 440-441.

## PERSONALS.

Contributions to this column are always welcome.

Mrs. S. D. Rockenbach will remain at Fort Oglethorpe, Dodge, Ga., during the absence of Captain Rockenbach in Germany.

A daughter, Elizabeth Murray, was born to Chaplain and Mrs. Ernest Wetherill Wood, U.S.A., at Tientsin, China, Sept. 18, 1914.

The former Chief of Staff of the Army and Mrs. W. W. Wotherspoon entertained informally at dinner in Washington on Nov. 28.

The officers of Fort Myer, Va., have selected Dec. 23, Jan. 30, Feb. 10 and April 7 for the dates of the hops to be given there this season.

Comdr. Reginald R. Belknap, U.S.N., former Assistant Naval Attaché at Berlin, has received orders to command the scout cruiser Chester.

Miss Mary Jane Thompson, of Austin, Texas, is the guest of the Misses Treat, daughters of Col. and Mrs. Charles G. Treat, in Washington.

Col. George F. Landers, U.S.A., commandant of the Narragansett Defense District, left Fort Adams, R.I., on Nov. 30 for Fort Andrews, Mass.

Mrs. Theodor Porter, wife of Commodore Porter, U.S.N., has returned to her home, Cumberland Court, Annapolis, Md., from Greenfield, Mass.

Surg and Mrs. R. C. Holcomb, who occupied the residence at 2244 Cathedral avenue, Washington, D.C., last year, will be at 1713 Q street this winter.

Ensign and Mrs. Harold P. Parmelee are guests of the latter's parents, Representative and Mrs. Henry, of Texas, at their home at Chevy Chase, Md.

A daughter, who has been named Sara Elizabeth, was born to Lieut. and Mrs. Maurice D. Welty, 3d U.S. Inf., at Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., on Nov. 30.

Lieut. and Mrs. Conger Pratt, who are in camp at San Ysidro, Cal., have had as their guests Major Gen. and Mrs. Arthur Murray, who have just returned to San Francisco.

Major Gen. Frederick Funston, who arrived at Galveston with the main expeditionary force that occupied Vera Cruz, will have two months' leave of absence after Dec. 1.

Capt. W. C. Harlee, U.S.M.C., who reported for duty in Washington, D.C., this fall, Mrs. Harlee and Miss Imogene Fulmore have taken the residence, 1842 Sixteenth street.

A son, born to Lieut. and Mrs. Abner M. Steckel, U.S.N., at Adams, Mass., on Dec. 1, 1914, has been named Wells Safford Steckel. Lieutenant Steckel commands the U.S.S. Perry.

The former Assistant Secretary of War and Mrs. Robert Shaw Oliver and Miss Marion Oliver have recently returned to Washington and will occupy their residence on Q street this season.

Paymr. John W. Morse, U.S.N., of the naval torpedo station at Newport, and Col. William W. Gibson, Ord. Dept., U.S.A., were at the Vanderbilt Hotel in New York city early this week.

Med. Dir. and Mrs. J. G. Field, U.S.N., from naval hospital, Annapolis, and Miss Lucy Wilson Field, from Dallas, Texas, who is spending the winter with them, went to the Army and Navy game.

Major Gen. and Mrs. James B. Aleshire were dinner hosts in Washington on Nov. 30, entertaining in honor of Miss Leila Harrison and Lieut. Geoffrey Keyes and the members of their wedding party.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. French E. Chadwick, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Cameron McRae Winslow and Rear Admiral and Mrs. Stephen B. Luce, were among those spending Thanksgiving Day in Newport, R.I.

Mrs. W. F. Grote, who is at Wheaton, Ill., entertained at dinner Thanksgiving Day, a party of old Mackenzie friends. The guests were Major and Mrs. F. E. Lacey, Miss Katharine Lacey, Capt. and Mrs. Pyles, and Miss Field.

Mrs. Williams, widow of Col. Charles F. Williams, U.S.M.C., is spending the winter at marine barracks, navy yard, Charleston, S.C., with her granddaughter, Mrs. Kingsbury, wife of Lieut. Ross S. Kingsbury, U.S. M.C.

A son was born to Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Thorne Flagler on Nov. 10 at Atlanta, Ga. Mrs. Flagler before her marriage was Miss Martha Woodward, sister of Lieut. Comdr. Charles H. Woodward, U.S.N., and of Mrs. Roscoe H. Hearn, wife of Captain Hearn, 9th U.S. Inf.

Mrs. George Horatio Gorham will be president of the Army and Navy Foreign Language League until the return of Mrs. Alexander Sharp, now sojourning in California with her son, Lieut. Alexander Sharp, jr., U.S.N. Mrs. Sharp will hardly return to Washington before the autumn of 1915.

Mr. Galloway Grinnell Cheston, son of Mrs. Theodor Porter, and Mr. Edgar Fell, son of Dr. Fell, Provost of the University of Maryland, have returned to Annapolis from Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, where they were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Stevenson M. Crothers for the Army and Navy football game.

Lieut. and Mrs. Gerald C. Brant, their daughter, Virginia, and small son, Philip, sail for the islands on Dec. 5. Gerald Clark Brant, jr., has gone to New York city to enter school and be the guest of his grandmother, Mrs. George M. Cushing, who is located at 160 Claremont avenue, just off the Riverside Drive.



Lieut. Philip H. Torrey, U.S.M.C., spent several days in Washington last week with Mrs. Torrey and their children.

A daughter, Nellie Rutherford, was born to Lieut. and Mrs. John A. Brockman, 11th Inf., at Washington, D.C., Nov. 28, 1914.

Mrs. Philip Van Horn Lansdale is the guest this week of her cousin, Mrs. Bangs Wallace, at 122 East Thirty-fourth street, New York city.

Comdr. C. L. Hussey, U.S.N., who is on duty in connection with the General Board in Washington, and Mrs. Hussey will reside at 1751 N street this season.

Major Henry L. Roosevelt, assistant quartermaster, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Roosevelt have leased the residence, 2020 Hillyer Place, Washington, D.C., for the season.

Mrs. John Byrne, formerly of 29 Summit avenue, Parkside, is residing with Lieut. Louis T. Byrne, 29th U.S. Inf., at Quarters No. 30, Fort Porter, Buffalo, N.Y.

Col. and Mrs. Warren P. Newcomb are visiting at Fort Williams, Me. They are occupying the quarters of Col. E. M. Blake during the absence of Colonel Blake and his family.

Mrs. George Barnett, wife of the Commandant of the Marine Corps, will be "at home" on Mondays during the season, beginning on Dec. 7, at their quarters at the Marine Barracks, Washington.

Mrs. Wrey G. Farwell, wife of P.A. Surgeon Farwell, U.S.N., has arrived in Washington from Fort Monroe, Va., and is visiting her mother, Mrs. Ben White, at her apartment at the Portsmouth.

Capt. S. M. De Loffre, Med. Corps, of Plattsburg Barracks, has been granted a two months' leave, the major part of which he will spend at work in New York hospitals, with short visits to Washington and Palm Beach.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Leiter will give a costume dance in Washington on Dec. 19 for their sister, Miss Frances Williams, daughter of Col. and Mrs. John R. Williams, one of the season's debutantes.

Mrs. Frank Wheaton, of Denver, widow of General Wheaton, is the guest of her brother-in-law and sister, Col. and Mrs. William A. Nichols, at their residence, 141 Palm avenue, San Francisco, Cal.

P.A. Surg. Phillip E. Garrison, U.S.N., and Mrs. Garrison have been spending a few days as the guests of the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. John T. Walsh, at their home on Lincoln street, Middletown, Conn.

Major and Mrs. Henry Leonard, U.S.M.C., are spending a few days in New York and are registered at the Hotel Wolcott. Capt. and Mrs. Russell C. Langdon, U.S.A., of Raleigh, are guests of the same hotel.

Among the papers to be read at the meeting of the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers is one on "Submarine Signaling and a Proposed Method of Safe Navigation in Fog," by Comdr. F. L. Sawyer, U.S.N., retired.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Medore Crawford entertained at tea at their residence, 1202 Eighteenth street, Washington, on Nov. 29 in compliment to Miss Leila Harrison and Lieut. Geoffrey Keyes and the members of their wedding party.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Samuel M. Mansfield had as their guests for over Thanksgiving at their Beacon street residence in Boston, Mass., the former's sister, Mrs. Walter Hubbard, and brother, Mr. Livingston Mansfield, of Middletown, Conn.

We regret to learn that Capt. C. T. Davis, 107th Pioneers, British Indian army, the son-in-law of Rear Admiral C. F. Goodrich, was wounded Nov. 24. No details are given in the official announcement either as to the place in France or the extent of his injuries. He was in command of two companies of Indian troops engaged at the front. Later cablegram says that he is "in hospital, London, hip wound; condition satisfactory."

Major Robert U. Patterson, Med. Corps, U.S.A., head of the Medical Service Bureau of the Red Cross, gave a most interesting lecture on Red Cross work before an audience of over four hundred women, at a meeting held under the auspices of the Woman's Guild of St. Paul's Church at Richmond, Va., on Nov. 10. Major Patterson was in charge of the Red Cross ship that sailed from the United States in September.

Mrs. J. M. Burroughs's sister and brother, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Irwin Stratton, gave Mrs. Burroughs a Thanksgiving dinner at Durazo Plantation, Perry Landing, Texas. The centerpiece was of American beauty roses, with miniature turkeys around it, the color scheme being red. All the guests received Thanksgiving souvenirs. Other guests were Mrs. Samuel Irwin Bryan, mother of Mrs. Burroughs; Capt. and Mrs. E. B. Mills; Mr. E. E. Bryan, of Memphis, Tenn.; Miss Stratton, Mr. Samuel Irwin Stratton, jr. Mrs. Burroughs expects to leave soon for the East, first visiting Mrs. J. Lohran, of St. Louis, Mo.

"John Lee Maddox, '14, Ph.D.," says the Yale Alumni Weekly, "was appointed chaplain in the United States Army, with the rank of first lieutenant on Oct. 21. On Nov. 17 he lectured before the Anthropological Society of Washington on 'The Spirit Theory in Early Medicine,' concerning which address Dr. John R. Swanton, of the Bureau of American Ethnology, said: 'It is a most scholarly work on the subject, the best extensive work of the kind that has come to my attention, and one that I believe will be of great service to students of general ethnology.'" Chaplain Maddox is now en route from New York to El Paso, Texas, for station with the 17th Infantry.

Brig. Gen. William Crozier, Chief of Ordnance, U.S.A., who chartered the Diesel yacht *Idealia* and made an extended cruise in that vessel last summer, describes his trip in a recent letter to Henry R. Sutphen, of the Elco Company. General Crozier tells of the voyage from Washington down the Potomac river, up the Chesapeake Bay, through the canals and Delaware river to New York, then up the Hudson river through the canals again to Buffalo, through the Welland Canal to the Canadian waterways and afterward home, passing through the Lachine Rapids and the Richelieu Canal into Lake Champlain and down the Hudson. The *Idealia* had a very exciting run through the Lachine Rapids at the mouth of the Ottawa river. General Crozier writes: "As we left the mouth of the canal and headed over toward the beginning of the rapids various other pleasure craft, who were going out for a Sunday's run, waved violent warnings to us, under the belief that we were strangers in the locality and did not know where we were going. Our pilot smiled and continued along in the increasing current, under the great bridges, and through the boiling and seething waters rushing among the rocks part of the time at a forty mile gait, until we reached the still swift but quiet waters below the steep rapids and tied up at a fairly comfortable pier. Our pilot told us that ours was the only yacht which had run the rapids in many years."

The Secretary of the Navy spent Thanksgiving Day in Richmond, Va.

Mrs. Connor, wife of Major William D. Connor, U.S.A., was hostess at bridge, followed by an informal tea, in Washington on Dec. 1.

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Leonard R. Sargent are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. John F. Marshall at 319 West Freemason street, Norfolk, Va.

Mrs. Kingsley, widow of Comdr. Louis Kingsley, U.S.N., will spend the winter in Washington at the Damaroscotta, on Eighteenth street.

Mrs. I. Goodwin Hobbs, wife of Pay Director Hobbs, U.S.N., was hostess at bridge at her residence on Sunny-side place, Newport, R.I., on Dec. 2.

Capt. and Mrs. George R. Clark will give a tea dance to introduce their daughter, Miss Louise Clark, to Washington society at the Brighton on Dec. 28.

Mrs. Moore, wife of Capt. Dan T. Moore, 5th Field Art., is the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Butler, at their R street residence in Washington.

Mrs. Halsey, wife of Lieut. W. F. Halsey, U.S.N., and daughter, Margaret, spent a few days last week visiting Mrs. F. G. Grandy at Earl Court, Baltimore, Md.

Mr. Mason Remey has joined his parents, Rear Admiral and Mrs. George C. Remey, at their New Hampshire avenue residence in Washington, after an extended trip abroad.

Mrs. Henry Emerson Hovey, of Portsmouth, N.H., is the guest of her son-in-law and daughter, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Austin Kautz, at their R street residence in Washington.

Major and Mrs. Henry C. Jewett have had as their guests for over the past week Mr. and Mrs. James Howard, of Hartford, Conn., at their quarters at Washington Barracks, D.C.

Mrs. Mills, wife of Brig. Gen. A. L. Mills, U.S.A., is president of the board of lady managers of the George Washington University Hospital, which will give its annual bazaar, luncheon, tea and dance at the Raleigh Hotel on Dec. 8.

P.A. Paymr. J. C. Hilton, U.S.N., on duty in the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts at the Navy Department, and Mrs. Hilton have leased the residence at Twenty-ninth and Ordway streets, Georgetown, D.C., for the season.

Mrs. U. S. Grant, wife of Captain Grant, U.S.A., is the guest of her mother-in-law, Mrs. Frederick Dent Grant, in Washington. Mrs. Potter Palmer, who has also been the guest of Mrs. Grant, has returned to her home in Chicago.

Capt. and Mrs. Theodore A. Baldwin, jr., were hosts at a house dance at their new residence which they have taken on K street, Washington, on Nov. 26. The house was charmingly decorated with American Beauty roses and chrysanthemums. The guests numbered about fifty couples.

A charming picture of Mrs. Edwin M. Hacker, wife of P.A. Paymaster Hacker, U.S.N., appears in the Washington Post for Sunday, Nov. 29. Paymaster Hacker is on duty at the Washington Navy Yard, and they are occupying the residence 1882 Columbia road this season.

Pictures of Miss Margaret Fechteler, daughter of Capt. Augustus F. Fechteler, U.S.N., who is now with her parents in Newport, R.I., and of Miss Dorothy Mason, the debutante daughter of Rear Admiral and Mrs. Newton E. Mason, appear in the Washington Post for Sunday, Nov. 29.

Mrs. Porter, wife of Lieut. Col. John Biddle Porter, U.S.A., and the Misses Catharine and Elizabeth Porter have returned to Washington and opened their I street residence. They closed their summer home at Bar Harbor, Me., on Nov. 12, and have been making a series of visits on their way home.

"Among the promotions one of particular interest to Burlingtonians is that of Col. Henry A. Greene," says the Burlington, Vt., Free Press. "He is an officer of wonderful executive ability and one of the most popular in the Service. While the 10th Cavalry was stationed at Fort Ethan Allen, Colonel Greene was the guest of his son, Lieut. James S. Greene, who married the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Morgan, of this city, and made many warm friends, all of whom will extend to him hearty congratulations upon his well-merited promotion."

Capt. and Mrs. Clarence Northrop Jones entertained at dinner at Fort Myer on Nov. 18 in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Stevens Norton, Mrs. Jones's parents, who are spending the winter at Fort Myer. The guests were Mr. and Mrs. Norton, Countess Dumas, Colonel Wilder, Col. and Mrs. Menoher. The table was beautifully decorated with ferns, smilax, red roses and candles. Artillery and Cavalry colors were cleverly blended in the brasses and roses and in the place-cards. Mrs. Northrop Jones is an enthusiastic musician, having been a member of the two most important musical clubs in San Antonio, Texas, and is looking forward with great anticipation to a resumption of musical activity in the capital, her former home.

Capt. Fred J. Herman, of Troop C, 9th Cav., has recently been getting about again at Douglas, Ariz., after having been confined to his home by an accident which occurred on Oct. 29 at Naco. Captain Herman and other Army officers at Naco were making their annual test ride. When the Captain was jumping one of the hurdles his horse struck and both horse and rider hit the ground with great force. Captain Herman, who is a heavy man, sustained two broken ribs and a broken collarbone. The horse rolled against him and that he was not worse hurt he regards as miraculous. The next day after the accident occurred he came to his home in Douglas city and has been under the care of a physician since. As soon as able he will rejoin his troop at Naco.

Col. David L. Brainard, U.S.A., U.S. Military Attaché at Buenos Aires, Argentina, who is himself an old Arctic explorer, was among guests at a luncheon of 120 covers given in Buenos Aires on Oct. 20 in honor of Sir Ernest Shackleton, the British Antarctic explorer, who was about to start on another South Polar expedition. The company was a distinguished one and was presided over by Sir Reginald Tower, British Minister to Argentina. Colonel Brainard, who was a member of the Greely expedition to North Polar regions during the eighties, was cordially received when he rose to speak. He said that America was watching the Shackleton expedition with peculiar interest, not only on account of the peril involved, but because of the value of its probable contributions to science; and when Sir Ernest and his gallant companions returned—as all hoped and expected them to do about a year hence—it would be found that the Americans would applaud as loudly as their brothers, the Britishers. ("Hear, hear!" and applause.)

Col. and Mrs. Frederick Von Schrader are spending some time at the Hotel Cecil, San Francisco, Cal.

A son was born to the wife of Lieut. W. W. West, jr., 13th U.S. Cav., at Fort Riley, Kas., Nov. 26, 1914.

Miss Louise Larned and Lieut. W. J. Morrissey, from Fort Niagara, were recent guests of Lieutenant Byrne.

A daughter, Flavia Lois, was born to the wife of Capt. F. N. Chilton, Med. Corps, U.S.A., at Manila, P.I., Oct. 25, 1914.

Mrs. Frank A. Barton, wife of Captain Barton, U.S.A., is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Isaac Gans, at the Iowa, Washington, D.C.

Miss Katharine Knight, daughter of Rear Admiral Austin M. Knight, U.S.N., was a guest at West Point, N.Y., last week.

Miss Anne Gleaves, daughter of Capt. Albert Gleaves, U.S.N., is the guest of her aunt, Mrs. Spotswood Garland, in Georgetown, D.C.

Mrs. Philip Sheridan and the Misses Sheridan entertained at dinner at their Sheridan Circle residence in Washington on Dec. 1.

P.A. Surg. and Mrs. Lucius Warren Johnson and small daughter will leave Washington for their new station at Guam early in January.

Mrs. Walter McLean, wife of Rear Admiral McLean, U.S.N., has been obliged to cancel all of her social engagements owing to illness.

Mrs. Susan L. Paine, Lieuts. Cleveland Hill Bandholtz and Louis T. Byrne, all of Fort Porter, witnessed the Army-Navy game in Philadelphia on Saturday.

Mrs. William K. Van Reypen, wife of Surgeon General Van Reypen, U.S.N., retired, has sent out invitations for a luncheon on Dec. 17 in Washington to meet Miss Mary Lord Andrews, one of the season's debutantes.

Mrs. C. W. Elliott is the guest of her father and mother, Dr. and Mrs. W. N. Murray, 2437 Humbolt avenue, South, Minneapolis, Minn. Lieut. C. W. Elliott, 28th Inf., will join Mrs. Elliott soon, from Galveston, Texas, on a two months' leave.

Mrs. Augur, widow of Col. A. A. Augur, U.S.A., and her daughter, Miss Kathleen, after a two months' stay at The Cairo, Washington, D.C., expect to leave early in December for Galveston, Texas, where they will spend the rest of the winter at the Galvez Hotel.

Lieut. and Mrs. T. W. Hammond and two boys, who have been at West Point for the past three months, left on Nov. 26 for the Philippines. They were to stay in Philadelphia until after the Army-Navy football game, and will sail on the Dec. 5 transport. Lieutenant Hammond has been at West Point coaching the football team.

The second Boston Symphony Concert of the season, held at the New National Theater in Washington, D.C., on Dec. 1, attracted a large and distinguished audience. Among those present were Brig. Gen. and Mrs. William Crozier, Capt. and Mrs. John W. Gibbons, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Richardson Clover and Brig. Gen. and Mrs. George Andrews.

Major John Bigelow, U.S.A., was among guests at a dinner given by Charles Francis Adams, James Schouler, of Boston, and Andrew C. McLoughlin, of Chicago, at the Metropolitan Club in New York city on Nov. 27, which was attended by professors of history, prominent educators and others from various parts of the United States.

In the audience at the performance of Mme. Pavlova and the Russian dancers at the National Theater in Washington on Nov. 27, were Rear Admiral and Mrs. Richardson Clover and the Misses Clover, Rear Admiral O'Neil, U.S.N., Mrs. Philip Sheridan, the Misses Sheridan, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. William Crozier, Col. and Mrs. Charles L. McCawley and Brig. Gen. and Mrs. George Andrews.

The Saturday Magazine of the New York Evening Post for Nov. 28 publishes likenesses of the following officers: Lieut. Comdr. C. E. Courtney, who had the privilege of playing Santa Claus to Europe by being in command of the U.S.S. Jason, which sailed from this country with a shipload of presents; Capt. B. C. Decker, of the U.S. cruiser Tennessee, whose launch was fired on in the Turkish harbor of Smyrna; Col. Chester L. Harding, who may eventually succeed General Goethals as Governor of the Canal Zone. He is going to Panama to become Chief of Maintenance.

Capt. Alexander E. Williams, 19th Inf., has left Washington for his station in Galveston, Texas, after two months' leave spent with his family. He was called to Washington from Vera Cruz on account of the critical illness of his baby daughter. Mrs. Williams, who is still in Washington, entertained at a beautifully appointed dinner on Thursday of last week for Mrs. Harris E. Kirk, of Baltimore, who was her guest and also a guest at the White House. Mrs. Williams's health has so greatly improved that she is now making her first formal calls for more than four years.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Richardson Clover, U.S.N., presented their second daughter, Miss Beatrice Clover, at a tea on Monday afternoon at their home on New Hampshire avenue in Washington. A dinner party for the assistants and others and a dance followed. Assisting in the dining room were Mrs. George S. Glover, of New York, Mrs. Charles L. McCawley and Mrs. William Crozier. The debutantes and others who assisted included Misses Pauline Kindleberger, Frances Moore, Francis Williams, Frances Travers, Marian Van Buren, Margaret Draper, Gladys Hinckley, Alice Whiting, Julia Whiting, Rebekah Wilmer, Adelaide Heath, Harriet Southerland and Eudora Clover; her cousins, the Misses Clover, Misses Liza Todd, Clover Todd and Mildred Denny, all of New York.

At the Bohemian Club in San Francisco on Nov. 23 a dinner was given by Capt. Charles R. Howland, 21st U.S. Inf., commandant at Alcatraz, to Brig. Gen. E. H. Crowder, Judge Advocate General, and Brig. Gen. H. P. McCain, The Adjutant General, U.S.A. Both had been in California on inspection duty and left for Washington shortly afterward. The dinner was given in the red room of the club and the tables were beautifully decorated with masses of chrysanthemums and American flags and union jacks. A musical performance was part of the program, popular songs being rendered by the singers. A very enjoyable evening was passed by those attending the dinner. Other guests were Judge W. W. Morrow, Charles C. Moore, Major Gen. Arthur Murray, U.S.A.; H. A. Van Coenen Torchiana, Consul of The Netherlands; Major G. H. R. Gosman, N.S.A.; Lieut. Comdr. C. H. Woodward, U.S.N.; Major George Franklin Shields, Col. Guy L. Edie, U.S.A.; Col. Eben Swift, U.S.A.; Chauncey M. St. John, Capt. D. P. Quinlan, U.S.A.; Rev. Arch Perrin, Lieut. Col. George McK. Williamson, U.S.A.; Lieut. Lee H. Stewart, U.S.A.; Salvador Positano, John H. Rossiter and Jeremiah Lynch.



Rear Admiral William Sheffield Cowles, U.S.N., retired, brother-in-law of Theodore Roosevelt, was on Dec. 3, 1914, appointed naval aid on the staff of Governor-elect Marcus H. Holcomb, of Connecticut.

Mrs. Frank R. Keefer is the guest of her cousin, Mrs. Desher Whiting, at Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y. Colonel Keefer will join Mrs. Keefer in New York on Dec. 14, and they will spend Christmas with Mrs. J. B. Keefer in Harrisburg, Pa.

Mrs. John Schroers, after a three years' stay abroad, spent a few weeks in Washington at the Shoreham. She has departed for Fort Huachuca, Ariz., to spend the winter with Capt. and Mrs. Charles T. Boyce. Jack and Jeanne Schroers are at the National Cathedral School at Mt. St. Alban.

Friends of Mrs. Burns Henry, formerly Miss Josephine Irvine, and daughter of the late Lieut. Col. Robert J. C. Irvine, U.S.A., and Mrs. Irvine, will be pleased to hear of the birth of a son, Burns Henry, Jr., on Sept. 18 last at "Longacres," Grosse Pointe Farms, Detroit, Mich. Mrs. Irvine has been with her daughter, Mrs. Henry, for some time, and is now in New York for a visit, returning to Detroit for Christmas.

Mrs. Frank Shoemaker, wife of the late Captain Shoemaker, U.S.A., is a recent and valuable addition to the colony of Army and Navy officers and their families who make their home in San Antonio, Texas, for the greater part of the year, writes a correspondent there. Mrs. Shoemaker has spent years living abroad, for the most part in Paris and London, and the fact that she has purchased a handsome home on Via Madre avenue, in the Alamo Heights section, is hailed with so much pleasure by her friends in San Antonio.

A Philadelphia despatch to the New York Herald says: "Many were interested in the arrival on Dec. 1 at the house of Mrs. Joseph Richards Connell, the Orchards, Oakmont, of her son, Sergt. Stanleigh Megargee, of the U.S. Cavalry, and his Japanese bride, who was Miss Nassano Takada. The announcement of the marriage of Sergeant Megargee, who comes of an old Philadelphia family, and Miss Takada was made some time ago. Sergeant Megargee has seen six years' service in the Philippines. His bride was a student at the English College, in Hong Kong, and speaks excellent English. Her father is an importer in Tokyo. Sergt. and Mrs. Megargee will be here three months on furlough."

Among recent arrivals at the Hotel Astor, New York, were Col. and Mrs. W. A. Mann, Col. and Mrs. E. P. Andrus, Col. and Mrs. H. P. Birmingham, Lieut. Col. Wirt Robinson, Major C. Y. Brownlee, Capt. A. M. Shipp and S. D. Rockenbach, Lieut. and Mrs. C. B. Meyer, Lieut. and Mrs. Charles F. Thompson, Lieut. and Mrs. H. D. Higley, Lieut. and Mrs. James H. Laubach and Lieut. P. J. Morrissey, C. M. Haverkamp, J. C. Henderson, H. G. Stanton, J. A. Brice, C. P. Hall, G. W. Polhemus, Cliff Andrus, Louis A. Craig, Joseph F. Taulbee, William C. Foote and W. H. Moss—all of the Army; Engr.-in-Chief R. S. Griffin, Paymr. and Mrs. William B. Rogers, P.A. Paymr. F. P. Williams, Lieut. and Mrs. W. H. Faust, Lieut. W. H. Boota and Ensign R. P. Hinrichs, U.S.N.

Prof. Shigetaka (Juko) Shiga, of the Waseda University, Tokio, Japan, occupying the chair of historical geography, spent a few days in San Antonio, Texas, recently. On Nov. 6 Professor Shiga presented to the state of Texas, through the Mayor of the city, a handsome granite monument in memory of the heroes of the "Siege of the Alamo." The slab of beautiful stone, inscribed with a poem by Professor Shiga, with its base also of granite, was brought from the province of Nagashino, Japan. In feudal times there occurred in this Japanese fortress a siege similar to that of the Alamo. Consequently the latter is called the "Nagashino of America." Professor Shiga, being a native of this part of Japan and a student of history, naturally recognized the similarity in the sieges. This is the first memorial to be erected to the Alamo heroes. Professor Shiga was entertained at a beautifully appointed luncheon by Thomas G. Williams Settle and Mrs. Joseph A. Settle in the Japanese tea rooms of San Antonio on Nov. 7, when an impromptu reception was held for the distinguished guest. Later Professor Shiga was shown the missions and other points of interest by Mrs. T. T. Vanderhoeven, Mrs. Settle and Mr. Settle.

Chaplain James Johnson Kane, U.S.N., arrived in New York on Nov. 29 from London by the Atlantic Transport liner Minnehaha with opinions of the war, which, he intimated, had inspired the American Society of London to hint to him that it might be well for him to return to America. According to press report his friends feared that the expression of his views, while pleasing to the English, might bring him in conflict with President Wilson's neutrality order. He had intended to live permanently in England, but decided that he would go to his old home in Yonkers. Chaplain Kane, who is seventy-seven years old, was born in Ottawa, his father being Capt. Clement Kane, of the Royal navy. He was a skipper of a coastwise vessel after becoming an American citizen before the Civil War and in 1861 was a Volunteer officer in our Navy. He commanded a despatch boat under Admiral Farragut and was promoted for gallantry. He served under Admiral Porter in 1864-65 and took part in both battles of Fort Fisher. After the war he studied theology in Pennsylvania College and became a clergyman. He also studied medicine and the law and thus had a choice of three professions to pursue. He was appointed a chaplain in the Navy in 1868 and in 1906 was retired with the rank of rear admiral for "services in the war." Chaplain Kane has written several books, including a history of British newspapers.

The members of Troops I, 3d Cav., were entertained by some members of the troop at a very lively smoker, held in the mess hall at Fort Ringgold, Rio Grande City, Texas, on Thanksgiving Eve. The affair was such a tremendous success, writes a correspondent, that it was agreed to hold one each month. A Mexican string orchestra was hired to furnish the music and several prominent civilians attended. Liberal liquid refreshments and a buffet supper were part of the program. Each number met with hearty applause and several encores were necessary to satisfy the audience. There were songs, recitations, monologs, impersonations, clog and buck-and-wing dances, a wrestling match, and music by the orchestra.

The sixty-sixth anniversary of the accession of the Emperor Francis Joseph to the throne of Austria was celebrated in Vienna on Dec. 2. There was little display because of war and of the advanced age of the ruler, who was eighty-four years old on Aug. 18 last.

## THE PROGRESS OF THE WAR IN EUROPE.

### THE WESTERN CAMPAIGN.

The seven weeks of fighting in Flanders form a noteworthy showing of the fighting strength of the German army. In spite of being outnumbered they have not only held the Allies to their lines in France and Belgium, but have been able to turn a large part of their force eastward to check and to throw back the Russian invasion.

The exact German strength in the west cannot be determined, but the total fighting strength of the country is fairly definite. The Ersatz reserve and the levies at eighteen to twenty years and younger are held available for replacing losses in the fighting troops. The actual strength of the latter cannot be much larger than the organization into corps of the active army, the reserves and the Landwehr. The Landsturm, or "home guard," is used almost entirely for depot and garrison duty. Some of these, however, have appeared in the fighting in Belgium and in Poland.

The German fighting strength is semi-officially given as twenty-five corps of the active army, thirty-three corps of the reserve army, fifteen corps of the Landwehr, and possibly ten corps of Landsturm. Including the communication troops and everyone concerned in the corps organization, the strength of the corps amounts in round numbers to 43,000 men. The total German strength on the two borders can then hardly be more than 3,500,000.

On the east they are holding in strong force a line of about 200 miles, and in less strength the remaining 150 miles of their front. On the west the strongly held line runs for 300 miles, while the remaining seventy-five miles is less strongly held. It seems unlikely that the German strength in the west can exceed 2,000,000 men.

If the French have made a similar effort they should have at the front twenty-one corps of active army, eighteen corps of reserves and eighteen corps of territorial army. This would give them about 2,000,000 men for the fighting troops and the auxiliary services, while the territorial reserves would furnish the depot and garrison troops.

The British troops seem to be limited to the line between Bixchoote and La Baffe, a stretch of thirty-five miles. This would call for a force of only 200,000 men on their fighting line. The Belgian army is still smaller and holds a line of about eight miles. Apparently their force is reduced to some 50,000 men.

While any figures of the actual numbers must necessarily be rough approximations, it seems fairly certain that the Allies in the west outnumber the Germans by twenty to twenty-five per cent. The German success in withstanding the French and British is a distinct gain for the former in that it releases extra numbers for the campaign against the Russians.

The campaign in France during the week has consisted entirely of minor skirmishes and reconnaissances. Both sides are playing a waiting game, but meanwhile are keeping in close touch with each other. The bombardment of Lampernisse, four miles west of Dixmude, shows that the Germans still hold the east bank of the Yser River and that they may have again won their way across to the west bank. At Ypres and west of Varennes, in the Argonne Forest, active operations are reported. The attacks seem, however, to be made by not more than one corps at a time, and are more probably reconnaissances in force.

The battle line now follows the Yser river and canal in Belgium to Ypres. There it runs south through Armentieres, Le Bassée, Lens, east of Arras, west of Baupenne and Chaulnes, through Roye, Ribecourt and Tracy-le-Val, and north of Soissons. For a ten mile stretch at Vailly the Germans hold the north bank of the Aisne, while at Vendresse and Craonne the French have advanced three miles from the river.

South of the Aisne the line skirts Rheims at a distance of four miles and runs through Nauroy, Souain, Vienne-le-Chateau, Four-de-Paris, and then circles Verdun at a distance of eight miles. East of the Meuse the line parallels the river at a distance of eight miles until it bends back sharply from Hattonchatel to St. Mihiel, where the Germans hold Chauvencourt, immediately across the river.

From here the line bends eastward through Apremont and Thiancourt to Pagny, on the Moselle, and from here southeast to the Vosges the line lies just south of the border. The French now hold the central passes in the Vosges Mountains, while in the south they have gained a ten mile strip of Upper Alsace, including Thann and Altkirch.

### THE EASTERN CAMPAIGN.

The enveloping movement that the Russians were attempting in the vicinity of Lodz and Lowicz failed, due to the steadfastness of the German soldiers and to the co-ordination of command that their officers have worked out in their maneuvers. When the Russians struck northward west of Lodz with their center the German advance guards had reached Koluszki, twenty miles to the east. Success for the Russians depended upon breaking through at Lutomiersk so as to take in flank the German forces on their left flank. In a fierce battle the Germans repulsed every attack on their line between Sieradz and Zgierz.

Meanwhile the Russians made another threatening move in the north. By pushing forward a cavalry expedition to Gombin, ten miles south of Plock, they menaced the north side of a salient. The Germans met this cavalry move by rushing up additional reserves to extend their flank to the Vistula River and by withdrawing their advanced detachments twenty miles to Zgierz, Strykow and Sobota, along the line between Lodz and Plock.

Here the Russians concentrated their efforts during the last week in the effort to smash the German salient. The Germans claim large captures of prisoners, while the Russian reports are silent about this district. Evidently both nations have been checked in the first stages of their strategic plans.

The unexpected strength of the Russian center blocked the German raid on the Russian communications and turned the tables by placing the Germans in danger. The latter were extricated from a dangerous position by the resistance of their center, which gave their advanced flank time to regain touch with the rest of their line.

The operations of General von Mackenz's army in overextending itself in the effort to cut the railroad calls to mind the similar dash of the 1st German Army under General von Kluck to the Seine. With like cohesion and marching power the army in Russia extricated itself from an apparently hopeless position.

The operations in this district seem now to have reached a deadlock, due to the strong entrenchments with which both sides have strengthened their positions. Further to the north the Russians show signs of a new flanking expedition in their capture on Dec. 1 of Plock,

on the north bank of the Vistula, half-way between Warsaw and Thorn.

Further south, in the district between Piotrkow and the Warthe River, the Germans have made a strong effort to break through the Russian center. On Sunday they delivered an attack near Lask, twenty miles east of Sieradz. The Russians rushed in troops from all directions, and after a two-day battle they checked the German advance.

Meanwhile the Russians were struck further south by German troops advancing from Wielun. The Russians fell back to Szczecow, on the Widawka River, thirty miles west of Piotrkow. After active fighting until Tuesday on this thirty-mile front between Lask and Szczecow, the Russians claim the victory.

In Galicia the operations favor the Russians. While holding the Austrians on the line through Pilica, Wolbrom and Miechow, they have advanced their south wing to Proszowice, Bochnia and Novi Sandek. The Russians now hold a line on two sides of Cracow, distant only twenty-five to twenty-eight miles. An unconfirmed report claims that they have gained a point only ten miles from the Austrian fortress.

In the passes of the Carpathians the Hungarians are falling back before the Cossack detachments. The latter have now gained all of the passes, and at Bartfeld and Mezo Laborcz they have reached the Hungarian plains.

The Turkish campaign is developing very slowly. The Turkish concentration at Akaba, at the head of the Red Sea, has forced Great Britain to divert her Australasian contingents to the defense of the Suez Canal. Some 70,000 Indian troops have also been required for this purpose, while in India and Egypt there is required a special caution to prevent uprisings. The advent of Turkey into the war is making a serious reduction in the British fighting strength in France.

On the Caucasian border the Turks drove back across the boundary the Russian invasion of Erzerum. Along the coast the Turks have advanced ten miles into Caucasia and have captured Artvin, on the Chorok River.

### NOTES OF THE WAR.

(Continued from page 423.)

King George of England arrived in France on Nov. 30 and with the Prince of Wales passed the day visiting the hospitals and going about in an automobile. President Poincaré and General Joffre, commander-in-chief of the French army, visited King George at the headquarters of General Sir John French, commanding the British forces. The President and King George visited the British army at the front together. More than a hundred years have elapsed since a British King has visited the country of an ally in time of war.

The Crown Prince of Germany is reported as saying in an interview with a representative of the United Press: "This whole business is senseless, unnecessary and uncalled for, but Germany had no choice in the matter. No power on earth will ever be able to convince our people that this war was not engineered solely and wholly with a view to crushing the German people, their government, their institutions and all that they hold dear."

A French official communiqué of Dec. 1 says that the German army has in the field fifty-eight and a half corps, of which twenty-five and a half were active at the declaration of war and thirty-three reserve corps formed since the opening of the war. The total force operating in the western theater of war has been fifty-two corps, made up of twenty-one and a half active, twenty-two and a half reserve corps and eight territorial, or landwehr. Against Russia are four active, ten and a half reserve and seven landwehr corps, in addition to the Austro-Hungarian forces.

The Hamburger Correspondent states that according to official report the prisoners captured by the Germans up to Nov. 1 and interned in camps, hospitals, etc., numbered 7,213 officers and 426,034 men.

By way of Amsterdam comes the report that the German Reichstag on Dec. 1 voted a new war credit of 5,000,000,000 marks (\$1,250,000,000) and adjourned until March 2.

The English claim the Egyptian army continues absolutely loyal to British rule. The Turks are reported to be massing troops at such places as Jerusalem and Damascus for the invasion of Egypt, which involves a very serious question of transport across the desert routes.

The capture of General De Wet in South Africa raises the question whether he should not be punished by death as a traitor.

It was announced on Dec. 2 in London that the Prince of Wales Fund for the relief of the families of soldiers at the front has reached a total of \$20,000,000.

The casualties admitted by the Russians, according to a Petrograd despatch, in fighting up to Nov. 2 include 972 officers killed, 19,501 wounded and 3,672 missing.

An Imperial ukase issued at Petrograd Dec. 2 authorizes the Minister of Finance to take control of the expenditures and receipts of societies, companies and enterprises founded or operated in Russia by subjects of Germany, Austria-Hungary and Turkey.

The Earl of Warwick, Lord Lieutenant of Essex, in addressing the Essex county organization of Territorials Dec. 2 said with reference to possible invasion by the Germans: "I have a perfect horror of the statements which are being made concerning promiscuous shooting on the part of civilians in the event of an invasion. This could only result in terrible reprisals, and possibly in a repetition of the horrors that have taken place in Belgium. I hope that the inhabitants, if they wish to be of service, will put themselves under some form of discipline or authority, and that we will hear no more of this suggestion concerning promiscuous shooting."

A Zurich journalist who has just returned from a tour around Germany found everything there going on much as usual in spite of the war. He says: "Confidence in General von Hindenburg is simply boundless. No one, indeed, has ever been so popular in Germany, not even Bismarck in his best days, as General von Hindenburg is now. In this respect he surpasses all the other generals, as well as the Kaiser himself. The statements that a state of fear exists in Berlin are totally untrue. The German nation, like the British, is determined to see the war through to the end. If the Allies ever succeed in invading Germany, both from the east and west, the German army, active and reserve, will fight as it never fought before."

Mrs. Kreisler, wife of the distinguished violinist of that name, who has recently inspected German hospitals, is reported as saying: "In Germany there are 80,000 trained nurses, as against only 5,000 in Austria. But



it is the American nurse who has made an enviable reputation for herself in this war. Even the biggest professors in the medical schools of Germany and Austria are now actively engaged in caring for the wounded, and many of them told me that the nurses of the American Red Cross units did twenty times as much as their German and Austrian sisters. The doctors said that they had never seen such perfect organization, system and equipment." The number of German nurses and the relative efficiency of the American nurses is evidently exaggerated.

#### THE SITUATION IN MEXICO.

General Villa and Provisional President Eulalio Gutierrez, with members of the Aguascalientes Convention, joined General Zapata and his forces in Mexico City on Dec. 3, and set about establishing a government. Villa had arrived at San Angel, a suburb, on Dec. 1 and awaited the arrival of Gutierrez before entering the city. General Zapata and his followers had taken possession of Mexico City last week upon the departure of the Carranzistas. U.S. Consul Silliman and the Brazilian Minister, who is officially representing the United States in Mexico City, reported to the State Department that while conditions were chaotic Zapata and his officers had shown an earnest desire to maintain order. The Zapatistas compelled the restoration of much property taken from foreigners by the Carranzistas, including that of the tramway company, a Canadian corporation.

Zapata left after Villa's arrival with a powerful force to attack Francisco Cos, whose 20,000 Carranzistas hold Puebla. Villa soldiers had taken Pachuca the day before. Harmony is said to exist between the Villa and Zapata forces. The governors of Michoacan and Oaxaca sent word that they would recognize the new government.

Carranza troops sent from Puerto Mexico had arrived at Tampico, and it is said numbered 6,100, making the total garrison in Tampico more than 10,000.

Gen. Pablo Gonzales, one of Carranza's divisional chiefs, was reported on Nov. 29 to have further complicated Mexican affairs by proclaiming himself provisional president of Mexico, at Pachuca, fifty miles north of Mexico City, where his force was said to number 8,000 men. This was denied later by the Carranza acting under orders from Carranza, and was preparing to unite with the forces of General Dieguez at Guadalupe to defeat Gen. Felipe Angeles, a Villa commander.

Carranza, who had been at Jalapa, was expected shortly at Vera Cruz, where his government was reported by its agencies to be planning reforms to include repatriation of land, development of natural resources and ownership of public utilities. General Carranza issued a decree formally declaring Vera Cruz to be the only legal capital of Mexico.

Troops from the division of Gen. Ramon Iturbe, recently appointed by Gen. Alvaro Obregon as commander-in-chief of all Carranza military operations in northwestern Mexico were moving against Governor Maytorena, of Sonora. The latter had resumed his attack upon Gen. Benjamin Hill's Carranza garrison at Naco. Two thousand men of the Villista forces were being sent into Sonora from the state of Chihuahua by the convention government to assist in the Naco attack, which after two months has not succeeded in capturing that city.

The following despatch from Col. C. A. P. Hatfield, U.S.A., was received at the War Department Dec. 4: "Ramon Santini, Mexican male sixteen years, shot in side, seriously, in Naco, Ariz. Quite heavy attack at 2:30, lasting fifteen minutes from the East, replied to vigorously by Hill's Hotchkiss gun. It is thought this was an attempt of Maytorena's to advance his eastern trenches. This was just at time of watering; men and horses much exposed; consequently I have ordered only one watering a day, at eleven in morning. Otherwise situation the same."

#### OPINIONS OF JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL.

The Government's agreement with the Goodyear Rubber and Tire Company for the replacement of defective motor truck tires with new ones is approved of by the Judge Advocate General. The plan submitted by the quartermaster at Marfa, Texas, is as follows: The defective tires to be used until no longer serviceable, when they will be replaced by new tires by the Goodyear Company, which will charge for the new ones a sum equal to the actual mileage made by the old tires multiplied by .00729, cost per mile under their 6,000 miles guarantee. The old tires will be forwarded to the company's distributing depot in Dallas, Texas, as a government bill of lading.

As Colonel Chamberlain is entitled to heat and light allowance in the performance of duties, and as he was in the performance of duties as inspector of the Western Department, in the opinion of the Judge Advocate General he is entitled to a remittance of \$28.77 expended by him for heat and light.

#### THE TENNESSEE-SMYRNA INCIDENT.

A statement given out by the State Department is as follows:

"The Turkish Minister of War has communicated to Ambassador Morgenthau in Constantinople an explanation concerning the incident of the firing from the fort at Smyrna upon the steam launch of the United States cruiser Tennessee.

"The War Minister's report states that he ascertained from the commandant of Smyrna that two blank shots of warning were first fired and that the sentinel, after waiting two minutes, was obliged to fire the third shot in another direction from that of the launch, which latter shot was merely to prevent the helmsman of the launch from holding his course, which would lead directly on to the mines at the entrance of the port, and to rescue him from a very certain danger.

"The commander of Smyrna expresses very great regret that such an obligation was presented to the sentinel of the port, which he attributes to the indifference of the helmsman of the launch."

According to the best understanding of the Smyrna incident Captain Decker was himself in the launch and therefore responsible for all its movements. The State Department declares that the incident is closed. It appears that this Turkish despatch was not referred to

the Navy Department as it should have been in the ordinary course.

"Mr. Daniels," says the Buffalo Express, "is crediting Captain Decker, of the Tennessee, with very few grains of common sense if he imagines that the Captain would mistake a mere warning against a mine field for a hostile shot and treat it as an incident serious enough to report immediately to his government. Naval officers are not of that feather-brain type."

#### SHABBY TREATMENT OF EX-SOLDIERS.

New York, Nov. 27, 1914.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Being a constant reader of your ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, I beg to ask you to do me a favor by inserting in your ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL the following little story I will herein state.

I have been discharged from the U.S. Army about nine months ago with excellent character. I have a family who is dependent on me, and I seem not to be able to secure any kind of a position. I have been looking day in, day out, and when I have already approached the owner of a business he asks me what have I been doing the past few years. I state that I have been in the U.S. Army, and he immediately tells me he will let me know, when I am positive he has not employed anyone for the position which he has inquired for.

It seems to me, and I am positively sure, that an ex-soldier has no face value at all to anyone in civil life. I have read about the State Free Employment Agency being established. Why should not the Government establish such department for the benefit of its ex-soldiers and ex-sailors who have served their country faithfully? The Government promises to do so upon enlistment, but they don't seem to fulfill their promises. If the Government was to establish such a department the public would not think so little of a soldier as they do at the present time.

EX-SOLDIER.

The enlisted men of Co. H, 2d Infantry, at Fort Shafter, H.T., presented Sergeant Hartman, of that company, with a beautiful gold chain and locket in remembrance of his fiftieth birthday, on Nov. 7. Sergeant Hartman enlisted in Company H of the 2d on Aug. 23, 1893, and has served continuously in that company ever since. He has seen service in Cuba and the Philippines, and is a veteran of the Spanish-American War, of which he still bears the scars. "The men of the company," writes a correspondent, "love him as a good comrade and respect him as a model soldier, and all unite in wishing him many more years of health and happiness."

The General Mess at Fort McDowell, Cal., enjoyed a special Thanksgiving menu, 1,164 men sitting down to the following fine dinner: Stuffed olives, sweet pickles, chow chow; roast turkey, oyster dressing; cold sliced ham; giblet gravy, cranberry sauce; mashed potatoes, candied sweet potatoes; lettuce salad, French dressing; fresh celery, stewed sugar peas, creamed corn; apple pie, mince pie, peach pie, coconut cake, marble layer cake, banana ice cream, mixed French candies; apples, oranges, mixed nuts; chocolate, coffee, lemonade; cigars and cigarettes. Capt. A. H. Bryant, C.A.C., is mess officer.

#### THE ARMY.

S.O., DEC. 2, 1914, WAR DEPT.

Capt. John K. Procter, C.A.C., upon expiration of present leave will report to Col. Samuel E. Allen, C.A.C., president of examining board, Fort Hamilton, for examination for promotion.

First Lieut. Matt C. Bristol, Cavalry, unassigned, is assigned to 12th Cavalry and will, upon being relieved from his present duty as aide-de-camp, join troop assigned.

Leave one month to Lieut. Col. Beaumont B. Buck, 9th Inf. The station of Capt. Wilson B. Burr, Inf., is changed from Sacramento to Berkeley, in connection with his duties as inspector-instructor of Militia of California.

Second Lieut. Edgar S. Gorrell, 30th Inf., is attached to Aviation Section of Signal Corps as an aviation student and will proceed to San Diego for duty.

Lieut. Col. Sidney S. Jordan, C.A.C., to Walter Reed General Hospital and report for treatment.

Second Lieut. Ira A. Rader, 23d Inf., attached to Aviation Section of Signal Corps as aviation student, upon expiration of present leave will proceed to San Diego for duty.

Leave ten days to Capt. Robert E. Grinstead, Inf., upon relief from present duties.

S.O., DEC. 3, 1914, WAR DEPT.

Par. 31, S.O. 280, Nov. 27, 1914, War D., amended as follows: Leave granted 1st Lieut. Edward H. Tarbutton, 30th Inf., extended one month.

Major Bertram T. Clayton, Q.M.C., in addition to present duties will report to Governor of Panama Canal for purpose of assisting in arrangement of layout of Culebra buildings for accommodation of troops.

Leave twenty days to Capt. Jairus A. Moore, C.A.C.

Leave one month and fifteen days, effective upon arrival in United States, to Capt. Laurence V. Frazier, C.E.

Major Percy M. Kessler, C.A.C., from duty Coast Defenses of Chesapeake Bay to headquarters, Coast Defenses of Boston, and report for duty as fort commander.

Col. George K. McGunagle, Inf., will proceed to Walter Reed General Hospital for treatment.

Major Frederick M. Hartsock, M.C., from duty with 2d Division and will proceed to New York city, Medical Supply Depot, for duty.

Leave two months to Major Gen. Frederick Funston.

Sick leave four months to Capt. George Steunenberg, 25th Inf.

BULLETIN 49, NOV. 12, 1914, WAR DEPT.

Publishes the names, course and date of examination of the officers and enlisted specialists of the Coast Artillery Militia who have passed satisfactory examinations.

G.O. 83, NOV. 16, 1914, WAR DEPT.

I. The following designations of officers to conduct the professional examinations of captains and first and second lieutenants for detail in the Ordnance Department, as contemplated in G.O. 76, War D., Oct. 7, 1914, are announced: For the Eastern Department: The C.O., Springfield Armory, Springfield, Mass.; the C.O., Augusta Arsenal, Augusta, Ga.; and an officer to be designated by the commanding general, Eastern Department, from those on duty in the Canal Zone.

For the Central Department: The C.O., Rock Island Arsenal, Rock Island, Ill.

For the Southern Department and for the 2d Division, except the expeditionary force at Vera Cruz, Mexico: The C.O., San Antonio Arsenal, San Antonio, Texas.

For the expeditionary force at Vera Cruz, Mexico, an officer to be designated by the commanding general, 2d Division.

For the Western Department: The C.O., Benicia Arsenal, Benicia, Cal., and an officer to be designated by the commanding general, Western Department, from those on duty in Alaska.

For the Philippine Department: The C.O., Manila Ordnance Depot, Manila, P.I.

For the Hawaiian Department: The ordnance officer, Hawaiian Department, Honolulu, H.T.

All eligible officers stationed within the geographical limits of a department, including the 2d Division, who desire to take the examination should make application to the commanding general thereof, who is authorized to issue the necessary orders.

II. Upon arrival of an organization of the Organized Militia at joint camps or maneuvers a properly approved ration return will be presented to the camp quartermaster, who will prepare a ration and savings account (W.D. standard Form No. 373), pay the same from the appropriation "Encampment and Maneuvers" concerned, and file it with his account current.

This action will give the Militia organization commander credit for the total money value of the rations to which his troops are entitled for the authorized period of their stay.

The Militia organization commander will then purchase from the camp quartermaster, from the proceeds of his rations, the articles necessary to subsist his men, paying cash therefor after his credit for rations has been exhausted.

An itemized statement showing the articles sold to the Organized Militia and the amounts collected on this account will be filed with the account current as a voucher for the taking up of the funds. The amounts collected for subsistence and for transportation charges will be taken up under the respective appropriations to which they pertain.

III. Par. 6, G.O. 57, War D., 1914, relating to responsibility for care of heating apparatus in officers' quarters and messes at military posts and for proper use of fuel in such buildings, is rescinded, thereby placing the matter of such responsibility on the officers concerned.

By order of the Secretary of War:

W. W. WOTHERSPOON, Major Gen., Chief of Staff.

BULLETIN 71, NOV. 23, 1914, WESTERN DEPT.

Directs that the troops of the Western Department, ordered to temporary duty in the Southern Department, although permanently stationed in the Western Department, should be dropped from the returns of that department while on temporary duty in the Southern Department, thus avoiding duplicating the strength and accounting for the troops twice.

G.O. 55, NOV. 24, 1914, EASTERN DEPT.

(a) The Ordnance Department has taken up the matter of supplying all branches of the Regular Army with the additional personal equipment stencils required for the various organizations prescribed by the Tables of Organization, 1914. The additional stencils required by each infantry regiment are: One headquarters company stencil, one machine-gun company stencil, one supply company stencil.

(b) When these stencils are supplied, instructions will then be given for disposing of the stencils which are thus replaced.

BULLETIN 2, OCT. 10, 1914, PHILIPPINE DEPT.

Publishes information as to guns and equipments for provisional machine-gun companies.

BULLETIN 3, OCT. 17, 1914, PHILIPPINE DEPT.

The following interpretation of Par. 94, S.A.F.M., 1913, has been made by the War Department dated Aug. 27, 1914, and is published for the information of all concerned:

"1. In accordance with Par. 1, Small-Arms Firing Manual, Par. 94 should not be construed so as to burden the soldier in firing at known distance practice, with any uniform or equipments which would hamper or hinder his acquiring 'skill as a rifleman up to the capabilities of his weapon. The service uniform 'for field duty' is not therefore prescribed for known distance practice.

"2. The garrison belt alone, or the cartridge belt alone, for infantry equipped with model 1910 equipment, will be worn at known distance practice. Par. 94, Small-Arms Firing Manual, will be changed accordingly, with the proviso that the last sentence of Par. 7, page 6, instructions for assembling the infantry equipment, model of 1910, is not intended to prohibit the detaching of the cartridge belt from the equipment for known distance practice when the garrison belt is not available.

"3. For combat practice the service uniform 'for field duty' will be worn, together with that field equipment prescribed as one of the conditions of the exercise (see Par. 223 (d) and Par. 224), and may be any one of the following:

"(a) The full field equipment; with or without rations, as may be prescribed for the exercise.

"(b) The full field equipment less pack (or blanket roll); with or without rations, as may be prescribed for the exercise."

By command of Major General Barry:

H. C. BENSON, Lieut. Col., G.S., C. of S.

BULLETIN 4, OCT. 19, 1914, PHILIPPINE DEPT.

The following cablegram from the War Department dated Oct. 16, 1914, is published for information of all concerned: "Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation Act, approved July 16, 1914, directs suspension rendition outlines of organizations until otherwise provided by law."

By command of Major General Barry:

H. C. BENSON, Lieut. Col., G.S., C. of S.

G.O. 62, SEPT. 2, 1914, PHILIPPINE DEPT.

Publishes tables showing the allowance and type of field transportation for each organization of mobile troops in this department. Each post will later be advised of the number and character of mounts, draft animals and vehicles allowed for post use only. Gives instructions as to assignment of all serviceable mounts of every class and all serviceable draft and pack animals and wagons now at each post and rendition of reports.

G.O. 74, OCT. 22, 1914, PHILIPPINE DEPT.

Publishes instructions additional to those contained in Pars. 1, 2 and 3 of G.O. 40, headquarters Philippine Department, July 8, 1914, relating to certificates of inspection hereafter furnished all troop-class passengers for the voyage of Trans-Pacific transports from Manila to the United States (except enlisted men of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps who have been under sanitary supervision of medical officers of the Army or Navy up to the time of the departure of the transport).

G.O. 75, OCT. 23, 1914, PHILIPPINE DEPT.

The following cablegram from the War Department is published:

"Washington, Oct. 21, 1914.

"Barry, Manila.

"Instruct all officers ordered return United States via San Francisco to report to commanding general, Western Department, for orders instead telegraphing to The Adjutant General of the Army."

"McCAIN."

#### GENERAL OFFICERS.

Major Gen. William H. Carter, U.S.A., accompanied by an authorized aid, to Haleiwa, Oahu, for purpose of conducting riding test of certain officers. (Oct. 26, H.D.)

#### ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. HENRY P. MCCAIN, THE A.G.

Major Joseph P. Tracy, A.G., upon his relief from duty as adjutant of the Central Department will repair to Washington, D.C., and report in person to The Adjutant General of the Army for duty in his office. (Nov. 30, War D.)

#### QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. JAMES B. ALESHIRE, Q.M.G.

The following changes in stations and duties of officers, Q.M.C., are ordered:

Lieut. Col. Chauncey B. Baker upon completion of duty at Galveston, in connection recent base at Vera Cruz, return to station in Washington, D.C.

Major Albert C. Daiter when his services are no longer required at Galveston, connection recent duties as assistant to depot Q.M., Vera Cruz, return to station, Philadelphia.

Capt. Frederick W. Van Dyne report to depot Q.M., Galveston, for temporary duty as his assistant.

Capt. Kenzie W. Walker relieved duty as assistant to Q.M., U.S. Expeditionary Force; report to depot Q.M., Galveston, for temporary duty as his assistant. (Nov. 25, War D.)

Capt. Joseph C. Brady, Q.M.C., at such time as his services can be spared at St. Louis Depot, Q.M.C., to Hot Springs,



Ark. Army and Navy General Hospital, for observation and treatment. (Nov. 25, War D.)

Capt. Howard R. Perry, Alfred S. Morgan and James H. Bryson, Q.M.C., are relieved duty as assistants to depot Q.M., Manila, and will report to department Q.M. as his assistants. (Oct. 7, P.D.)

Leave one month, permission to visit Japan, granted Capt. William B. Gracie, Q.M.C., about Dec. 15, 1914. (Oct. 12, P.D.)

The leave granted Pay Clerk A. Wilson Butler, Q.M.C., is further extended two months. (Nov. 25, E.D.)

The following Q.M. sergeants, Q.M. Corps, to Salem, Mass., and report to Major Herbert M. Lord, Q.M.C., for temporary duty relief of sufferers from recent fire that place: Oliver T. Simpson, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; Thomas J. Berney, Fort Monroe, Va.; Charles A. Coe, Madison Barracks, N.Y. (Nov. 24, War D.)

The following Q.M. sergeants, Q.M. Corps, arrived on transport Logan Oct. 4, 1914, to be sent to stations indicated for duty: William T. King and Adam Lepphardt to Fort Mills, Corregidor Island, Coast Defenses of Manila Bay, for duty; William J. Bruner to department Q.M., Manila. (Oct. 5, P.D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Oskar Menton, Q.M.C., Eagle Pass, Texas, to Alcatraz, Cal., Pacific Branch of U.S. Military Prison, for duty and to relieve Q.M. Sergt. Theo B. Marshall, Q.M.C., who will be sent to Eagle Pass, Texas, for duty. (Nov. 28, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Edward P. Doyle, Q.M.C., upon arrival at Fort McDowell, Cal., from the Philippines, to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, depot Q.M., to relieve Q.M. Sergt. John Schocklin, Q.M.C., who will be sent to Fort Yellowstone, Wyo., to relieve Q.M. Sergt. John Cenic, Q.M.C., who will be sent to Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y., to relieve Q.M. Sergt. Burton E. Griswold, Q.M.C., who will be sent to Fort Niagara, N.Y., for duty. (Nov. 25, War D.)

Leave one month, permission to apply for extension of one month, granted Major Albert C. Dalton, Q.M.C. (Dec. 1, War D.)

Capt. Albert S. Fuger, Q.M.C., temporary duty Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga, is relieved further duty as quartermaster at Camp Overton, Mindanao, and upon completion of temporary duty at Camp Stotsenburg to Augur Barracks, Jolo, duty as quartermaster. (Oct. 14, P.D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Orville Jackson, Q.M.C., Fort Niagara, N.Y., to Fort McDowell, Cal., thence to Manila on transport scheduled to leave Jan. 5, 1915, for duty in Philippines. (Nov. 25, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Frederick A. Hankinson, Q.M.C., Galveston, Texas, to Fort Moultrie, S.C., for duty. (Nov. 28, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Wade Simonon, Q.M.C., now at Camp John Hay, Mountain Province, report to C.O., that station, for duty, relieving Q.M. Sergt. George W. Odell, Q.M.C., who will be sent to Camp Nichols, Rizal, for duty. (Oct. 21, P.D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Edwin E. Ferris, Q.M.C., now at Perry, Kas., desiring to relinquish unexpired portion of furlough will report at Fort Leavenworth for duty. (Nov. 27, War D.)

Sergt. Elias Morris, Q.M.C., now at Fort Winfield Scott, Cal., to Fort Flagler, Wash., for duty as overseer at that fort. (Nov. 19, Western D.)

Orders of Oct. 7, directing Sergt. John P. Gasslein, Q.M.C., to be sent to Tientsin, China, for duty, revoked. (Oct. 10, P.D.)

Sergt. Samuel J. McIntosh, Q.M.C., now at the Presidio of Monterey, Cal., to Fort Winfield Scott, Cal., for duty as clerk at that fort. (Nov. 19, Western D.)

The following enlisted men, Q.M.C., arrived on Logan Oct. 4, 1914, to stations indicated for duty:

Sergt. Julius Cruz to Fort William McKinley, Rizal, as wagonmaster.

Sergt. Wesley G. Love to Camp John Hay, Mountain Province, as wagonmaster.

Sergt. Roy Estell to Ludlow Barracks, Mindanao, as saddler.

Sergt. John Weisskopf to Camp John Hay, Mountain Province, as saddler.

Sergt. Heinrich C. Pepper to Camp McGrath, Batangas, as saddler. (Oct. 7, P.D.)

Master Electrician Jacob N. Row and John Kasper, Q.M.C., arrived on Logan Oct. 4, 1914, to Fort Mills, Corregidor Island, for duty. (Oct. 5, P.D.)

Q.M. Sergt. William J. Bruner, Q.M.C., to Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga, for duty, relieving Q.M. Sergt. Henry J. Hunker, Q.M.C., who will be sent to Fort San Pedro, Iloilo, for duty. (Oct. 14, P.D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Edward P. Doyle, Q.M.C., Camp Nichols, Rizal, report Fort William McKinley, Rizal, for duty with detachment of enlisted men to be sent to United States on transport scheduled to sail Nov. 15, 1914. Report recruit depot, Fort McDowell, Cal., for instructions. (Oct. 17, P.D.)

The following sergeants, Q.M.C., report Fort William McKinley, Rizal, for duty with detachment of enlisted men to be sent to United States on transport sailing Jan. 15, 1915: Stephen M. Wood, Daniel Ortiz and Ben M. Jenkins, Ludlow Barracks; Isaac J. Lee, Camp John Hay. (Oct. 21, P.D.)

#### MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

##### MEDICAL CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. WILLIAM C. GORGAS, S.G.

Each of the following officers, Medical Corps, upon arrival in U.S. from Vera Cruz, will return to proper station: Col. Henry P. Birmingham and Lieut. Col. Henry D. Snyder. (Nov. 27, War D.)

Major Frederick F. Russell, M.C., upon arrival in U.S. from Vera Cruz, to Washington, D.C., for consultation with Surgeon General of the Army. (Nov. 27, War D.)

Major Elbert E. Persons, M.C., upon arrival in U.S. from Vera Cruz, to Washington, D.C., for completion of duty assigned in Par. 3, S.O. 120, May 22, 1914, War D. (Nov. 27, War D.)

Major Carl R. Darnall, M.C., from duty at Department Hospital, Manila, about Nov. 1, 1914, and will report to department surgeon for duty in charge of the medical supply depot, with station in Manila, relieving Major James W. Van Dusen, M.C., under orders for the U.S. (Oct. 16, P.D.)

Capt. James L. Robinson, M.C., is relieved duty at Fort San Pedro, Iloilo; to Manila, Department Hospital, for duty. (Oct. 5, P.D.)

Leave one month, permission to visit Japan, granted Capt. Alexander T. Cooper, M.C., about Dec. 15, 1914. (Oct. 15, P.D.)

Leave two months, about Dec. 5, 1914, granted Capt. Nelson Gopen, M.C. (Nov. 24, E.D.)

Leave two months, about Dec. 16, 1914, granted Capt. Samuel M. De Loffre, M.C. (Nov. 25, E.D.)

Par. 6, S.O. 250, Oct. 23, 1914, War D., is so amended as to relieve Capt. Julius C. Gregory, M.C., from duty at Fort Slocum, N.Y., upon arrival that post of Col. Henry P. Birmingham, M.C., and to direct him then to proceed to Philadelphia, Pa., as directed. (Dec. 1, War D.)

Capt. William A. Duncan, M.C., upon completion of duty assigned Par. 2, S.O. 250, Oct. 23, 1914, War D., proceed to Fort Leavenworth on official business pertaining to Medical Department in connection with repair of X-ray machine installed in the post hospital at that station. (Dec. 1, War D.)

The following changes in stations and duties of medical officers are ordered:

Each of the following officers, after arrival in U.S. and upon expiration of such leave as may have been or may be granted him, proceed to station designated for duty:

Capt. Felix R. Hill, M.C., Fort Myer, Va.

Capt. Ernest R. Gentry, M.C., Fort Scriven, Ga.

First Lieut. Thomas S. Love, M.R.C., Fort Rodman, Mass.

Capt. John A. Burkett, M.C., Presidio of Monterey, Cal.

First Lieut. Albert H. Eber, M.R.C., Fort Douglas, Utah.

First Lieut. Harry N. Mayo, M.R.C., is relieved further duty Fort Douglas, Utah, upon arrival of Lieutenant Eber, and will proceed to his home and stand relieved from further active duty in Medical Reserve Corps.

Major Clement C. Whitcomb, M.C., is relieved duty Medical Supply Depot, New York city; to Fort McKinley, Me., for duty, relieving Major James L. Bevans, M.C.

Major Bevans to Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y., for duty. (Dec. 1, War D.)

Capt. Roy C. Hefebower, M.C., Pettit Barracks, Mindanao, to Manila, Department Hospital, for observation and treatment. (Oct. 17, P.D.)

#### MEDICAL RESERVE CORPS.

First Lieut. Harry Q. Fletcher, M.R.C., is ordered to active duty and will proceed without delay to Trinidad, Colo., as a witness before a general court-martial at that place. When excused by the court, Lieutenant Fletcher will return to place of receipt of this order and stand relieved further active duty. (Nov. 30, War D.)

Upon arrival in this city 1st Lieut. George E. Stallman, D.C., proceed to Department Hospital, Honolulu, H.T., for duty. (Oct. 28, H.D.)

First Lieut. L. W. Falkner, M.R.C., is ordered to active duty

Dec. 23, 1914. He will report Fort Niagara, N.Y., for duty during absence of Capt. Royal Reynolds, M.C., upon whose return to Fort Niagara Lieutenant Falkner will stand relieved from active duty in Medical Reserve Corps. (Dec. 1, War D.)

#### DENTAL SURGEONS.

Leave one month and twenty days, permission to visit Manila, granted A.D. Surg. Benjamin C. Warfield, U.S.A., about Nov. 26, 1914. (Oct. 21, P.D.)

Acting Dental Surg. Frank C. Cady, U.S.A., Fort William McKinley, Rizal, accompanied by his authorized enlisted assistant, to Regan Barracks, Albany, for temporary duty for a period of two months, and return to Fort William McKinley. (Oct. 14, P.D.)

#### HOSPITAL CORPS.

The following enlisted men, Hospital Corps, arrived in department Oct. 4, 1914, on transport Logan, are assigned as follows: Sergt. 1st Class John J. Hurley to Regan Barracks, Albany; Sergt. Henry B. Williams to Ludlow Barracks, Mindanao. (Oct. 7, P.D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Ethel H. James, H.C., from Regan Barracks, Albany, to Fort William McKinley, Rizal. (Oct. 7, P.D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Frederick Thomas, H.C., on duty in 2d Division, Texas City, Texas; to Fort Crockett, Texas, for duty. (Nov. 30, War D.)

Sergt. 1st Class John H. Dawson, H.C., Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark.; to Key West Barracks, Fla., for duty. (Nov. 27, War D.)

The C.O., Fort Barrancas, Fla., will send Sergt. Fred L. Sherry, H.C., at proper time to Jackson Barracks, La., for duty with 91st Co., C.A.C., en route to Honolulu, H.T., and for duty in Hawaiian Department. (Nov. 27, E.D.)

S.O. 197 amended to direct Sergt. Duffey Nunn, H.C., be sent to the United States "with the detachment of enlisted men to be sent to U.S. on or about Nov. 5, 1914." (Nov. 10, P.D.)

Sergt. Walter G. Allen, H.C., now on furlough, report Nov. 30, 1914, to fort commander, Fort Wadsworth, N.Y., for duty. (Nov. 24, E.D.)

Acting Cook William Wallace, H.C., is placed upon retired list at Camp Overton, P.I., and will repair to his home. (Nov. 27, War D.)

One sergeant, Hospital Corps, will be sent from the Coast Defenses of Portland to Fort Du Pont, Del., for duty with the 13th band, C.A.C., en route to Fort Rosecrans, Cal. (Nov. 30, E.D.)

The C.O., Coast Defenses of Boston, will send two sergeants, Hospital Corps, having not less than two years to serve in current enlistment, to the recruit depot, Fort McDowell, Cal., for transportation on first available transport to Honolulu, H.T., for duty in Hawaiian Department. (Nov. 30, E.D.)

The C.O., Coast Defenses of Portland, will send one sergeant, Hospital Corps, having not less than two years to serve in current enlistment, to Fort Du Pont, Del., for duty with 13th band, C.A.C., en route to Fort Rosecrans, Cal., and on arrival thereof to be sent to the recruit depot, Fort McDowell, Cal., for transportation on first available transport to Honolulu, H.T., for duty in Hawaiian Department. (Nov. 30, E.D.)

#### CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

BRIG. GEN. DAN C. KINGMAN, C.E.

Second Lieut. Harrison Brand, Jr., C.E., now at these headquarters, will proceed to proper station, Washington Barracks, D.C. (Nov. 27, E.D.)

Major William J. Barden, C.E., when his services shall no longer be required with 2d Division will return to proper station in Washington, D.C., and resume former duties. (Nov. 28, War D.)

#### ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. WILLIAM CROZIER, C.O.

Col. Orin B. Mitcham, O.D., to East Orange, N.J., make inspection of Battery A, Field Artillery, National Guard of New Jersey, and return to proper station. (Nov. 27, War D.)

Capt. Glen F. Jenks, O.D., is detailed under provisions of Act of June 25, 1906, as a major in the Ordnance Department, to complete a period of four years' detail in that department. (Nov. 24, War D.)

First Lieut. Glendon M. Barnes, O.D., relieved treatment Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C.; to Fort Bayard, N. Mex., for observation and treatment. (Nov. 25, War D.)

Ord. Sergt. Charles W. Aldridge, Tientsin, China, to Fort McDowell, Cal., on transport scheduled to leave Manila, P.I., April 15, 1915. (Nov. 27, War D.)

Upon arrival in this department pursuant to Par. 23, S.O. 246, War D., 1914, Ord. Sergt. Leo J. Bon to Fort Ruger, H.T., Coast Defenses of Oahu. (Nov. 6, H.D.)

#### SIGNAL CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. GEORGE P. SCRIVEN, C.S.O.

Master Signal Electrician Owen V. Wilcomb, Co. F, S.C., is relieved duty Fort Mills, Corregidor Island; to Fort William McKinley, Rizal, for duty connection reconstruction of telephone system. (Oct. 16, P.D.)

Orders Nov. 20, 1914, directing that Master Signal Electrician Murray B. Dilley, Telegraph Co. G, S.C., be sent to Fort Hancock, N.J., for temporary duty connection rehabilitation of radio station that post, revoked. (Nov. 25, E.D.)

C.O., Fort Wood, N.Y., will send Master Signal Electrician Edmund B. Oldham, Telegraph Co. G, S.C., to Fort Hancock, N.J., for temporary duty connection with rehabilitation of radio station that post. (Nov. 25, E.D.)

#### CAVALRY.

COL. GEORGE K. HUNTER.

COL. WALTER L. FINLEY, ATTACHED.

Corpl. Quinn Plant, Troop H, 1st Cav., now at Fort Yellowstone, Wyo., is transferred as private to 2d Cavalry and will report to C.O. that post for assignment to duty with Yellowstone Park Detachment with a view to promotion to grade of sergeant. He will be borne on the rolls of the troop to which assigned by regimental commander as on detached service at Fort Yellowstone, Wyo. (Nov. 27, War D.)

2D CAVALRY.—COL. W. J. NICHOLSON.

Orders of Oct. 30, 1914, War D., directing Capt. Thomas A. Roberts, 2d Cav., to take station at Hartford, Conn., amended to direct him to take station at Providence, R.I. (Nov. 27, War D.)

First Sergt. Paul Schickram, Troop M, 2d Cav., is placed upon the retired list and will repair to his home. (Nov. 27, War D.)

4TH CAVALRY.—COL. W. D. BEACH.

Under exceptional circumstances, leave twenty-five days, permission to leave department, effective upon arrival at San Francisco of November transport, granted Capt. Gordon N. Kimball, 4th Cav., Schofield Barracks, H.T. (Nov. 3, H.D.)

6TH CAVALRY.—COL. JOSEPH A. GASTON.

Major Edward D. Anderson, 6th Cav., to Fort Des Moines, Iowa, temporary duty, and upon completion proceed to Fort Leavenworth for duty at Army Service Schools as heretofore directed. (Nov. 25, War D.)

First Lieut. James E. Abbott, 6th Cav., without delay to El Paso, Texas, as a witness before the G.C.M. at that place, and return to place of receipt of this order. (Nov. 28, War D.)

8TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. W. TAYLOR.

Leave granted 2d Lieut. Wilfrid M. Blunt, 8th Cav. (now 11th Cav.), is extended seven days. (Nov. 25, War D.)

9TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. F. GUILFOYLE.

Leave one month, about Dec. 17, 1914, to Capt. Lincoln C. Andrews, Cav. (to be assigned to the 9th Cavalry). (Dec. 2, War D.)

10TH CAVALRY.—COL. WILLIAM C. BROWN.

Sick leave three months to 2d Lieut. Jerome W. Howe, 10th Cav. (Nov. 25, War D.)

11TH CAVALRY.—COL. JAMES LOCKETT.

Par. 14, S.O. 277, Nov. 23, 1914, War D., is amended to read: "Capt. Gordon Johnston, 11th Cav., when his services shall no longer be required as a witness before the G.C.M. in the case of 1st Lieut. Charles D. Rogers, 7th Cav., will proceed to Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., for temporary duty, and upon completion thereof to Governors Island and report to Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., for appointment and duty as aide-de-camp on his staff." (Nov. 28, War D.)

The name of Capt. James E. Shelley, 11th Cav., is placed on the list of detached officers Dec. 11, 1914, and the name of Capt. Frank R. McCoy, Cav., is removed therefrom Dec. 10, 1914. Captain McCoy is relieved duty as A.D.C. on staff of Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., Dec. 11, 1914, and upon expiration of leave heretofore granted will join regiment to which he may be assigned. (Dec. 1, War D.)

12TH CAVALRY.—COL. HORATIO G. SICKEL.

Capt. John D. Long, 12th Cav., is detailed inspector-instructor, 7th Cavalry District, Dec. 1, 1914; to Austin, Texas, and take station. (Nov. 25, War D.)

14TH CAVALRY.—COL. F. W. SIBLEY.

\* Lieut. Col. James A. Cole, 14th Cav., upon his own application is retired from active service after more than thirty-four years' service. He will proceed to his home. (Nov. 25, War D.)

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Frederick Gilbreath, 14th Cav., is extended one month. (Nov. 27, War D.)

15TH CAVALRY.—COL. GEORGE H. MORGAN.

COL. F. O. JOHNSON, ATTACHED.

Leave fourteen days to Major Lewis M. Koehler, 15th Cav. (Nov. 25, War D.)

Lieut. Col. Robert A. Brown, 15th Cav., is transferred to the 14th Cavalry, and upon expiration of present leave will join that regiment. (Dec. 1, War D.)

#### CAVALRY, UNASSIGNED OR DETACHED.

The name of Capt. Frank R. McCoy, Cav., is removed the list of detached officers Dec. 10, 1914, and he is relieved duty as A.D.C. on staff of Major Gen. Leonard Wood Dec. 11, 1914; upon expiration of leave join regiment to which he may be assigned. The name of Capt. James E. Shelley, 11th Cav., is placed on list of detached officers Dec. 11, 1914. (Dec. 1, War D.)

#### FIELD ARTILLERY.

1ST FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. SAMUEL D. STURGIS.

Orders of Nov. 5, 1914, War D., directing Capt. Charles M. Bunker, 1st Field Art., to proceed to join his battery upon being relieved from treatment at Letterman General Hospital, amended to direct him to proceed via Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., to join his battery at Fort Sam Houston, Texas. (Nov. 30, War D.)

Sergt. John C. Hasty, Battery A, 1st Field Art., is relieved from further duty with the Militia of Texas and will be sent to Fort Sam Houston, Tex., to be assigned to his discharge and re-enlistment for the 5th Field Artillery. (Dec. 2, War D.)

5TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. GRANGER ADAMS.

First Lieut. Robert M. Danford, 5th Field Art., to Fort Riley, Kas., for purpose of delivering lectures to student officers at Mounted Service School during first week in December, 1914, and upon completion thereof return to proper station. (Nov. 25, War D.)

So much of Par. 9, S.O. 267, Nov. 12, 1914, War D., as relates to Lieut. Col. Edward F. McGlachlin, jr., 5th Field Art., is revoked. (Dec. 2, War D.)

6TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. EDWIN ST. J. GREBLE.

First Lieut. Edward P. King, jr., 6th F.A., is relieved duty with Organized Militia Jan. 16, 1915, and will join regiment. (Dec. 1, War D.)

#### FIELD ARTILLERY, UNASSIGNED OR DETACHED.

Major Charles P. Summerall, Field Art., will proceed to Anniston, Ala., and Tallahoma, Tenn., on official business pertaining to joint camps of instruction, and upon completion return to proper station. (Nov. 30, War D.)

#### COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. E. M. WEAVER, CHIEF OF COAST ART.

Col. John V. White, C.A.C., is detailed a member of a board appointed Nov. 7, 1914, for purpose of examining into and reporting upon all boats in the military Service at the various posts and harbors in this department, vice Capt. Stanley D. Embick, C.A.C., hereby relieved. (Nov. 24, E.D.)

Capt. Edward Carpenter, C.A.C., is detailed for duty in connection Government Exhibit Board, Panama-Pacific International Exposition, San Francisco. (Nov. 25, War D.)

Capt. Edward Kimmel, C.A.C., report to Lieut. Col. Alfred M. Hunter, C.A.C., president of the board at Fort Winfield Scott, Cal., at such time as he may be required by the board for examination for promotion. (Nov. 24, War D.)

Capt. Lucian B. Moody, C.A.C., is detailed under provision of Act of June 25, 1906, as a major in the Ordnance Department. Major Moody will proceed to Watertown Arsenal, Watertown, Mass., for station and duty. (Nov. 24, War D.)

Leave one month, effective upon adjournment of the G.C.M. appointed by Par. 5, S.O. 258, these headquarters, Nov. 5, 1914, to meet at Fort Barrancas, Fla., of which he is a member, is granted Capt. Alden Trotter, C.A.C. (Nov. 27, E.D.)

The following captains, C.A.C., report to Major William R. Smith, C.A.C., president of the board at Fort Monroe, Va., on Jan. 10, 1915, or on such date or dates thereafter as may be specified by the board for examination to determine fitness for promotion: Capt. Edward L. Glasgow, Percy Willis, William F. Stewart, jr., Joseph B. Douglas, Hudson T. Patten, Robert H. C. Kelton, Percy P. Bishop. (Nov. 24, War D.)

The following lieutenants, C.A.C., report to Major James M. Williams, C.A.C., president of the board at Fort Monroe, Va., at such time as they may be required by the board for examination for promotion: First Lieuts. Ellery W. Niles, James S. Dusenbury, Lloyd B. Magruder, Sidney H. Guthrie, Clifford L. Corbin, 2d Lieuts. Meade Wildrick, Frederick A. Holmer, Charles A. Chapman, William A. Pendleton, jr., Walter K. Dunn, Allen R. Edwards, Calvin M. Smith, John T. H. O'Rear, Ralph E. Haines, Laurence Watts, Henry N. Sumner, Edward Roth, jr., George W. Easterday, George B. Gorham. (Nov. 24, War D.)

The following lieutenants of Coast Artillery Corps will report to Major Willard F. Truby, M.C., president of the board at Fort Winfield Scott, Cal., at such time as they may be required by the board for examination for promotion: First Lieut. Julius C. Peterson, 2d Lieuts. Fred Seydel and Charles Hines. (Nov. 24, War D.)

The following lieutenants, C.A.C., report to president of board at post designated for examination for promotion: First Lieuts. Adeline Gibson, Fort Washington, Md., Henry T. Burgin and Nathan Horowitz, Fort Mills, P.I.; 2d Lieuts. Thomas H. Jones and Charles N. Wilson, Fort Mills, P.I.; 1st Lieut. James F. Walker, Cristobal, Canal Zone. (Nov. 24, War D.)

Leave one month, Dec. 10, 1914, to 1st Lieut. Kelley B. Lemmon, C.A.C. (Nov. 25, War D.)

Leave four months, permission to apply for extension of one month and to visit South America, granted 1st Lieut. Robert N. Campbell, C.A.C. (Nov. 25, War D.)

First Lieut. John P. McCaskey, jr., C.A.C., relieved assignment to company in Coast Defenses of Portland, when he reports at Fort Monroe, Va. (Nov. 25, War D.)

Sick leave one month to 1st Lieut. Robert P. Glassburn, C.A.C., upon relief treatment Walter Reed General Hospital. (Nov. 25, War D.)

Orders of Oct. 1914, War D., relating to 1st Lieut. Ralph C. Harrison, C.A.C., revoked. (Nov. 25, War D.)

First Lieuts. Dean Hall and John P. McCaskey, jr., C.A.C., to Fort Monroe, Va., about Dec. 30, 1914, for purpose of taking regular course at Coast Artillery School. (Nov. 25, War D.)

Leave four months, permission to apply



Major Marcellus G. Spinks, C.A.C., will proceed to Savannah and Atlanta, Ga., for the purpose of arranging for the completion of the equipment of the Coast Artillery armory at Savannah, and its transfer to the state of Georgia. (Dec. 2, War D.)

Leave one month and fifteen days, upon relief duty at Coast Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va., granted 1st Lieut. William R. Nichols, C.A.C. (Nov. 30, War D.)

Second Lieut. Ralph W. Wilson, C.A.C., is relieved assignment to 70th Co., about Feb. 15, 1915; to U.S. and report to C.O., Coast Defenses of the Columbia for assignment to a company. (Nov. 30, War D.)

Leave one month, about Dec. 10, 1914, granted 2d Lieut. Byron R. Coleman, C.A.C. (Nov. 30, E.D.)

Capt. Charles E. Wheatley, C.A.C., Fort Mills, Corregidor Island, having been detailed in Quartermaster Corps, effective Oct. 23, 1914, will report Coast Defenses of Manila Bay, Fort Mills, for duty as assistant quartermaster. (Oct. 14, P.D.)

Leave two months, about Dec. 1, 1914, granted 2d Lieut. Robert L. Gray, C.A.C. (Nov. 25, E.D.)

Leave for one month granted Capt. Frank C. Jewell, C.A.C. (Dec. 1, E.D.)

Leave ten days granted 2d Lieut. Lawrence B. Weeks, C.A.C. (Dec. 1, E.D.)

Leave twenty-five days, to terminate in time to comply with Par. 5, S.O. 279, War D., Nov. 25, 1914, is granted 1st Lieut. John P. McCaskey, Jr., C.A.C. (Dec. 1, E.D.)

Sergeant Casar Laforgue, 85th Co., C.A.C., is placed upon the retired list and will repair to his home. (Dec. 2, War D.)

The C.O., Coast Defenses of Mobile, will send Engr. James L. Starkey, C.A.C., to General Hospital, Fort Bayard, N.M., for treatment. (Nov. 27, E.D.)

Sergeant Louis F. Pyle, 117th Co., C.A.C., Fort Adams, R.I., is detailed to duty in connection with the Militia of Rhode Island, Dec. 7, 1914, and will be sent to Providence, R.I., to report to Lieut. Col. George W. Gatchell, C.A.C., inspector-instructor on duty with the state. (Nov. 28, War D.)

Sergeant Abraham L. Riley, 117th Co., C.A.C., is relieved further duty with Militia of Rhode Island, Dec. 7, 1914, and will be sent to Fort Adams, R.I., for duty. (Nov. 28, War D.)

Sergeant Frank G. J. Murray, 105th Co., C.A.C., Fort Ruger, H.T., is transferred as a private to the Q.M. Corps, Coast Defenses of Oahu. (Oct. 24, H.D.)

The 13th band, C.A.C., is relieved from duty at Fort Du Pont, Del., and will proceed, by rail, at the earliest practicable date, to Fort Rosecrans, Cal., for temporary duty during the Panama-California International Exposition, scheduled to open on Dec. 31, 1914, at San Diego, Cal. Their station after relief from duty at Fort Rosecrans will be Honolulu, Hawaii. (Nov. 30, E.D.)

Chief Trumpeter Albertus P. Moore, 9th Band, C.A.C., Fort Mills, Corregidor Island, is transferred as private to the band, 8th Infantry. He will report to his regimental commander, Cuartel de España, for duty. (Oct. 17, P.D.)

#### INFANTRY.

##### 2D INFANTRY.—COL. FRANCIS H. FRENCH.

Under exceptional circumstances, leave two months and twenty-three days, permission to leave department, effective upon arrival at San Francisco of November transport, granted Capt. William R. Gibson, 2d Inf., Fort Shafter, H.T. (Nov. 2, H.D.)

##### 3D INFANTRY.—COL. WILLIAM A. MANN.

The leave one month granted Capt. Hamilton A. Smith, 3d Inf., is extended one month. (Nov. 25, E.D.)

##### 5TH INFANTRY.—COL. CHARLES G. MORTON.

Capt. William D. Davis, 5th Inf., will report in person to Lieut. Col. Samson L. Faison, 5th Inf., president of the board at Empire, Canal Zone, for examination for promotion. (Nov. 28, E.D.)

##### 13TH INFANTRY.—COL. GEORGE W. McIVER.

Second Lieut. Ralph E. Jones, 13th Inf., assigned to Machine-gun Company, 13th Inf., proceed Oct. 12, 1914, join company, now at Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga. (Oct. 10, P.D.)

##### 14TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. H. WILSON.

First Lieut. Smith A. Harris, 14th Inf., is relieved duty at North Georgia Agricultural College, Dahlonega, Ga., to take effect Feb. 5, 1915, and upon expiration of leave that may be granted him will join his regiment. (Dec. 1, War D.)

##### 15TH INFANTRY.—COL. JOHN C. F. TILLSON.

First Sergeant John Dittmer, Co. E, 15th Inf., Regan Barracks, Albany, take first available transport for the U.S. and report at recruit depot, Fort McDowell, Cal., to await action on his application for retirement. (Oct. 10, P.D.)

First Sergeant James Dene, Co. D, 15th Inf., is placed upon the retired list at Tientsin, China, and will repair to his home. (Dec. 1, War D.)

First Sergeant Frank Dolson, Co. C, 15th Inf., Tientsin, China, to Nagasaki, Japan, thence to U.S., to recruit depot, Fort McDowell, Cal., to await action on his application for retirement. (Oct. 17, P.D.)

##### 16TH INFANTRY.—COL. OMAR BUNDY.

First Lieut. Eugene Robinson, 16th Inf., is relieved duty at Pacific Branch, U.S. Military Prison, Alcatraz, Cal., Jan. 23, 1915, and will join his regiment. (Dec. 1, War D.)

First Sergeant Edward Allebaugh, Co. L, 16th Inf., is placed upon the retired list and will repair to his home. (Nov. 27, War D.)

##### 17TH INFANTRY.—COL. HENRY O. HODGES, JR.

Major Benjamin F. Hardaway, 17th Inf., about Dec. 20, 1914, to Fort McPherson, Ga., for temporary duty, and upon completion thereof to Fort Leavenworth for duty at Army Service Schools as heretofore directed. (Nov. 27, War D.)

First Sergeant John A. Shourds, Co. K, 17th Inf., is placed upon the retired list at camp at Eagle Pass, Texas, and will repair to his home. (Nov. 20, War D.)

##### 18TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. S. ROGERS.

Leave two months upon arrival in U.S. granted 2d Lieut. Edward G. McCormick, 18th Inf. (Dec. 1, War D.)

##### 21ST INFANTRY.—COL. GEORGE S. YOUNG.

##### COL. WILLIAM LASSITER, ATTACHED.

Leave two months to Capt. Murray Baldwin, 21st Inf. (Nov. 25, War D.)

The name of Capt. Cromwell Stacey, 21st Inf., is placed on the list of detached officers Dec. 7, 1914, and the name of Capt. Robert E. Grinstead, Inf., is removed therefrom Dec. 6, 1914. Captain Grinstead is relieved duty with Organized Militia Dec. 7, 1914, and will join regiment to which he may be assigned. (Dec. 1, War D.)

##### 22D INFANTRY.—COL. CHARLES M. TRUITT.

Par. 1, S.O. 267, Nov. 12, 1914, War D., is amended to state that relief of 1st Lieut. Arthur D. Budd, 22d Inf., from detail in Ordnance Department was based upon recommendation of the Surgeon General of the Army for the benefit of the health of Lieutenant Budd. (Nov. 25, War D.)

First Lieut. Russell V. Venable, 22d Inf., relieved duty Fort Slocum, and further duty recruiting service, Nov. 29, 1914, and upon expiration of leave will join his regiment. (Nov. 27, War D.)

Leave one month nineteen days about Jan. 15, 1915, granted 1st Lieut. Francis H. Farnum, 22d Inf. (Dec. 1, War D.)

##### 24TH INFANTRY.—COL. WILLIS T. MAY.

Capt. Elmer W. Clark, 24th Inf., now in Manila, report to department Q.M. for temporary duty as assistant, with station in Manila, until such time as his detail in the Q.M. Corps becomes effective. (Oct. 7, P.D.)

##### 29TH INFANTRY.—COL. JOHN S. MALLORY.

The sick leave for two months granted 2d Lieut. Harvey H. Fletcher, 29th Inf., is extended one month. (Nov. 28, E.D.)

Sick leave six months is granted 1st Lieut. Marvin E. Malloy, 29th Inf. (Dec. 1, War D.)

##### 30TH INFANTRY.—COL. FRANK B. MCCOY.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Edward H. Tarbutton, 30th Inf., is extended one month. (Nov. 27, War D.)

First Lieut. Bloxham Ward, 30th Inf., is transferred at his own request to the 16th Infantry. Upon expiration of present leave will join company to which he may be assigned. (Nov. 25, War D.)

PORTO RICO REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.—LIEUT. COL. WILLIAM P. BURNHAM.

The sick leave granted 2d Lieut. Urbino Nadal, P.R.R.I., is extended one month. (Dec. 1, War D.)

#### INFANTRY, UNASSIGNED OR DETACHED.

Lieut. Col. Charles H. Muir, Inf., to Milwaukee, Wis., and inspect tract of land near that place which state of Wisconsin desires to purchase from Federal funds for use as a target range. (Nov. 27, War D.)

The name of Capt. Robert E. Grinstead, Inf., is removed from list of detached officers Dec. 6, 1914, and he is relieved duty with Organized Militia Dec. 7, 1914. He will join regiment to which he may be assigned. The name of Capt. Cromwell Stacey, 21st Inf., is placed on list of detached officers Dec. 7, 1914. (Dec. 1, War D.)

#### PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

First Lieut. Charles H. Lantz, P.S., promoted from second lieutenant to rank from Sept. 29, 1914, is assigned to 9th Company, Philippine Scouts; join company to which assigned. (Oct. 5, P.D.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Raymond S. Bowman, P.S., is extended one month. (Oct. 8, P.D.)

Under exceptional circumstances, leave, with permission to visit the U.S., granted 1st Lieut. John O. Lackey, P.S., for two months or such portion thereof as will enable him to return to Manila on transport leaving U.S. about Feb. 5, 1915, and he is authorized to leave department about Nov. 5, 1914. (Oct. 19, P.D.)

Second Lieut. Vicente Lim, P.S., is assigned to 39th Company, Philippine Scouts. Upon expiration leave Lieutenant Lim will join company to which assigned. (Oct. 5, P.D.)

#### RETIRED OFFICERS.

Col. Lea Febiger, U.S.A., retired, with his consent is assigned temporarily to active duty and detailed for general recruiting service to take effect Dec. 14, 1914, and will assume temporary charge of the recruiting station at Spokane, Wash., that date. Upon return to duty of 1st Lieut. John M. Kelso, Jr., U.S.A., retired, recruiting officer, Colonel Febiger will stand relieved from temporary duty on recruiting service and from further active duty. (Nov. 25, War D.)

Capt. Julian M. Cabell, U.S.A., retired, relieved duty with 5th Brigade and will repair to Washington and report to Surgeon General of the Army for temporary duty in his office. (Nov. 27, War D.)

Leave one month, Dec. 15, 1914, to 1st Lieut. John M. Kelso, Jr., U.S.A., retired, recruiting officer. (Nov. 25, War D.)

The commanding general, Eastern Department, will detail an officer to command the post of Fort Logan H. Root, Ark., relieving 1st Lieut. Augustus F. W. Macmanus, retired, from duty at that post. Lieutenant Macmanus, upon being thus relieved, will proceed to his home and will stand relieved from further active duty. (Dec. 2, War D.)

#### BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

Boards as hereinafter constituted are appointed to meet at the posts designated for examination of officers for promotion:

Fort Washington, Md.—Capt. Granville Sevier, C.A.C., William Tidball and Walter K. Wilson, C.A.C., Mahlon Ashford, M.C., 1st Lieut. Edwin W. Patterson, M.C.O.

Fort Mills, P.I.—Capt. Edward Canfield, Jr., John E. Munroe and Franc Lecocq, C.A.C., and two medical officers to be designated by the commanding general, Philippine Department.

Cristobal, Canal Zone.—Major Samuel M. Waterhouse, M.C., Major James B. Mitchell, Capt. Alfred Hasbrouck and Charles E. T. Lull, C.A.C., Capt. Harry G. Ford, M.C. (Nov. 24, War D.)

A board is appointed to meet at the call of the president thereof at Fort Monroe, Va., for examination of lieutenants of Coast Artillery Corps for promotion. Detail: Majors James M. Williams and Percy M. Kessler, C.A.C., Capt. William M. Smart and Henry C. Pillsbury, M.C., and James B. Taylor, C.A.C. (Nov. 24, War D.)

A board is appointed to meet at the call of the president thereof at Fort Winfield Scott, Cal., for examination of officers of Coast Artillery Corps for promotion. Detail: Majors Willard F. Truby, M.C., Henry H. Whitney, C.A.C., Capt. Francis H. Lincoln, C.A.C., Ernest G. Bingham, M.C., Frank T. Hines, C.A.C. (Nov. 24, War D.)

Col. Walter H. Chatfield, Inf., and Major Leigh A. Fuller, M.C., are detailed as members of the Army retiring board appointed to meet at Texas City, Texas, by Par. 23, S.O. 203, Aug. 28, 1914, War D., vice Col. Robert L. Bullard, 26th Inf., and Major Clyde S. Ford, M.C., hereby relieved. (Nov. 30, War D.)

A board is appointed to meet at the call of the president thereof at Fort Monroe, Va., for examination of captains of Coast Artillery Corps for promotion. Detail: Majors William R. Smith, James M. Williams, George A. Nugent, C.A.C., Capt. William M. Smart and Henry C. Pillsbury, M.C. (Nov. 24, War D.)

A board is appointed to meet at the call of the president thereof at Fort Winfield Scott, Cal., for examination of captains of Coast Artillery Corps for promotion. Detail: Lieut. Col. Alfred M. Hunter, C.A.C., Major Willard F. Truby, M.C., Majors Henry H. Whitney and Arthur W. Chase, C.A.C., Capt. Ernest G. Bingham, M.C. (Nov. 24, War D.)

The examining board for captains at Fort Monroe, Va., appointed by Par. 27, S.O. 278, Nov. 24, 1914, War D., prepares as soon as practicable the maps for practical problem in coast defense provided for in G.O. 14, April 25, 1912, War D., and forward to following captains of Coast Artillery Corps for solution, to correspond to post, fort or coast defense where these officers are now respectively stationed: Capt. Henry J. Hatch, Elmer J. Wallace, William F. Hase, William R. Doores, James F. Howell, John O. Goodfellow, John T. Geary, Edward Carpenter, Henry M. Merriam, John G. Workizer. (Nov. 25, War D.)

A board consisting of Lieut. Col. Samson L. Faison, 5th Inf., Major Samuel M. Waterhouse, M.C., Major Richard C. Croxton, 5th Inf., Major William A. Phillips, 5th Inf., and 1st Lieut. James E. Baylis, M.C., is appointed to meet at Empire, Canal Zone, at the call of the president thereof for examination of officers of Infantry for promotion. (Nov. 28, E.D.)

A board is appointed to meet at the call of the president thereof at Fort Hamilton, N.Y., for the examination of officers for promotion. Detail: Col. Samuel E. Allen, Major Thomas M. Lamoreux, and Major William P. Penck, C.A.C., Major John L. Shepard and Capt. John R. Bosley, M.C. (Dec. 2, War D.)

#### PROMOTIONS AND ASSIGNMENTS.

The following promotions of officers of Field Artillery arm are announced:

Major George Le R. Irwin, 4th Field Art., to lieutenant colonel, rank Nov. 18, 1914, assigned to 4th Field Art.

Capt. Richard H. McManis, 5th Field Art., to major, rank Nov. 18, 1914, assigned to 4th Field Art.

First Lieut. Pelham D. Glassford, 1st Field Art., to captain, rank Nov. 18, 1914, assigned to 1st Field Art.

Second Lieut. Herbert Hayden, 4th Field Art., to first lieutenant, rank Nov. 18, 1914, assigned to 4th Field Art.

Captain Glassford and Lieutenant Hayden will be assigned to batteries by their respective regimental commanders. (Nov. 27, War D.)

#### CHANGES IN ASSIGNMENTS.

The following changes in assignments of officers of Field Artillery arm are ordered: Lieut. Col. William Lassiter, 4th Field Art., to 2d Field Artillery. To San Francisco and sail on first transport upon which he may secure accommodations for Manila, P.I.

Capt. Frank E. Hopkins, 1st Field Art., to 6th Field Artillery. He will join battery to which he may be assigned.

Capt. Raymond W. Briggs, 6th Field Art., to 5th Field Artillery. Upon expiration of present leave join battery to which he may be assigned.

First Lieut. William McLeave, 4th Field Art., to 1st Field Artillery. Proceed on first transport from San Francisco upon which he can secure accommodations to Honolulu, H.T., and join regiment. (Nov. 27, War D.)

#### PHYSICAL TEST.

The following officers, unless excused, to Haleiwa, Oahu, for purpose of taking annual physical test: Col. William C. Rafferty, C.A.C., Lieut. Col. Archibald Campbell, A.G.D., John B. McDonald, I.G.D., Wilmet E. Ellis, C.A.C., Frederick P. Reynolds, M.C., Charles S. Bromwell, C.E., B. Frank Cheatham, Q.M.C., Majors Frank W. Coe, C.A.C., Arthur S. Conklin, G.S. (Oct. 26, H.D.)

#### GENERAL COURTS-MARTIAL.

A general court-martial is appointed to meet at Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga. Detail: Lieut. Col. Farrand Sayre, Cav., Capt. Nathan K. Averill, 7th Cav., Alfred E. Kennington, 7th Cav., Augustus B. Warfield, 2d Field Art., Thomas W. Holliday, 2d Field Art., Charles F. Martin, 8th Cav., Morton O. Mumma, 8th Cav., 1st Lieut. Henry E. Mitchell, 8th Cav., 2d Lieut. Charles G. Helmick, 2d Field Art., 1st Lieut. Wil-

liam H. Shepherd, 2d Field Art., judge advocate. (Oct. 13, P.D.)

The following officers will proceed without delay to Trinidad, Colo., as witnesses before a G.C.M. at that place and upon completion return to proper stations: Col. William C. Brown, 10th Cav., Capt. Frank P. Amos, 11th Cav. (Nov. 30, War D.)

#### MILITARY SURVEY OF LUZON.

The following officers are detailed for duty in connection with military survey of Luzon, effective Oct. 15, 1914, to Fort Mills, Corregidor Island, Coast Defenses of Manila Bay, for duty, temporary station and instruction: Topographical instructors—Commanding officer, Co. L, 3d Battalion of Engineers, in addition to his other duties; 1st Lieut. John C. H. Lee, C.E., 1st Lieut. Lindsay C. Herkness, O.E. Topographers—First Lieut. William D. Geary, 8th Cav.; 2d Lieut. N. Butler Briscoe, 8th Cav., Ronald D. Johnson, 7th Cav., Curtis H. Nance, 2d F.A., Mert Proctor, 2d F.A., Randolph T. Pendleton, C.A.C., Oscar A. Eastwood, C.A.C., Edwin M. Watson, 24th Inf., James A. Sarratt, 8th Inf., Alexander W. Cleary, 13th Inf., Robert E. Jones, 13th Inf., Oliver S. McCleary, 15th Inf., John T. Rhett, 24th Inf. (Oct. 8, P.D.)

Second Lieut. Kenneth F. Lord, 7th Cav., is detailed for duty as topographer in connection with military survey of Luzon, effective Nov. 13, 1914; to Fort Mills, Corregidor Island, Coast Defenses of Manila Bay, for duty, temporary station, and instruction. (Oct. 8, P.D.)

The 29th Company, Philippine Scouts, now at Ludlow Barracks, Mindanao, is designated for military mapping duty, and will be sent to Manila so as to arrive not later than Nov. 30, 1914. (Oct. 8, P.D.)

In connection with military survey of Luzon, the following officers are detailed acting quartermasters of survey parties in the field, effective Nov. 1, 1914: First Lieut. Harry A. Seymour and 2d Lieut. William B. Duty, P.S. They will proceed to Fort Mills, Corregidor Island, Coast Defenses of Manila Bay, for temporary station and duty. (Oct. 8, P.D.)

First Lieut. E. D. Barlow, Jr., 8th Inf., is detailed for duty as topographer, military survey of Luzon, Oct. 15; to Fort Mills for duty. (Oct. 13, P.D.)

#### MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.

The 91st Company, C.A.C., will proceed, by rail, at proper time, from Jackson Barracks, La., to San Francisco, and embark on transport scheduled to sail from that port in January, 1915, for Honolulu, Hawaii, reporting for station at Fort Kamehameha. (Nov. 25, E.D.)

#### RADIO COURSE.

The following enlisted men of Coast Artillery Corps will be sent to Fort Monroe, Va., not later than Jan. 4, 1915, for purpose of taking next radio course at Coast Artillery School: Pvt. Carl P. Hagman, 21st Co., Fort Sherman, Canal Zone; Mechanic Benjamin I. Sage, 34th Co., Fort Flagler, Wash.; Musician Charles O. Dowell, 30th Co., Fort Worden, Wash.; Pvs. Carl J. Cobb and Doren M. Baker, 115th Co., Albert W. Curtis and Ralph J. Mitchell, 28th Co., Fort Rosecrans, Cal.; Corpl. Frank I. Ingersoll, 34th Co., and Pvt. Arthur P. Arlington, 93d Co., Fort Stevens, Ore.; Pvt. William L. Whitfield, 161st Co., Fort Barry, Cal.; Pvs. Harry S. Ritter and George F. Scott, 158th Co., and Pvt. Charles H. Houston, 64th Co., Fort Winfield Scott, Cal.; Pvt. Victor W. Esterman, 4th Co., Fort Mott, N.J.; Pvt. Henry S. Vogel, 127th Co., Fort Crockett, Texas; Pvt. Leonard Estabrook, 116th Co., Fort Screven, Ga.; Corpl. Milton L. Shepherd, 12th Co., and Pvt. Arthur Giraud, 131st Co., Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y.; Pvs. Robert Somerfield, Horace F. Knowles and Ferris McIntosh, 16th Co., Fort Moultrie, S.C.; Pvt. Ferdinand S.B. Alexander, 162d Co., Fort Dade, Fla.

Also the following, who are already at Fort Monroe, will take the course: Pvt. Plato D. Davourcia, 69th Co., Pvs. Edward Wiletsky and Ralph Burns, C.A.C. Det. (Nov. 25, War D.)

#### VARIOUS ORDERS.

The C.O., San Antonio Arsenal, or his commissioned assistant, will make the visits hereinafter indicated to places named after Jan. 1, 1915, for inspection of Field Artillery matériel in hands of Militia batteries: 1, Battery A, New Mexico National Guard, Roswell, N. Mex.; 2, Battery A, 1st Field Artillery, Texas National Guard, Dallas, Texas; 3, battalion Washington Light Artillery, Louisiana National Guard, New Orleans, La. (Nov. 27, War D.)

Second Lieut. C. D. Sniffen, 2d Inf., D.C.N.G., is authorized to attend and pursue a course of instruction at the School for Bakers and Cooks, Washington Barracks, D.C., for one month. He should report at the school without delay. (Nov. 30, War D.)

Sergeant Charles W. Hoag, the Army Service Schools Detachment, Fort Leavenworth, will be discharged by purchase. (Nov. 25, War D.)

The following enlisted men now sick in Department Hospital, Manila, will be sent on first transport to San Francisco, with a view to their admission to the Letterman General Hospital for treatment: Ord. Sergeant Walter H. Woods, Master Signal Electrician John A. Murphy, Field Company L, S.C. (Oct. 14, P.D.)

#### UNITED STATES ARMY TRANSPORT SERVICE.

##### Outgoing.

Schedule to Jan. 1, 1915.

Transports.	Leave S.F.	Arrive Honolulu about	Arrive Guam about	Arrive Manila about	Lay days at Manila
Thomas	Nov. 5	Nov. 13	Nov. 26	Dec. 2	13
Logan	Dec. 5	Dec. 13	Dec. 26	Jan. 1	14
Sherman	Jan. 5	Jan. 13	Jan. 26	Feb. 1	14

Schedule to Feb. 15, 1915.

Transport.	Leave Manila	Arrive Nagasaki about	Arrive Honolulu about	Arrive S.F. about	Lay days at S.F.
Sheridan	Nov. 7	Nov. 18	Dec. 3	Dec. 11	..
Sherman	Nov. 15	Nov. 20	Dec. 4	Dec. 12	..
Thomas	Dec. 15	Dec. 20	Jan. 4	Jan. 12	21
Logan	Jan. 15	Jan. 20	Feb. 4	Feb. 12	24

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#### ARMY TRANSPORTS.

BUFORD—Left Balboa, Canal Zone, Dec. 2 for San Francisco, Cal.

CROOK—At San Francisco, Cal.

DIX—Left Manila, P.I., Nov. 30 for Seattle, Wash.

KILPATRICK—At Galveston, Texas.

LISCUM—At Manila.

LOGAN—Sails from San Francisco Dec. 5 for Manila, P.I.

McLELLAN—At Galveston, Texas.

MEADE—At Newport News, Va.

MERRITT—At Manila.

SHERIDAN—Left Manila, P.I., for San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 7; left Nagasaki Nov. 20.

SHERMAN—Left Manila, P.I., for San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 15; left Nagasaki Nov. 21.

SUMNER—At Galveston, Texas.

THOMAS—Left San Francisco,



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will materially reduce the cost of operating the fleet, as  
it will diminish the number of trips to shore stations  
for supplies. The new system is outlined in a circular  
letter sent to the commanding officers of the fleet and the  
commandants of the shore stations. The letter is an  
addition to the naval instructions and has received the  
approval of the Secretary of the Navy. Every vessel  
is to carry all the supplies its storage capacity will allow,  
sending requisitions as far as possible in advance of its  
arrival at a navy yard and minimizing special shipments  
and open purchases. The cold storage compartment  
must be filled to its full capacity and as many vegetables  
taken aboard as can be consumed before they spoil. Fre-  
quent conferences should be had with the heads of ship  
departments to see what stores may be advantageously

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landed to make room for more active stock. Every vessel  
in the fleet should be supplied quarterly with a classified  
and itemized inventory of Table "X," which shows stock  
in excess of needs and subject to transfer between vessels.

After almost two years of negotiations and investiga-  
tions work is to be resumed on the Pearl Harbor Dock,  
on plans prepared by the late Alfred Noble, the great  
civil engineer, and is to be completed in June, 1918, at  
a cost not to exceed \$5,000,000. The scheme of construc-  
tion is entirely new. The dock is to be built of cement  
in sixteen sections on small floating drydocks, each sec-  
tion being sunk to its place in the bottom of the excava-  
tion. The dock when completed will be 1,000 feet long  
and will be able to handle the largest battleships. The  
necessity for this unusual plan of building grows out  
of the character of the coral formation upon which  
the dock rests. When an attempt was made to build it by  
the ordinary scheme of constructing drydocks was made  
the water kept filling up the dock.

As the General Board of the Navy still adheres to its  
faith in the dreadnought type of vessels, it is expected  
that the Secretary will recommend at least two vessels  
of this type and a sufficient number of submarines to  
bring our total up to somewhere in the vicinity of sixty,  
England having eighty-four at last account, built or  
building, France seventy-six, Germany thirty-one, and  
Japan seventeen. It is expected that the Secretary in  
his report will urge upon Congress the imperative need  
of prompt action on the subject of the personnel of the  
Navy in line with the recommendations of the Board  
upon that subject, and that he will recommend the revival  
of the rank of admiral and vice admiral.

Two members of the Infantry Equipment Board have  
been promoted to the rank of brigadier general. The  
last one to go up is Col. Henry A. Greene, who was  
president of the board; while Brig. Gen. George Bell,  
jr., was also a member of the board.

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**THE QUESTION OF NATIONAL DEFENSE.**

Although he has not yet indicated just what his atti-  
tude will be toward national defense legislation, there  
are indications that the President is giving the subject  
more serious consideration than he did when he referred  
to the interview of Representative Gardner as an  
academic discussion. The evidence that the country at  
large is drawing a lesson from the European war and  
is asking the question what ought to be done to prepare  
for war is drifting into the White House and is naturally  
attracting the attention of the President. Having started  
his administration with the idea that the era of perma-  
nent peace had dawned, the President is naturally opposed  
to any recognition of war by increase in the armament  
of the country. Even now that the European war has  
upset theories previously entertained, the President is  
not inclined to encourage any agitation of the question  
of national defense. Intimations have come from the  
White House that he fears that a general discussion  
of military problems might violate the spirit of neutrality.  
With this idea in view he issued his order at the  
beginning of the war prohibiting Army and Navy officers  
from discussing events in Europe even from a technical  
point of view. The fact that an officer expressed no  
opinion on the foreign policy of a country or the justness  
of its cause, but simply discussed the movements of its  
army, made no difference with the President, as he feared  
even this would offend one or the other of the Powers  
at war. This accounts in a measure for his indisposition  
to discuss the question of national defense even at the  
Cabinet meetings. It is stated that up to this time  
the President has not brought the question up in these  
meetings, and his views on the subject in his message,  
if he discusses it then, will be the first advice to his  
official family.

The attitude of Secretary of War Garrison on the  
general question of national defense is well known. Long  
before he entered the Cabinet Mr. Garrison was interested  
in the question, and his former annual report showed  
that he is alive to the needs of the country. But as  
one of the President's advisors he must keep himself in  
harmony with the general policy of the Administration.  
At the same time Mr. Garrison feels so strongly on the  
subject that he can be depended upon to make some  
progressive recommendations. He makes no secret of  
his desire to secure legislation for the creation of a  
reserve for the Regular Army. This he recommended  
in his former report, and his intentions are to renew it  
in his forthcoming report. Just how far the Secretary  
will go in recommending legislation to carry out the  
policy set forth in the report on the organization of the  
land forces of the United States he refuses to state. It  
is known, however, that he intends to take some steps in  
this direction, the details of which he is working on at  
present. It is understood that he will also make some  
recommendations relative to legislation for the National  
Guard. The Militia Pay bill, as prepared at a joint  
meeting of the members of the General Staff and the  
Militia officers, has never been approved by the Secretary  
of War. This bill is in effect laid on the table and  
may be taken up at any time and approved or dis-  
approved.

It is understood that the Secretary is inclined to  
await the decision of the Supreme Court in the Ohio  
case, which will determine once for all the relations  
between the War Department and the Organized Militia.  
Until this decision is rendered it is contended that it  
would not be safe for Congress to pass a Militia Pay bill.  
If the court holds that the Organized Militia can be  
used in foreign service the state troops would be in effect  
federalized, and under the provisions of the Pay bill  
as it is pending in the Senate and House the National  
Guard would become a nucleus for a second line of  
defense.

It is planned by Chairman Hay to report the Army  
Appropriation bill before the holiday vacation. All  
preliminary work on the estimates has already been  
done and the chairman will call a meeting of the com-  
mittee not later than Dec. 8 to begin the hearings. The  
estimates, it is understood, exceed the appropriations of  
last year by only \$3,000,000. Very few recommenda-  
tions for new work have been made by the Secretary.  
It has been a good many years since there has been such  
a slight difference between an appropriation of a pre-  
vious year and the estimate submitted for the succeeding  
year. Unless some of the members of the committee  
insist upon discussing the question of national defense,  
it is believed that the hearings will not extend over a  
week. It is possible that they can be closed in two or  
three days. Chairman Hay makes no secret of his op-  
position to the discussion of the Gardner resolution or  
any of the questions relative to the strength of the Army.  
He has not arrived in Washington yet, but he is quoted  
in the despatches as opposed to any Army increase.



Neither is he friendly disposed to a decrease in the length of the term of enlistment. He does not think that reserves for the Regular Army can be secured without an expenditure of millions of dollars and is opposed to any increase in the cost of maintaining the Military Establishment.

Immediately upon the disposition of the Naval Appropriation bill the House Committee on Naval Affairs will take up the Personnel bill, which is shortly to be submitted by the Navy Department. There is not much prospect of its passage as an independent bill during this session. Already there are indications that the calendar of the Senate and the House will be overcrowded, and there will be very little legislation of a general character aside from the Appropriation bill. The only way that any personnel legislation can be secured at this session is by attaching it to the Appropriation bill. A personnel bill, even if the committee agrees upon one without any delay, cannot reach the House in time to be added to the Appropriation bill before it goes to the Senate. If a bill goes to the Senate from the House it could be taken up by the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs and passed as an amendment or as a proviso of the Appropriation bill. When the Secretary submits his personnel recommendations the House Committee will probably ask him and a number of the officers on duty at the Department to appear before it and explain the provisions of the measure. It is stated at the Navy Department that excellent progress is being made in agreeing upon the bill.

#### ADMIRAL MAHAN, MILITARIST.

The great war which is now four months under way has seen two military men of high rank and world-wide reputation pass away from the peaceful precincts of retired life. These two were Field Marshal Lord Roberts, of England, and Rear Admiral A. T. Mahan, U.S.N., whose death occurred this week and whose biography appears elsewhere in this issue. Each singularly enough, though living in widely different countries and in different branches of the Service, had devoted the closing years of his life to inducing his countrymen to arouse themselves to the necessity of adequate military preparedness. Lord Roberts had sought to awaken the British people to the necessity of adopting compulsory military service, while Admiral Mahan, coincidentally with bringing before the nations of the world in his lucid works on naval strategy, the close relation of sea power to national life, had never let pass an occasion for preaching to the citizens of the United States the folly of neglecting the Navy and pointing out the great duties of protection which only a Navy will be able to discharge in the ever broadening activities of the American Republic.

In commenting on the life of Admiral Mahan the New York Times rather unctuously goes out of its way to say that "Admiral Mahan was not a 'militarist.'" He had no touch of jingoism in his blood. But the Admiral's books show that he clearly foresaw the present plight of Europe, and his warning of what might happen to the United States if left with an incompetent Navy should be acted upon without delay. \* \* \* The advice of Admiral Mahan has not been heeded by the authorities in recent years. Yet it was the advice of a staunch patriot with ample knowledge and experience, and it must be heeded in the future if we are to hold our own among the nations."

Not to class Admiral Mahan as a militarist is to make that word absolutely meaningless, for he advocated nothing more nor less than what has been asked for, pleaded for, almost begged for by other officers of the Services whose urgings have been greeted by the cry of "militarism." The only thing, perhaps, that has saved Admiral Mahan from being classed among the "militarists" is the general respect paid to his learning and that public veneration for a man who has been honored in other lands for his intellectual attainments. Admiral Mahan has advocated in season and out of season a large Navy that would meet all the defensive necessities of the nation. What he has urged for the Navy is exactly what has been sought by Gen. Leonard Wood and other officers and civilians for the rebuilding of the Army. No distinction can legitimately be drawn between the Mahan type of Navy expansionist and the Wood type of Army expansionist.

There was no stronger believer in the need of a large and powerful Navy to back up the Monroe Doctrine than Admiral Mahan, and he was not among those who believe that the time has come for depending on the other nations of the Western Hemisphere for the interpretation that should rightly be given to the Doctrine. He has seen from the beginning that the best interpretation is the one that can be backed by a Navy able to enforce the position of the United States.

Admiral Mahan was therefore a "militarist" in every sense of the word; not the hobgoblin sort of creature that some sentimental dreamers have created out of their own imaginations, but the intellectually strong, physically virile man who is not unwilling to match the physical force of his country against the physical force of any other country or countries that may seek to destroy it. Though cut off at a time when the lessons he could have drawn from the present gigantic conflict would have enriched the councils of the nations, he lived long enough, however, to see his doctrine of the importance of naval power vindicated by the supremacy which Great Britain has thus far exercised upon the sea. He himself would have been the last person to seek to avoid the designation of militarist. A lifelong communicant of a Christian

church, he never deemed it unworthy of his character as a Christian to advocate strong naval defenses for his country. If all the men of the Navy and the Army who are asking to-day for a proper military establishment for the United States could find accord to their utterances that respect which is paid to the similar advice given by our great naval historian who has just passed away, the word "militarist" would lose its reproach and the United States would be just so much nearer the possessing of a proper Army and Navy.

#### THE ARMY-NAVY GAME.

The defeat of the Navy eleven by the Army at Franklin Field on Nov. 28 by the score of 20 to 0 has more than a passing lesson in it for the athletic young men from the Severn. They must get more of a "punch" into their line play if they would succeed. When, as our Annapolis correspondent so significantly remarks, the Navy has not made a touchdown in seven years, but has won all its victories in that time by kicking goals, it is about time for the Navy players to ask themselves whether they are not asking too much of the toes of their kickers each year when they depend upon them to boost them another notch higher in the record of this captivating series of games. Navy should remember that only once has it reached a score of twenty in defeating Army. That, by the way, was back in the very first game, that of 1890, when it won by a score of 24 to 0. Since that year its winning scores against Army never have passed an even dozen. More significant still is the fact that not since 1906 has Navy scored more than six against Army. Counting the last game, Army has scored five times more than twenty points, and once, in 1903, it ran up a total of forty. All this would indicate that Army has consistently been better in carrying the leather over the goal line than its opponents, and that the victories which have enabled Navy to hold the Army so well in the game totals have been often due to a peculiar brand of kicking excellence which it has developed in such wonders with the toe as "Babe" Brown and Dalton. It is not often that such geniuses in lifting the oval over the goal posts are developed, and it would seem to be demanding a trifle too much of fate to rely so much upon the success of that feature of play.

It is quite true that Army is reputed to have had one of the best teams, if not the best team, in the history of the Academy, and that Navy's defeat was made almost inevitable by this fact, but the scores of recent years indicate how closely the West Pointers have held their opponents. In the chain of three victories by Navy, those of 1910, 1911 and 1912, it should be noted that Navy won by three, three and six points, respectively, a smallness of totals that shows the narrow margin of Navy's superiority, a superiority that was gained only by a more delicate manipulation of the leather by the goal kicker. The game on Nov. 28 did not produce the surprises that marked Army's triumph over Navy in New York in 1913, when to the astonishment of the midshipmen the cadets displayed a line of football goods that their rivals did not imagine they had in stock. This year nothing new was shown by either side, but Army seemed to have added polish to the tricks it had learned in 1913, while Navy had not been able materially to strengthen its game over that of 1913, if, indeed, it had improved at all. There is something of a left-handed satisfaction in being beaten by one of the best teams that ever set foot on the gridiron of these annual battles, and this is the solace for the Annapolis aggregation till next year.

We are glad to note that the suggestion of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL respecting the advisability of giving the opposing teams distinctive uniforms that will remove the present baffling, annoying and often irritating similarity is being taken up by football students. In describing the game of Nov. 28 at Franklin Field Expert Louis de Casanova, of the Brooklyn Eagle, said: "It was almost impossible to see the chalk marks when the teams lined up, and to make matters harder for the spectators the dark blue jerseys of the middies looked the same as the black jerseys of the Army. As a result, few could tell what was happening on the field of play." If a young, keen-eyed football expert who has followed many games is puzzled by the similarity of the attire of the teams, what shall be said of the officers on the retired lists of the Services whose eyes are not as good as they used to be and who would feel themselves doubly fortunate if there were some system in use that would enable them to distinguish the contestants in the various rapid plays? About the only distinguishing marks on the players were several yellow stripes running around the Army stockings, but in the swift movements of the players these marks were of no earthly account in identifying the side to which the men belonged.

As is well said by Mr. John G. Anderson, the former Amherst quarterback, who is quoted in another column on the subject, the question of numbering the players may well wait for the separation of them into their proper teams. After all, this matter resolves itself into a question of efficiency. The Services are noted for getting the greatest results in proportion to the energy expended. This annual contest has developed into an athletic spectacle in which the rights of spectators count, or should count, for a good deal. Any system that confuses the view of the spectators or lessens their enjoyment is manifestly not to be approved, especially when changing the conditions making for such impairment can be effected without in any degree injuring the contest as a game. The struggle between the two teams is not

merely to see which will win. It involves the pleasure of hundreds of the officers of the Army and Navy and of thousands of others. The larger the pleasure legitimately given to the spectators, the larger the output of efficiency of the game as a public spectacle. This is a consideration that should not be lost sight of by those managing the game, as the Services are looked to to show the highest type of effectiveness. One would think less of the Army and the Navy if at the annual football game there were no large score board on which to bulletin the scores. The lack of such a board would in a sense denote a want of efficiency, and in the same sense the question of differing uniforms should be approached.

#### MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

According to a statement given out at the White House the troops of the 11th and 12th Cavalry are shortly to be relieved from strike duty in Colorado. It is stated that the Governor of Colorado has informed the President that he can handle the strike situation without the aid of Federal troops. Some protests from the business men of the state have been made against relieving the troops, but it is understood that the President and the Secretary of War have practically decided to return the troops to their former stations. The date of the movement has not yet been determined. Neither has it been decided whether the troops will be withdrawn gradually or all relieved at the same time.

Plans have practically been perfected for sending the 29th Infantry to the Panama Canal. The troops will go as soon as the quarters which they are to occupy are in condition for them. The regiment is to be stationed at Culebra in buildings formerly occupied by the civilian employees of the Panama Canal Commission. The buildings are being remodeled, and it is expected that they will be completed by next spring.

The 91st Company of Coast Artillery is under orders to sail for Honolulu on the transport leaving San Francisco in January.

It is extremely doubtful whether Congress will have time to pass a bill for the construction of an armor plate factory even if there should be no serious opposition to the legislation. The commission on the subject will not be able to report before January. It requires more time to make a complete independent investigation, and hurried work will not inspire much confidence in the report. No manufacturing concern would invest millions on an armor plant after such a short and hurried investigation. Senator Tillman, chairman of the commission, after spending a few days at Pittsburgh and Philadelphia stated in an interview that he thought that the Government could save money by building a plant, but he doubts whether the Government should go into this business, as the European war might demonstrate the uselessness of placing heavy armor on capital ships. From the telegraphic reports he reached the conclusion that submarines might in a great measure dispense with the use of battleships. But under the resolution creating the commission Congress has not asked for an expression from the commission as to the advisability of building an armor plant, but merely a report upon the cost of a plant and of producing armor plate at it. The question as to whether the Government should build an armor plant is one for Congress, and there are questions other than that of economy it will have to consider. Germany virtually subsidizes the large private concerns engaged in the manufacture of war materials. This was the plan of the United States when it induced some of the steel mills to go into the business of manufacturing armor plate. Some of the highest authorities on the question of national defense believe that the military strength of a nation is increased by encouraging private concerns in the manufacture of war material. The question will be raised in Congress as to whether this country is not weakening itself when it seeks to discourage private concerns in producing armament.

The Secretary of the Navy in reply to some criticisms by Senator Lodge on Dec. 3 stated that Congress is responsible for any deficiency in the number of Navy vessels of any class and that the bureau reports will show what ships are needed. In his report he will ardently advocate the fullest development of aeroplanes and hydroplanes. As to submarines we have a larger number in proportion to our little fleet than any nation excepting France. Some of them are not up to date, but none is practically useless, as declared by Senator Lodge, nor is it true, as he also declares, that we have only one torpedo for each torpedo tube. The Secretary said that he is particularly interested in submarines, and upon his recommendation Congress appropriated for a larger number of submarines than ever before in a single year, and provided that one of these shall be of the seagoing type, the first that any nation of the world will possess. As to fleet maneuvers and divisional drills, the Secretary said he had attended a fleet maneuver in the spring of 1913 and another in the fall, and fleet maneuvers had also been held in the spring of 1914. He said further that the ships are just now returning from Hampton Roads, where they have been engaged in the fall maneuvers and target practice. While the fleet was at Vera Cruz Admiral Badger found time practically every week for divisional maneuvers, including tactical, gunnery and torpedo exercises. In his report of the operations of the Atlantic Fleet at Vera Cruz he said that so far as practicable a program of a week in port followed by a week outside for work under way has been adopted by the battleships.



## HEARINGS BY THE NAVAL COMMITTEE.

The House Committee on Naval Affairs took up the Naval Appropriation bill on Nov. 30, with Rear Admiral Victor Blue, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, as the first witness. Admiral Blue was followed by Civil Engr. Homer R. Stanford, Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, and on Dec. 1 by Surg. Gen. William C. Braisted, Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Capt. Thomas Washington, Hydrographer, and Paymr. Gen. Samuel McGowan, Chief of the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts. On Dec. 2 Rear Admiral Joseph Strauss, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, and Engineer-in-Chief Robert S. Griffin, Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, appeared before the committee, and on Dec. 3 Capt. William F. Fullam, Superintendent of the Naval Academy, and Capt. Mark L. Bristol, Chief of the Aviation Division.

Never were hearings more harmonious than those conducted on this session's naval appropriations. The only attempt to make any severe criticism of the policies of the Department was in the cross-questioning of Paymaster General McGowan on the coal contracts by Representative Roberts, of Massachusetts, who sought to prove that the Secretary of the Navy in his scheme of letting contracts for the fuel for the Navy was obtaining an inferior quality of coal. Instead of buying directly from the producers the Secretary has been purchasing coal through certain New York brokers. As a result Paymaster General McGowan admitted that some unsatisfactory coal had been obtained, but he said that it had been rejected by the Department and the mines from which it came have been condemned as not producing acceptable Navy coal. The Paymaster General's explanation was not entirely satisfactory to Mr. Roberts, and the subject is apt to come up when the Naval Appropriation bill is under consideration in the House. The member from Massachusetts, who is inclined to criticize the policy of the Administration not only in letting contracts for coal, but in purchasing other supplies, will have the support of a number of other influential members of the House in this attack upon the business methods of the Administration.

Rear Admiral Blue in the course of his testimony declared that it would require an additional force of 4,600 enlisted men to put all of the ships now in reserve in commission. This is not making an allowance of ten per cent. for casualties in war, but allows two-thirds of the required personnel for gunboats. As one-third of the gunboats on duty at foreign ports would be interned in case of war, we should be deprived of their services. The new system of liberal discharges, which permits dissatisfied men to leave the Navy, is resulting in the discharge of only seven men per day. The Admiral went on to explain that the enlistments have been so large that even with this scheme the Navy is now only 500 men short, which is about the margin required to keep within the authorized strength. It has always been the policy of the Department to keep it a few hundred short of this. Admiral Blue expressed the opinion that the system of discharges materially increased the efficiency of the enlisted men, as it satisfies them with the Service.

Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks Stanford did not ask the committee for much new construction. Most of his recommendations are for the continuation of the work now in progress. The great project to be undertaken under the supervision of the Bureau of Yards and Docks this year is the completion of the Pearl Harbor Dock.

The health of the sailors and marines at Vera Cruz and in the fleet in Mexican waters was better than on some of the home stations, declared Surgeon General Braisted. He was particularly gratified at the work that was done by the officers of the Medical Corps at Vera Cruz, and thought that the duty that they were called upon to perform was a splendid test of their efficiency under war conditions. The Solace did excellent work at Vera Cruz and will be useful for a number of years, but the Navy should have two hospital ships, one for the Atlantic and one for the Pacific coast. He said that many of the officers of the corps were overworked and Congress should authorize an increase.

Capt. Thomas Washington advised the committee that Great Britain had given the Navy Department notice that it would not furnish any more admiralty charts to this Government, as it was the policy to furnish these charts only to the navy of the Allies. This will make it necessary to increase the number of expert chart makers in the Hydrographic Office.

The testimony of Admiral Strauss on the supply of torpedoes, projectiles and reserve guns of the Navy was confidential. Official reporters were requested to leave the room while he was discussing this subject, as it is not deemed advisable to make public any details of the information furnished the committee by the Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance. It was stated, however, that the supply of torpedoes and reserve ammunition is satisfactory.

Capt. William F. Fullam, Superintendent of the Naval Academy, gave a very satisfactory report on the enlisted men who have recently been appointed to the Academy in his hearings Dec. 3 before the House Committee on Naval Affairs. He said that while none of the enlisted men have taken their examinations yet, they appeared to be progressing very satisfactorily in their studies. The other midshipmen, he went on to explain, had given the appointees who had been enlisted men a cordial reception, and no attempt had been made to discriminate against them in a social way. In response to questions from the members of the committee, Captain Fullam declared that football increased rather than decreased the general efficiency of the midshipmen. He said that it did not interfere with their studies, and he thought that it tended to encourage in athletic sports not only those who played the game, but the general body of midshipmen.

Comdr. Frederick B. Bassett gave a very encouraging report on the operations of the new Naval Militia law in his statement to the House Committee. He declared that even in the short time that the law had been in operation there had been a material increase in the efficiency of the Naval Militia.

That aeroplanes can be used in locating and possibly in attacking submarines was the opinion expressed by Capt. Mark L. Bristol, Chief of the Aviation Division of the Navy Department, in his hearing before the House Committee on Dec. 3. Captain Bristol, it is understood, went into the details of the plans which the Navy Department has been developing for the use of aviation in defending the fleet against aeroplanes, and gave the committee the impression that aeroplanes were to become a very important part of the equipment. He stated that the periscope of a submarine could be discovered from an aeroplane quicker than in any other way. The sub-

marines also make a disturbance in the water which is discernible from an aeroplane even when the periscope is not visible. He also expressed an opinion that submarines even when under the water a considerable distance could be attacked by dropping from aeroplanes bombs equipped with time fuses, so that they would explode under water. Even if they should not hit the submarine the detonation of bombs filled with high explosives in the neighborhood of the boat would be disastrous. Just at present all of the great Powers are working on the problem of defense against submarine attack, and the probability that aeroplanes are to prove effective against them is a development of great importance. If Captain Bristol's conclusions are correct aviation will become as important a part of the Navy as it is of the Army.

## NAVY ANNUAL REPORTS.

Other Navy annual reports appear on pages 421-422. We note briefly some of the annual reports which reached us late in the week and shall give further attention to them another week.

## MARINE CORPS.

All the Marine Corps barracks in this country have been practically depleted by reason of sending the marines to Mexico and elsewhere, according to the annual report of Major Gen. George Barnett, Commandant, who recommends an increase of forty-one officers and 779 men. The creation of the rank of brigadier general for the corps is recommended. Also it is urged that all present and future vacancies be filled by graduates from the Naval Academy or by worthy non-coms. of the corps. The curriculum of the Academy could be changed to meet the need of specialization for such duties. Otherwise the report favors the creation of the grade of "provisional or acting second lieutenant" for men entering from civil life, two years to be spent at the school for M.C. officers. In view of the General Board's recommendation that a brigade of 2,500 marines be sent next spring to the West Indies, attention is called to the unsatisfactory condition of the transports. The health, discipline and efficiency of the corps are satisfactory.

## REPORT OF HYDROGRAPHIC OFFICE.

The Hydrographer of the Navy, Capt. Thomas Washington, in his annual report gives a list of the surveys undertaken during the past year and describes the work of furnishing and receiving information to the maritime world by the Hydrographic Office and its sixteen branches. He reports that the reproduction of British Admiralty and other foreign charts by the process of zincography is now well started and it is hoped to be soon independent of foreign chart makers. The office has issued thus far: Hydrographic charts, 2,068; coast and geodetic survey charts, 654; British Admiralty charts, 1,752. This shows that the habit has been to purchase forty per cent. of the charts abroad, a practice which should not be and cannot be continued, as the British government has put a restriction on their charts. Estimates are being submitted to enable the work to be done here. The force of employees has not been sufficient to provide for the growing demand upon the office.

The adoption of lanes of travel across the Atlantic Ocean has been found of service, and only once during the year were these lanes shifted on account of floating icebergs. The ice patrol has proved a most valuable aid to navigation.

Of the weekly notices to mariners 331,800 have been issued, and 260,000 extracts. There are seventy-seven volumes of sailing directions issued by the Hydrographic Office. More money is needed for printing. There were published during the year 100,544 navigational charts and 185,655 pilot charts. These last are in great demand by the mercantile marine. It is desired to establish branch Hydrographic Offices in Panama and Los Angeles.

Comdr. Frederic B. Bassett, jr., U.S.N., in charge of the Division of Naval Militia Affairs, in his annual report to the Secretary of the Navy says that after the passage of the N.M. Act the increase in the efficiency of the N.M. was marked. Though several adverse comments on the N.M. personnel were received from officers of ships of the Navy making cruises with the N.M., "in general the personnel was commended for intelligence, aptitude and efficiency." The recommendation of the General Board that older battleships be assigned to the Naval Militia is approved. Ships in full commission not in reserve should be assigned for N.M. cruises. There are too many officers and petty officers in the N.M. Engineers should be enlisted in the N.M. able to run engines on cruises.

Capt. William H. G. Bullard, superintendent of the naval radio service, in his annual report recommends a fleet radio officer for each fleet and the compulsory use of radio service in all ordinary messages. Two hundred ships of the Navy, including practically all that go to sea, are fitted with radio installations. There are now fifty radio shore stations.

Graham Egerton, Solicitor of the Navy, in his annual report points out that in the last fiscal year his office considered thirty-seven cases involving collision of naval vessels, the total estimated damages in these accidents being \$42,000.

## BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR.

Chief Constructor R. M. Watt, U.S.N., presents this week the annual report of the Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair. The estimate is considerably less than the amounts appropriated for this work during the past five years, the estimate for 1916 being \$9,177,127; 1915, \$9,788,000; 1914, \$9,825,000; 1913, \$9,838,350.40; 1912, \$9,833,144, and 1911, \$10,378,144. The estimates for 1915 and 1916 include equipment work. The following is a statement of the amounts actually appropriated for "increase of the Navy, construction and machinery" (including submarine torpedo boats and colliers) for each of the preceding eight years, and the estimates for the fiscal year 1916 for continuing work on vessels already authorized: 1908, \$13,213,915; 1909, \$18,907,962; 1910, \$25,766,823; 1911, \$21,805,724; 1912, \$15,472,619.67; 1913, \$12,949,173; 1914, \$23,171,503; 1915, \$23,579,234. The amount appropriated for 1915 includes \$2,000,000 appropriated from the proceeds of sale of the former Idaho and Mississippi toward the construction of a replacement vessel.

There is now a greater value of new shipbuilding work in progress and authorized at navy yards, and a larger number of navy yards so employed in new construction

than ever before in the history of the new Navy. It includes the battleship Arizona, and will include also one battleship of the California class, the fuel ships Kanawha and Maumee, submarine L-8, transport No. 1, and supply ship No. 1. The battleship New York was fully completed within the thirty-six months of construction period set by the Department and at a cost materially less than that estimated, so the bureau considers the performance of the New York Navy Yard, both as regards time and cost of construction, as excellent. The progress of the work of the Arizona is such as to indicate her completion within the constructional period. The Palos, built at the Mare Island Navy Yard, was transported to Shanghai and there re-erected by contract for only two-thirds of the price bid by private shipbuilders. A contract was entered into June 29, 1914, with the Lake Torpedoboot Company for the necessary working plans and license for one submarine boat, the contracts for construction and material of which were placed Oct. 3, 1914.

The increase in supervisory work and the amount of new construction require the full time of at least one and preferably two officers of the Construction Corps, which it is not possible to supply at present, so the bureau urges for favorable consideration of Congress at this time a limited increase in the number of officers of the Construction Corps. This will not increase expense, as graduates of the Naval Academy will enter the corps instead of the line of the Navy. No promotion in the Construction Corps at the present time is another cause of complaint. Ten officers in the Construction Corps, graduates of seven classes of the Naval Academy, have less rank than their classmates in the line. It is asked, therefore, that there be authorized an increase in the number of captains to twelve and of commanders to thirteen, with the proviso that no officer of the Construction Corps is to be promoted to the grade of captain or of commander prior to the promotion to these grades of the line officer with whom or next after whom he takes precedence.

The work of the model basin has been found of such advantage that a wind tunnel has been installed. As data accumulate this tunnel will be found as useful in the development of air craft as the model basin has shown itself in connection with ships.

In all forty-two vessels have been surveyed. The technical and clerical force has maintained its high standard of efficiency. The bureau is pleased to acknowledge the faithful and earnest efforts of its employees, who, when they considered it necessary, have voluntarily worked many hours overtime or relinquished portions of their well earned leave.

The steel material inspected was 159,403,349 pounds, against 105,614,565 in 1913, and this is only a part of the total of material inspected. The efforts of the bureau have resulted in increased competition of purchases under it, and considerable saving in the expenditures for material and transportation, the reduction in the cost of shipments amounting in many cases to as much as fifty and 100 per cent. of the regular tariff. There was a saving of \$20,000 in the purchase of steel material required for the construction of the Kanawha and Maumee at the Mare Island Yard.

The increase in pay has improved conditions in the inspection staff, but a further reasonable increase in pay and an increase in number is desirable. "The bureau feels that the very satisfactory showing made by its inspection force would not have been made had it not been for the faithful and earnest efforts of its employees, and for the many hours of voluntary overtime devoted to their work."

The additions to the effective force of the Navy by the completion of vessels building under contract and at navy yards are as follows: Battleships Texas, New York; torpedo boat destroyers Cassin, Duncan, Cummings, Aylwin, Benham, Parker, Balch, McDougal; submarine torpedo boats H-1, H-2, H-3, K-1, K-2, K-5, K-6, G-4; fuel ships Proteus, Nerues; gunboats Monocacy, Palos, Sacramento.

The vessels authorized and under construction for the Navy include four battleships, twelve torpedo boat destroyers, nineteen submarine torpedo boats, one destroyer tender, two submarine tenders and four auxiliaries. Since June 30, 1913, the following vessels have been launched: H-3, Cummings, K-1, K-2, Downes, G-3, Sacramento, K-3, K-5, Oklahoma, K-4, K-6, McDougal, Palos, Monocacy, Fulton, K-7, K-8, Nevada, Kanawha, O'Brien, Nicholson and Ericsson.

Bids for the construction of the battleships California, Mississippi and Idaho have been received, the prices varying between \$7,115,000 and \$7,540,000. Bids for the construction of torpedo boats Nos. 63 to 68 have been received and reasonable time has been allowed the Lake Torpedoboot Company to complete Nos. 44 to 46. Contracts for submarines Nos. 49, 50 and 51 have been signed with the Electric Boat Company at a price of \$523,000 and \$535,000. Bids for the construction of Nos. 52 and 53 to 59 will be opened Dec. 15. Bids have been requested for supply ship No. 1, which is to be built at the navy yard, Boston; also for transport No. 1, to be built at the navy yard, Philadelphia. The Panama colliers Ulysses and Achilles are being constructed for the Panama Canal under the supervision of the Navy Department.

## NAVY BUREAU OF STEAM ENGINEERING.

The Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, Engineer-in-Chief R. S. Griffin, U.S.N., in his annual report to the Secretary of the Navy states that the appropriations for the bureau were \$6,369,390; the allotment chargeable to the Bureau of Equipment was \$2,035,100; the funds available under joint appropriations for the increase of the Navy were \$23,601,503, making a total available of \$32,025,993.

The Vestal repair ship has demonstrated the wisdom of having the fleets supplied with such a vessel. Many repairs were accomplished in Mexican waters which but for the presence of the Vestal might have necessitated the return of the vessel to the navy yard. The work of converting the Prometheus is nearly completed, but owing to a limitation put on her cost she will not be as well equipped for work as the Vestal. Satisfactory results followed the final trials of the Jupiter, equipped with electrically operated machinery. Plans and specifications were prepared for the machinery of torpedo boat destroyers Nos. 57 to 62, inclusive, for transport No. 1, for supply ship No. 1, and for the colliers Achilles and Ulysses, and specifications for submarine boats Nos. 48 to 51, inclusive (two sets).

The completion of the machinery of the New York at the New York Navy Yard has shown that such work can be quickly completed at that yard at a cost somewhat less than by contract, and that the workmanship is



excellent. The final cost of the Monocacy and Palos at the Mare Island Navy Yard has been little more than two-thirds of the estimate of a firm on the Pacific coast, and indicates a high state of efficiency at that yard, where the machinery of the fuel ship Kanawha is nearly completed.

Improvements have been made in lighting fixtures and in searchlights of vessels in commission as they go to navy yards for overhaul. Investigation has also been made looking to increased efficiency in this important part of the ship's equipment. In co-operation with the Atlantic Fleet, several changes in visual signaling apparatus have been developed and adopted which greatly increase the efficiency of this method of signaling, while experiments in underwater signaling recently undertaken have pointed the way to marked efficiency in this line which when fully developed will go far toward relieving the radio apparatus of signaling in the fleet. The storage battery equipment of submarines has been much improved and changes made which greatly reduce the probability of explosions in these boats.

Satisfactory progress has been made in the work of modernizing the radio installations of ships. With the old material removed from ships equipped with modern apparatus it has been possible to equip ten ships which were without radio and to improve several other installations. Standardization of radio apparatus is highly important and apparently it is to be accomplished only by government manufacture. The use of radio to the limit of its apparent possibilities for military purposes involves technical problems of a difficult order such as do not occur in commercial practice. The obstacle in the way of progress lies in the lack of specialized expert personnel for the necessary development work. Happily this is now in a fair way of being overcome. The improvement in shore station installations has kept progress with that of the fleet. Further improvement would be in the provision of fireproof power and operating buildings. The stations at Colon and Balboa, at the terminals of the canal, are undergoing complete restoration and will be ready for operation by the end of the calendar year. Their present equipment is adequate for the traffic that must be handled in the meanwhile. Work on the high power station on the Isthmus is proceeding most satisfactorily, and the station is expected to be in full operation by Dec. 31, 1914. The appropriation of \$1,000,000 for the shore stations required is about half of the amount spent by other governments, and an additional allotment of \$500,000 is required.

The history of the bureau shows that it has been in the very forefront of progress in recognizing the tendency of the art, in making decisions of radical nature that have influenced world-wide development. Not a single action of the bureau in this line has proved to be a mistake or has failed of having its wisdom confirmed by subsequent development. No money has been spent for unnecessary material, and the expenditures for development work have been insignificant compared with what has been accomplished. The report of the flash-point board resulted in making the specifications for fuel oil less rigid. On account of the new specifications, the increased production in the midcontinent field, and the pipe-line investigation, and other probable causes, the contract price for fuel oil for this fiscal year was sixty-one cents a barrel less than for the preceding year.

The coal stored at New London under the three different conditions, in the open, under cover and under water, was given the third annual evaporative test. No marked difference in evaporative efficiency was shown between the coal stored under different conditions, and no conclusive evidence developed as to the best method of storing coal.

The amount of material inspected during the year was largely in excess of that in 1913. The cost of inspection in 1914 was \$2.55 per ton, against \$3.22 in 1913. The work is progressing in a regular manner under the supervision of the inspectors of machinery, but, as the character of the work is becoming more varied and extensive, the necessity for a larger inspection force is generally apparent. While the present force is able to carry on the work with a fair degree of success, much better results would follow if a more adequate force were provided, both at the offices of inspectors of machinery and at the bureau.

#### FOR THE PUBLIC DEFENSE.

Senator Lodge has given his approval to the plan of Representative Gardner for investigating the conditions of the military services and our preparation for war through a Congressional committee organized for this express purpose. Calling attention to our alleged deficiencies in the matter of public defense Senator Lodge said: "I for one would like to know, and I think the American people would like to know, whether or not there is truth in these statements."

At a meeting of the Economic Club, held at the Hotel Astor in New York on Dec. 2, Mr. Gardner had an opportunity to present his views of the military situation, David Starr Jordan giving his opinions on the same subject in reply. Other speakers were Dr. Bernhard Dernburg, Dr. W. M. Sloane, Seth Low and George M. Reynolds. "But," said Mr. Gardner in his speech, "there is always arbitration. But tell me, can you arbitrate race hatred? Can you arbitrate the hatred of the Frenchman for the German and of the German for the Russian? Can you arbitrate the San Francisco labor agitators' hatred of the Japanese? Could we arbitrate slavery? We tried for fifty years to arbitrate it, but the question was finally decided by war. Can you arbitrate the Monroe Doctrine? There is no man in Congress bold enough even to suggest it."

A despatch from Chicago of Nov. 27 says: "The United States Safety League, the object of which will be to convince Americans of the unpreparedness of this nation for war, will be organized at a conference to be held here Dec. 29 to 31, according to an announcement to-night. Those interested in the conference expect that Gen. Nelson A. Miles, former President Taft, Col. George W. Goethals, Mrs. James Longstreet and Mrs. George A. Pickett, widows of the Civil War generals, will be present."

A new organization to force the creation of a greater Army and a greater Navy has been formed in New York under the name of the American Defense League, with temporary offices at 15 Broad street. The promoters are seeking to get a large enrolment of members with nominal dues of \$1 a year. It is proposed, as the literature of the league states, "to get men not necessarily prominent in any way, but men who realize the gravity of the situation." The secretary is Frederic Drew Bond, of 15 Broad street, and the treasurer is Hans P. Freese, of 35 Wall street. It is proposed to make this organization national in its scope.

#### PRAISE OF OUR FORCES FROM VERA CRUZ.

The following letters in commendation of the United States forces that have returned from Vera Cruz, Mexico, were made public this week:

The White House, Washington, Dec. 1, 1914.  
My dear Mr. Secretary: May I not ask you to express to General Funston and the officers under him at Vera Cruz, and through them to the troops who served there, my warm approbation and admiration of the way in which a difficult and delicate situation was handled? I believe from what we have learned that the effect of the occupation was to give our friends, the Mexicans, a very different impression of the United States Army and the spirit of the United States Government from that which they entertained before General Funston took his troops there. I am sure that I speak the feeling of the whole country when I commend the efficiency, the courage and the discretion with which the expedition and occupation were carried out.

Cordially and sincerely yours,  
WOODROW WILSON.  
Hon. Lindley M. Garrison, Secretary of War.

The Secretary of the Navy, Washington, Dec. 1, 1914.  
My dear General: I wish very much that my engagements here would permit me to accompany you to Philadelphia on your mission to give the greeting of the nation to the members of the Marine Corps, officers and men who are returning from Vera Cruz. I beg that you will convey to them the grateful appreciation of the President and of the Navy Department, and I may add as well, of the American people, for the courage displayed by them when Admiral Fletcher landed on April 21, and for their long and efficient service during the occupation of Vera Cruz. They have earned the gratitude of their countrymen, and I trust you will be able to give them sufficient leave to visit their families and for rest after their arduous service.

Sincerely yours,  
JOSEPHUS DANIELS.  
Major Gen. George Barnett, Commandant, U.S. Marine Corps.

#### DEMAND FOR A BIG NAVY.

(From the Baltimore American.)

Irrespective of party, the members of Congress will represent the sentiment of the country for a big Navy. Even if the appropriation bill shall not find passage during the short session, the ensuing Congress, in which the Republicans will participate as close seconds to the Democrats, numerically, in the House, will be overwhelmingly of the mind that the manifest duty of the United States, amounting to a manifest destiny, is to have a Navy able to absolutely defend the coasts from attack and to repel the fleet of any inimical nation.

There is no occasion for this country to lay itself open to attack through failure to be prepared for emergency. The United States can be made and ought to be made practically unassailable. This is simply so much insurance. It is thus a purely business proposition. The sentiment of the people would be absolutely against any war of aggression—as it has always been. As for a war of defense this can be avoided through proper naval expenditure.

The maneuvers of the submarine fleet at Pensacola are counted upon to be of first importance in the tests that will be made. This fleet will undoubtedly be greatly augmented by the next naval budget's provisions and the new fleet type of submarine will figure largely in the appropriations.

The Naval Board, with Admiral Dewey at its head, will, in fact, recommend that the next appropriation carry four battleships, fifteen submarines of the new large type—the fleet submarine—and fourteen to sixteen gunboats. This breadth of program will mark the stepping to the front of the United States, not as a naval power competitive with any other country, but as a naval power amply preparing to hold itself inviolate from assault. It is the true American policy and will be supported by true American sentiment.

#### MILITARY ACADEMY CANDIDATES.

The following candidates for admission to the U.S. Military Academy in 1915 have been appointed during the past two weeks:

Alabama—Winston Anderson, alternate, Selma.  
Georgia—L. W. Smith, jr., Talbotton.  
Illinois—Jacob G. Sucher, Peoria; Roger E. Greene, alternate, Princeton.  
Louisiana—Maxwell M. Merritt, Baton Rouge.  
Maryland—David P. Cowan, alternate, 1533 Jefferson street, Baltimore.  
Michigan—Charles R. Gildart, Albion; Harold M. Parker, alternate, Coldwater; Edwin J. McAllister, alternate, Battle Creek.  
Missouri—Sterling E. Welch, alternate, Salisbury.  
New York—Pierre A. Agnew, Plattsburg; George J. Kelley, alternate, Plattsburg; Everett R. Carroll, alternate, West Chazy.  
Nebraska—Clarence A. Maloney, Pender; Leslie R. Rudd, alternate, Ong; Gordon L. Rosene, alternate, Stromsburg.  
North Carolina—Nazareth R. Pittman, Fayetteville.  
Oregon—Richard C. Babbitt, Corvallis; John Haleston, alternate, Oregon City; Merrill D. Richmond, alternate, Salem.  
Pennsylvania—Edwin H. Grater, 2439 North Fifth street, Philadelphia; Meyer L. Casman, alternate, 315 Catherine street, Philadelphia.

#### DECISIONS BY THE COMPTROLLER.

Paymr. James F. Kutz, U.S.N., is allowed by the Comptroller the payment of \$19.94, stopped by the Auditor, on the ground that the Paymaster was entirely justified in accepting the certificate from the commanding officer as to the previous record of the sailor who deserted after receiving \$19.94 in excess of what was due him. The Comptroller says: "This certificate was the only information appellant had on which to base his action in crediting Roberts with clothing outfit and on this information he was entitled to rely. A pay officer should not be forced to inspect all the records which may be in the custody of the commanding officer in order to verify the correctness of his orders relative to the pay or allowances the men are entitled to receive when there are no facts appearing which are calculated to put him on inquiry."

In the case of F. J. Bailey, private, U.S.M.C., the Comptroller decides that Bailey is not entitled to additional compensation for extra police duty in the post quartermaster's office, as this duty is classed as special duty as shown by the muster rolls.

In reply to an inquiry from the Secretary of War as to the propriety of payments by the Quartermaster General for certain expenses incident to the work of relief for the sufferers from fire at Salem, Mass., the Com-

troller authorizes the expenditure saying: "It is a familiar rule of construction that where an appropriation is made for a particular object, by implication it confers authority to incur expenditures which are necessary or appropriate or incident to the proper execution of the object, unless there is another appropriation which makes more specific provision for such expenditures, or unless they are prohibited by law. (See 4 Comp. Dec., 24, 478; 6 id., 91; 7 id., 914.) It is also a familiar rule of construction that the question whether a particular expense is necessary or appropriate to the object for which an appropriation is made is one which is ordinarily within the discretion of the head of the department having control of the disbursement of the moneys appropriated. (7 Comp. Dec., 31)."

Lieut. Comdr. William D. Leahy, U.S.N., is denied payment as aid to a rear admiral, as his orders to duty as fleet ordnance officer do not expressly designate him as an aid.

Privates of the Army and Marine Corps serving under appointments or warrants as sergeants or corporals of recruiting parties are entitled to payment as such when absent on account of sickness, leave or furlough.

Orders to temporary duty do not ordinarily deprive the persons ordered of the pay and allowances belonging to their permanent duty. Under the application of this principle it is decided that a detachment of sixty-eight marines belonging to the 46th Company, 1st Battalion, 5th Regiment, U.S.M.C., who are drawing additional pay provided for shore duty beyond the seas, were not deprived of this pay by being placed on board the Washington for temporary duty.

#### QUESTION OF SMOKELESS POWDER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

I notice in your issue of Nov. 14 that you have been good enough to mention Sir Hiram Maxim's recent attack on me in the newspapers, and to note the fact that the verdict of the U.S. Government is with me in the controversy and against Sir Hiram as to the question of priority of certain smokeless powder inventions.

The issue is one which concerns not only my credit as an inventor and honor as a man, but also one which concerns the credit of other American inventors, the credit and honor of American explosive manufacturers, and the intelligence and honor of the officers of the U.S. Government, for the reason that Sir Hiram Maxim has recently not only been attacking me personally, but also he has recently and for many years persistently attacked the intelligence and the integrity of American explosive manufacturers, and the intelligence and honor of the officers of the U.S. Government.

It will be remembered that he at one time attacked Admiral Folger in the newspapers, accusing him when Chief of Ordnance, U.S. Navy, of having appropriated his inventions without giving him any remuneration or credit, and that he, Hiram, had in consequence introduced a new word into the English language, namely, to "folgerize," meaning to confiscate inventions.

It will be remembered that in 1898, when on a trip to the United States, Sir Hiram was very outspoken against the U.S. Government and American powder manufacturers, charging that they had appropriated his inventions. I quote the following from the Bangor Commercial under date of Sept. 16, 1898:

"The U.S. Government agreed to buy my patent and have the powder made by the du Ponts. But a few months later the du Ponts informed all concerned that they wished to have nothing to do with me—but they went on making the powder just the same. It is not always easy to enforce one's rights against a government, and smokeless powder, substantially the same as my invention, is now used by both the American and British governments, free of any tribute to me."

It will be remembered that in 1910 Sir Hiram wrote a letter to President Taft in which he assumed to know all about our American smokeless powder, claiming that it had been invented by him, but that it was, nevertheless, unstable and dangerous in the extreme, owing to its multi-perforations, and that this was the reason why the muzzles of some of our guns had been blown off in firing. He backed up his assertions and claims with an article in London Engineering, wherein he had been given credit for about everything worth while in the invention and development of smokeless powder, and wherein the intelligence and respectability of the officers of the U.S. Government were reflected upon. So grave were Sir Hiram's charges that President Taft appointed a joint Army and Navy board to look into the matter and to make certain firing tests to settle the whole question.

The findings of the board were that every one of Sir Hiram's charges and claims were utterly false; that he did not invent our American smokeless powder, or any part of it. Not only that, but it was shown that he was wholly ignorant of its composition, ignorant of its method of manufacture, and ignorant of its ballistic qualities, and that the editorial in London Engineering was written by Sir Hiram himself. And, lastly, the evidence was overwhelming that our American pure nitro-cellulose smokeless powder is the best in the world.

The E. I. du Pont de Nemours Powder Company issued a pamphlet at that time in which the whole subject was handled in a most thorough, scientific and business-like manner. I quote the following from that pamphlet:

"It must be evident to anyone reading the article in Engineering and Sir Hiram's letter that they are the products of the same pen, and, while the vanity displayed by the author may be pardoned, yet it is due those who become interested in this discussion to know that Sir Hiram Maxim's world-wide reputation was won by the invention of an automatic gun, and not by any triumphs in the domain of powder. Candor and truth compel the statement that he never had anything to do with the manufacture of explosives of any character on a commercial scale, and nothing invented by him in explosives has been adopted by or employed in the service of any government on earth."

The du Ponts being at once the largest, wealthiest and most prosperous of all manufacturers of explosives in the world, ought to know, and certainly do know, what they are talking about when speaking of explosive materials.

Admiral N. E. Mason, at that time Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department, in signing the report of the joint Army and Navy Board made the following statement:

"In regard to the statement of Sir Hiram Maxim that he has had great experience and knows what he is talking about, it has been shown that he is ignorant of the type of smokeless powder used by the U.S. Government."

"It is considered, therefore, unwarranted to carry out further experiments desired by Sir Hiram Maxim, and



that his statements in relation to our smokeless powder are unworthy of serious consideration, except as to their misrepresentation and to the evil effects of their wide publicity on those unacquainted with this subject.

"(Signed) N. E. MASON."

Col. E. G. Buckner, vice-president of the E. I. du Pont de Nemours Powder Company, in Harper's Weekly of June 27, 1914, had this to say:

"The next problem was the adaptation of this powder to guns of different caliber. This problem was solved by Hudson Maxim, an employee of the du Pont Company, who invented the multi-perforated grain; and the du Pont Company was given credit for it by Mr. Tracy, Secretary of the Navy, in his annual report to Congress."

"First, Vieille had produced gunpowder in France."

"Second, Mendeleef, of Russia, had told us how to colloid it."

"Francis G. du Pont had told us how to eliminate danger in the manufacture."

"Fourth, Hudson Maxim, an employee of the du Pont Company, had invented the multi-perforated grain that gave absolute control over the burning."

Sir Hiram has recently stated in the newspapers, and he has made essentially the same statement many times, that a mixture of vaseline, picric acid and di-nitro-benzol, made by him in England, has been appropriated and adopted by the U.S. Government, and has become the bursting charge for armor piercing projectiles.

That Sir Hiram should have made such a silly mixture is strange enough, and reflects little credit on his ability as an inventor in the domain of chemistry; but that the officers of the U.S. Government should have been such ignoramuses as to have been driven to the necessity of appropriating and using so stupid a compound is certainly the extreme of absurdity.

In conclusion, let me say that I will pay the sum of \$500 to anyone who shall be able to find that anything ever invented by Hiram S. Maxim in explosive materials—either high explosives or smokeless powders—has ever been appropriated or adopted into the service of any government in the world, or appropriated and manufactured commercially by any manufacture of explosives in the world.

HUDSON MAXIM.

### OUR TROOPS IN COLORADO.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The inclosed clipping taken from the Denver Post of Nov. 21, 1914, is a fair sample of what the Denver papers are publishing every day or so. Why they are published no one seems to know. The removal of the United States troops by the state authorities is not contemplated, though they do a lot of talking on the subject. The present Governor of Colorado asked to have us sent here, and the Washington authorities will not withdraw us until the State asks them to do so. The second paragraph of the clipping referred to tells in a nutshell why we are not removed. The state of Colorado does not pay one cent to keep us here; whereas were the National Guard in the strike zones performing the duty we are called upon to perform the state would pay a pretty penny for their services. Politics has played an important part in our stay here. As intimated in the article the National Guard state they could have settled the strike long before this, then why in the name of commonsense didn't the state authorities let them settle the strike when they were in the field?

A FEDERAL.

(From the Denver Evening Post of Nov. 21.)

The Burris strike investigation committee of the Legislature will make an advisory report to the Governor on his action in regard to the withdrawal of the Federal troops from the strike districts.

The situation is difficult for both the committee and the chief executive. The committee are in favor of the withdrawal of the troops from the zone and the substitution of the Colorado National Guard, which will not be so much hampered in its action by restrictions from those higher up. The committee, however, is loath to bring upon the state the additional indebtedness that such an occupation of the strike zones would cause, and its recommendation has been delayed in an endeavor to solve this problem.

Governor Ammons will follow the committee's recommendation and request the President to withdraw the Federal troops. Mr. Wilson, at the time he sent the Government troops to Colorado, stated that the occupation was only temporary and that the state must be prepared to relieve them soon.

The investigating committee and several of the higher state officials have expressed themselves as believing the situation would not clear up quickly under existing circumstances. Members of the National Guard have intimated that had they been allowed to remain in the zone matters would have been settled by this time.

Even the Federal officers have admitted that the situation was beyond their control, hindered as they are by orders from Washington. They have been unable to take possession of the strikers' arms, the surrender of which has been in many cases little better than a farce.

If the National Guard goes into the strike zone it will be with information which will assist in the disarmament of the strikers.

About 1,200 National Guardsmen would probably be stationed in the strike zones. Of these about 600 have been enlisted in the Southern district.

Considerable pressure has been brought by Democratic politicians to bear on Governor Ammons to ask the removal of the Government troops and to replace them with the state troops, thus re-establishing home rule in the state during a Democratic administration and depriving the Republicans of a great campaign asset in the future.

Governor Ammons stated this morning that although he had been in correspondence with Washington, he had no certain information regarding the withdrawal of the troops, but that he believed it would begin not later than Dec. 1.

### VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The Washington will remain at the Philadelphia Yard until Dec. 10.

The Salem was placed in reserve at the navy yard, Boston, Mass., Dec. 1, 1914.

The Henley was placed in full commission at the navy yard, New York, Dec. 1, 1914.

The Sacramento, now at the Portsmouth (N.H.) Yard, will stop at Boston en route south.

The collier Proteus will leave Hampton Roads about Dec. 10 for the naval station, Olongapo.

The Washington, now at Philadelphia, has been ordered to the Portsmouth (N.H.) Yard for repairs.

The Kansas, now at Port au Prince, Haiti, has been ordered to proceed to the Philadelphia Yard.

The collier Saturn, now at Tiburon, Cal., has been ordered to proceed to the west coast of Mexico.

The K-7 and K-8, placed in commission Dec. 1 at Mare Island, Cal., have been assigned to duty with

the Third Submarine Division, Torpedo Flotilla, Pacific Fleet.

The Culgoa, now at the Norfolk Yard, has been ordered to proceed to Haitian and Mexican waters and thence to New York.

The Albany, now at San Francisco, has been ordered to the Puget Sound Yard for repairs which will take about two months.

From Port Arthur, Texas, the Arethusa will proceed to Norfolk instead of to Key West and Charleston, as originally intended.

The collier Mars, now on the west coast of Mexico, has been ordered to proceed to San Francisco, where the vessel will load a cargo of coal for Olongapo.

The men of the U.S.S. Wyoming demonstrated their ability as athletes on the night of Nov. 30 at the Navy Branch Y.M.C.A., 167 Sands street, Brooklyn. Under the supervision of Capt. F. D. Kilgore, U.S.M.C., athletic officer of the Wyoming, and E. A. Osborne, physical director of the Navy Y.M.C.A., an inter-division indoor track and field meet was held in the Y.M.C.A. gymnasium, and seventy-five seamen, representing fifteen divisions, participated. The event was novel in that it was said to be the first ever held solely for the benefit of the sailors of one warship. Figuring by the method used in determining the winner of a pentathlon contest, the Fifth Division was the athletic superior of its fourteen rivals, registering a total of 910 points, against 865 for the Ninth Division, which finished second. The Fourth Division captured third place with 835 points. Totalling 249 for five events, Payne, of the First Division, was awarded the silver medal for best individual athlete. He had a close race with Hines, of the Ninth, 234, and Quinn, of the Fourteenth, 231 points. Capt. James H. Glennon, U.S.N., commander of the Wyoming, presented the winning team with a silver plaque. Among other officers who attended the sports were Lieut. Comdr. E. C. Kallbuss, Lieut. Comdr. C. R. Miller, P.A. Surg. N. T. McLean, Lieuts. J. J. London, F. R. King, H. P. Le Clair and Ensigns T. S. King, Paul Cassard and C. F. Bryant. Half a dozen Filipino boys took part in the competition and they did very well. Five Filipino sailors made up the Fifteenth Division.

## THE NAVY.

### LATE SHIP MOVEMENTS.

The following are movements of vessels of the Navy later than those given of the same vessels published in the complete table elsewhere in this issue:

Jarvis and Jenkins, arrived Nov. 30 at the Norfolk Yard.

Albany, sailed Dec. 1 from San Francisco, Cal., for the Bremerton Yard.

Proteus, sailed Dec. 1 from Hampton Roads for the Philadelphia Yard.

Buffalo, sailed Dec. 1 from Mazatlan, Mexico, for San Francisco, Cal.

Annapolis, sailed Dec. 1 from San Francisco, Cal., for San Diego, Cal.

Kansas, sailed Dec. 1 from Port au Prince, Haiti, for the Philadelphia Yard.

Nereus, sailed Dec. 1 from Lobos Island, Mexico, for Hampton Roads, Va.

Arethusa, sailed Dec. 2 from the New York Yard for Port Arthur, Texas.

McCall, arrived Dec. 2 at the New York Yard.

Fanning, Jouett and Standish, arrived Dec. 2 at the Norfolk Yard.

Ontario, arrived Dec. 2 at the Washington, D.C., Yard.

Chattanooga, sailed Dec. 2 from San Diego, Cal., for San Francisco, Cal.

Iris, Whipple, Paul Jones, Perry, Preble and Truxtun, arrived Dec. 2 at San Diego, Cal.

Marblehead, arrived Dec. 2 at the Mare Island Yard.

Petrel, arrived Dec. 2 at Tampico, Mexico.

Dixie, Ammen and Trippe, arrived Dec. 2 at the Boston Yard.

Beale, arrived Dec. 2 at Gravesend Bay, N.Y.

Severn, C-1, C-2, C-3, C-4 and C-5, arrived Dec. 1 at Cristobal, Isthmian Canal Zone.

Culgoa, sailed Dec. 3 from Norfolk for Haitian waters.

Sacramento, sailed Dec. 3 from Portsmouth, N.H., for Boston, Mass.

Macdonough, arrived Dec. 3 at Newport, R.I.

Annapolis, arrived at San Diego Dec. 3.

Sacramento, arrived at Boston Dec. 3.

Ontario and Constellation, sailed from Washington to Norfolk Dec. 4.

Potomac, arrived at Guantanamo Dec. 4.

New York, arrived at Brooklyn Yard Dec. 4.

Utah, sailed from Hampton Roads for New York Dec. 4.

Burrows, arrived at Boston Dec. 4.

Delaware, arrived at Norfolk Dec. 4.

### NAVY GAZETTE.

NOV. 27.—Comdr. Urban T. Holmes detached Bureau of Steam Engineering, Navy Department; to command Vestal.

Lieut. Comdr. F. J. Horne detached command Rainbow; to Naval Attaché, Tokyo, Japan.

Lieut. (J.G.) J. L. Schaffer detached Des Moines; to connection fitting out Winslow and on board when commissioned.

Chief Btsn. F. D. Blakely to Naval Academy.

NOV. 28.—Ensign C. M. Dolan to naval hospital, Washington, D.C.

Ensign G. B. Ashe detached Sacramento; to South Carolina.

Ensign P. J. Searles detached Paducah; to Sacramento.

Ensign W. D. Kiduff detached Monaghan; to Perkins.

Ensign E. R. McClung detached Perkins; to Monaghan.

Carp. S. C. Giradet detached receiving ship at Philadelphia; to Illinois.

Cable from Commander-in-Chief, Asiatic Fleet, Nov. 27, 1914.

Ensign C. A. Lockwood detached Mohican; to A-1.

Paymr. R. E. Westlake additional duty Monterey.

P.A. Paymr. T. P. Ballenger detached Helena; to Saratoga.

Asst. Paymr. H. Hauser detached Monadnock and Monterey; to Wilmington.

Asst. Paymr. H. Eddins detached Wilmington; to Helena.

Paymr. Clerk E. S. Barney appointed; to Helena.

Carp. D. Hyburg detached Saratoga; to Monterey.

Paymr. Clerk E. H. Littlefield appointed; to Saratoga.

NOV. 30.—Lieut. Comdr. H. G. S. Wallace commissioned from July 1, 1914.

Lieut. B. Bruce commissioned from July 1, 1914.

Lieut. R. S. Crenshaw commissioned from July 1, 1914.

Lieut. (J.G.) G. Joerns detached Washington; to Radio Station, Tuckerton, N.J.

Ensign H. S. Keep detached Jenkins; to Georgia.

Ensign P. F. Foster detached Utah; to Prairie.

Ensign L. H. Lewis detached Louisiana; to Jenkins.

Asst. Surg. J. N. Bassin, M.R.C., detached receiving ship at Norfolk; to home.

P.A. Paymr. G. M. Adee to temporary duty, St. Louis.

Chief Mach. A. Peterson detached St. Louis; to Cleveland.

Mach. F. P. Noel to Arkansas.

Chief Carp. J. P. Yates to navy yard, Boston, Mass.

Paymr. Clerk. M. S. Hartshorn appointed; to Arkansas.

Paymr. Clerk E. Dann appointed; to receiving ship at New York, N.Y.

DEC. 1.—Comdr. E. S. Kellogg detached Naval War College; to Asiatic Station.

Lieut. W. B. Woodson detached Office of the Judge Advocate General; to aid on the staff commander, 3d Division, Atlantic Fleet.

Lieut. D. Lyons to navy yard, Norfolk.

Chief Btsn. A. Wohlman detached Cumberland; to Washington.

Note.—Rear Admiral A. T. Mahan, retired, died at Washington, D.C., Dec. 1, 1914.

DEC. 2.—Ensign L. D. Pickering detached Nebraska; to Yankton.

Ensign M. S. Tisdale detached Salem; to Neptune.

Ensigns R. H. Booth and J. L. Abbott detached Salem; to Neptune.

P.A. Surg. J. B. Pollard detached Advance Base Maneuvers, Atlantic Fleet; to temporary duty, Atlantic Reserve Fleet.

P.A. Surg. T. Harlan detached Marine Brigade; to Neptune.

Chief Mach. J. J. Cullen detached Salem; to Neptune.

DEC. 3.—Rear Admiral F. E. Beatty detached command 3d Division, Atlantic Fleet; to home and wait orders.

Capt. W. W. Gilmer to Naval War College, Newport, R.I.

Capt. D. Coffman detached Naval War College; to command 3d Division, Atlantic Fleet.

Capt. C. S. Williams detached command Rhode Island; to Naval War College.

Capt. W. M. Crose detached navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.; to command Rhode Island.

Comdr. H. O. Stickney to Naval War College.

Comdr. H. H. Christy detached command Salem; to command San Francisco.

Comdr. W. K. Harrison detached command San Francisco; to home and wait orders.

Lieut. Comdr. C. T. Owens detached Naval Observatory; to command Neptune.

Lieut. Comdr. J. P. Jackson detached command Burrows; to home and wait orders.

Lieut. J. Jones detached navy yard, Mare Island; to Prometheus.

Lieut. P. H. Dampman detached Salem; to command Panther.

Lieut. A. S. Hickey detached Salem; to Neptune.

Lieut. J. P. Daniels detached command Panther; to command Burrows.

Lieut. G. W. Haines detached rainbow; to Prometheus.

Lieut. (J.G.) J. Baer detached Dubuque; to Neptune.

Lieut. (J.G.) R. G. Walling detached West Virginia; to Balch.

Lieut. (J.G.) A. J. Kirk to Utah.

Ensign E. O. McDonnell detached Prairie; to works Wright Company, Dayton, Ohio.

Ensign C. F. Greene detached Rainbow; to St. Louis.

Ensign H. G. Gates detached Rainbow; to St. Louis.

Ensign G. B. Whitehead detached Rainbow; to St. Louis.

Ensign H. E. Snow detached Rainbow; to Prometheus.

Surg. D. N. Carpenter detached Advance Base Brigade, Atlantic Fleet; to temporary duty Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.

Surg. A. Farenholt detached St. Louis; to Oregon.

P. A. Surg. M. C. Baker detached Chattanooga; to home and wait orders.

P.A. Surg. W. M. Kerr detached Rainbow; to Chattanooga.

P.A. Surg. F. X. Koltes detached Advance Base Maneuvers, Atlantic Fleet; to Atlantic Reserve Fleet.

P.A. Surg. H. L. Kelley detached Advance Base Maneuvers, Atlantic Fleet; to Olympia.

J. A. Surg. W. A. Chambers detached Marine Expeditionary Force, Atlantic Fleet; to Asiatic Station, via Army transport of Jan. 5, 1915.

P.A. Surg. B. H. Dorsey detached Connecticut; to Atlantic Reserve Fleet.

Asst. Surg. H. V. Cornett detached Hancock; to Asiatic Station, via Army transport, January, 1915.

Asst. Surg. W. L. Haworth detached Marine Expeditionary Force, Atlantic Fleet; to Prometheus.

Chief Btsn. T. W. Healy detached Naval Academy; to Neptune.

Chief Btsn. P. J. Kenney to navy yard, Boston, Mass.

Gun. C. L. Bridges detached navy yard, Mare Island; to Prometheus.

Chief Mach. A. A. Gathemann to navy yard, Boston, Mass.

Mach. A. A. Hooper detached San Francisco; to receiving ship at Boston, Mass.

Mach. G. J. Romulus detached Rainbow; to Prometheus.

Carp. F. A. Saar detached St. Louis; to connection fitting out Prometheus.

Civil Engr. P. J. Bean detached naval station, Honolulu; to treatment at hospital, Mare Island, Cal.

Pay Clerk A. Hesford appointment revoked.

### MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

NOV. 27.—Lieut. Col. B. H. Fuller detached 5th Regiment; to resume duty marine barracks, Norfolk.

Capt. F. L. Bradman orders Oct. 15 modified; to marine barracks, Mare Island.

Second Lieut. J. L. Doxey detached U.S.S. Wilmington; to U.S.S. Saratoga.

Second Lieut. J. A. Gray detached U.S.S. Saratoga; to U.S.S. Wilmington.

### REVENUE CUTTER ORDERS.

NOV. 30.—Third Lieut. F. J. Sexton detached Mackinac; to Seneca; granted five days' leave en route.

First Lieut. J. H. Crozier granted ten days' extension of leave en route to Winona.

Capt. of Engrs. J. H. Chalker to Bayonne, N.J., in connection with revenue cutters 26 and 27.

Second Lieut. of Engrs. W. M. Prall to Titusville, Pa., in connection with revenue cutters 26 and 27.

Third Lieut. C. H. Abel assigned to duties of junior engineer officer on Seminole.

DEC. 3.—First Lieut. W. A. O'Malley ordered home to resume waiting orders status.

First Lieut. of Engrs. H. N. Wood granted ten days' leave.

### REVENUE CUTTER NOTES.

While entering Great Harbor, Culebra, P.R., Nov. 23, the Algonquin observed a mine on the reef off Point Carenero, on the northern side of the channel. The surfboat and second cutter were sent to that location and picked up the mine, which, upon being hoisted aboard the vessel, was found to be one of the dummy mines used by the Marine Corps during the advance base maneuvers at Culebra Island. The mine was turned over to the officer in charge of the San Juan Naval Radio Station.

Upon being notified that wreckage consisting of parts of a vessel's bow was drifting along near White Fish Point the Mackinac proceeded to the locality on the morning of Nov. 24. Part of a vessel's bow was found bearing the name of Seldin Marvin. It was not considered a menace to navigation, owing to its light construction, and as it was well clear of the steamer track and drifting toward shore no attempt was made to destroy it.

The Acushnet rendered the necessary assistance to the schooner Samuel Dillaway, in distress southwest of Pollock Point Lightship. The Samuel Dillaway was found with a broken windlass engine, but otherwise all right.

Acting upon radio instructions the Mohawk proceeded to the assistance of a vessel ashore at Shinnecock. About daylight Nov. 24 the stranded schooner was sighted head on beach. The Mohawk began towing her, but the line parted, rendering it useless, as the line was then too short for use. Having no other available lines and as the Mohawk and crew could be of no further assistance, as a wrecking crew from Merritt and Chapman was jettisoning the cargo and pumps were going in the water, the cutter stood back for New York.

### VESSELS OF THE REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

ACUSHNET—1st Lieut. C. Satterlee, Woods Hole, Mass.

ALGONQUIN—Capt. W. V. E. Jacobs, San Juan, P.R.

ANDROSOGGIN—Capt. W. E. W. Hall, South Baltimore, Md.

APACHE—Capt. A. L. Gamble, Baltimore, Md.

ARCATA—2d Lieut. H. E. Rideout, Port Townsend, Wash.

BEAR—Capt. C. S. Cochran, San Francisco, Cal.

CALUMET—Master's Mate John Bradley, New York.

COLFAX—Stationship, Arundel Cove, Md.

DAVEY—1st Lieut. B. L. Brockway, New Orleans, La.

GOLDEN GATE—1st Lieut. W. A. Wiley, San Francisco, Cal.

GRESHAM—Capt. S. B. Winram, Boston, Mass.

GUTHRIE—1st Lieut. of Engrs. A. C. Norman, Baltimore, Md.

HARTLEY—1st Lieut. W. A. Wiley, San Francisco, Cal.

HUDSON—Master's Mate J. A. Bradley, New York.

ITASCA—Capt. B. M. Chiswell, Norfolk, Va.

McCULLOCH—1st Lieut. J. A. Alger, At Sausalito, Cal.



MACKINAC—1st Lieut. Eben Barker. Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.  
 MANHATTAN—1st Lieut. J. P. Hotel. New York.  
 MANNING—Capt. F. G. Dodge. Seattle, Wash.  
 MIAMI—Capt. J. H. Quinan. Key West, Fla.  
 MOHAWK—Capt. G. L. Carden. Tompkinsville, N.Y.  
 MORRILL—Capt. G. C. Carmine. Detroit, Mich.  
 ONONDAGA—Depot, South Baltimore, Md. Out of commission.  
 PAMLICO—Capt. W. W. Joyner. Newbern, N.C.  
 SEMINOLE—Capt. P. H. Ueberroth. Wilmington, N.C.  
 SENECA—Capt. F. A. Lewis. Tompkinsville, N.Y.  
 SNOHOMISH—1st Lieut. L. C. Covell. Neah Bay, Wash.  
 THETIS—Capt. J. H. Brown. Honolulu, H.T.  
 TUSCARORA—Capt. J. L. Sill. Milwaukee, Wis.  
 UNALGA—Capt. H. G. Hamlet. Seattle, Wash.  
 WINDOM—1st Lieut. B. H. Camden. Baltimore, Md.  
 WINNISMET—Master's Mate Axel Foss. Boston, Mass.  
 WINONA—Capt. H. B. West. Mobile, Ala.  
 WISSAHICKON—1st Lieut. of Engrs. W. C. Myers. Philadelphia, Pa.  
 WOODBURY—1st Lieut. Randolph Ridgely, jr., Portland, Me.  
 YAMACRAW—Capt. A. J. Henderson. Savannah, Ga.

## FORT MONROE.

Fort Monroe, Va., Dec. 1, 1914.

The course of 1914 at the Artillery School is a thing of the past and some of the students are wending their ways to their new posts, some are on leave and a few will remain here for Christmas. The honor graduates were Lieuts. Howard T. Clark, William R. Nichols, Oscar C. Warner, Frederick A. Mountford, Thomas O. Humphreys. The distinguished graduates were Capt. Edward P. Nones, Lieuts. Hugo E. Pitz, Carl A. Lohr, Samuel H. Tilghman, John P. Smith, Walter P. Boatwright, Philip S. Gage, Donald M. Ashbridge, Augustus Norton. Capt. and Mrs. Frank C. Jewell gave a dinner Tuesday for Col. and Mrs. Ira A. Haynes, Capt. and Mrs. Richard I. McKenney, Capt. and Mrs. Kenneth C. Masteller, Major and Mrs. James M. Williams spent Thanksgiving at Fort Hamilton with Major and Mrs. Alston Hamilton. They were joined there by their daughter, Elinor, she returning to Vassar College on Sunday. Capt. and Mrs. Henry C. Pillsbury have returned from Washington. Lieut. and Mrs. Robert Van Volkenburgh left to-day for Fort Casswell.

Capt. and Mrs. Richard C. Marshall gave an auction party Wednesday evening in honor of their guest, Miss Janie Sullivan, and for Col. and Mrs. Ira A. Haynes, Major and Mrs. H. L. Pettus, Major and Mrs. George A. Nugent, Major and Mrs. Robert E. Callan, Capt. Frank C. Jewell, Mrs. Frederick Coleman, Mrs. Clifton C. Carter, Capt. and Mrs. Kenneth C. Masteller, Capt. and Mrs. John C. Ohnstad, Mrs. James Totten, Capt. and Mrs. Claude E. Brigham, Mrs. J. B. Taylor, Capt. and Mrs. Quinn Gray, Lieut. and Mrs. George A. Wildrick, Mrs. William R. Nichols. Prizes were won by Mrs. Callan, Capt. and Mrs. Masteller, Capt. and Mrs. Brigham. Major and Mrs. H. L. Pettus gave a farewell dinner Saturday to Major and Mrs. Powell C. Fauntleroy and for Col. and Mrs. Lianes, Major C. Carter, Major and Mrs. Callan, Capt. and Mrs. Totten, Lieut. Prentiss P. Bassett, U.S.N., and Mrs. Bassett.

Mrs. Powell C. Fauntleroy left for York, Pa., Sunday to visit relatives before joining her husband at their new station in San Francisco. Mrs. Olin H. Longino left Saturday for a visit to Savannah. Capt. and Mrs. Frank C. Jewell gave a supper Sunday for Mrs. Lois Rorebeck, Miss Bessie Kimberly, Lieuts. John H. Jouett, Harold F. Loomis, James P. Hogan, La Rhett L. Stuart, Paymaster McRitchie, Lieutenants Clarke and Thompson, U.S.N., Mrs. Thomas T. Knox gave a bridge luncheon Saturday for Mesdames Fauntleroy, McKenney, Hawes, Brigham, Baker, Wildrick, Nugent and Bradley. Mrs. Hugo E. Pitz and children left Friday for a visit to Detroit. Lieut. Robert Arthur is spending several weeks visiting relatives in New York and Philadelphia.

Capt. Frank C. Jewell, George P. Hawes and Mrs. John S. Williams and Lieuts. John H. Jouett, Harold F. Loomis, James P. Hogan and La Rhett Stuart attended the football game in Philadelphia on Saturday. Mr. and Mrs. George F. Adams gave a dinner Sunday in honor of Mrs. Frederick Coleman and for Mrs. Clifton C. Carter, Major and Mrs. Callan, Capt. and Mrs. McKenney, Major and Mrs. Callan, Major and Mrs. Nugent, Miss Adams. The club was thrown open Saturday to the ladies of the post and a number of the officers and their wives went there to hear the returns of the football game. After all the returns were in Major and Mrs. George A. Nugent gave a party to drink to the health of the victorious team, and their guests were Col. and Mrs. Ira A. Haynes, Capt. and Mrs. Richard I. McKenney, Comdr. and Mrs. McNeely, Comdr. and Mrs. Upham, Capt. and Mrs. Richard I. McKenney gave a dinner for Mrs. Clifton C. Carter, Major and Mrs. Nugent, Capt. and Mrs. Gray, Mr. and Mrs. George F. Adams, Mr. Heth, of Washington, is the guest of his brother, Lieut. Clement C. Heth.

Capt. and Mrs. Richard I. McKenney gave a dinner on Thanksgiving at the Chamberlin for Lieut. and Mrs. John P. Smith and Lieut. and Mrs. Walter P. Boatwright. Mr. Calvin Crocker, of New York, spent Thanksgiving with his sister, Mrs. Paul H. Herman. Lieut. William Rose and Lieut. Robert N. Campbell leave in a few days for a month's leave to South America. On Monday Mrs. Eli E. Bennett gave an auction party for Mesdames Paul H. Herman, Philip S. Gage, Robert N. Campbell, Carl A. Lohr, Kelley B. Lennon, Furman E. McCammon, John S. Williams, Frederick A. Mountford and Miss Cleary. Prizes were won by Mrs. Herman and Miss Cleary.

Lieuts. John H. Jouett and Harold F. Loomis gave a dinner Monday at the Chamberlin for Capt. and Mrs. Frank C. Jewell, Mrs. Lois Rorebeck and Miss Bessie Kimberly. Major and Mrs. Robert E. Callan had a Thanksgiving dinner for Mrs. Frederick Coleman, Mrs. Clifton C. Carter, Mr. Coleman Carter and Mr. Marshall Carter. Mrs. Philip S. Gage had an auction party for Miss Janie Sullivan and Mesdames Marshall, Toke, and McNeely, the latter winning. Lieut. and Mrs. Prentiss P. Bassett gave a dinner on board the U.S.S. Delaware for Major and Mrs. H. L. Pettus, Capt. and Mrs. James Totten, Miss Virginia Perkins and Lieut. Halsey Powell. On Monday Lieut. and Mrs. Harry W. Stephenson gave a dinner at the Chamberlin for Major and Mrs. Nugent, Capt. and Mrs. Brigham, Miss Fulton and Lieut. Joseph R. Davis. Mrs. Frederick A. Mountford gave an auction party Tuesday for Mesdames Francis P. Hardaway, Philip S. Gage, George A. Wildrick, Alexander G. Gillespie, Eli E. Bennett, John P. Smith, Furman E. McCammon, William R. Nichols, Paul A. Herman and Misses Wright and Creary. Prizes were won by Mrs. McCammon and Miss Wright.

Lieut. Joseph DeM. McCain gave a party Thursday for Mesdames Frank C. Jewell, William R. Jackson, Hugh N. Woods, Lieut. and Mrs. Leland H. Stanford, Lieut. and Mrs. Lester E. Moreton, Misses Helen Ohnstad, Bessie Kimberly, Clotilde Woods, Lieuts. Lawrence B. Weeks, La Rhett L. Stuart, John A. Brooks, jr., Albion R. Rockwood, Frank L. Hoskins, John H. Jouett, Eugene Vallart, Reiff H. Hannum, Harold F. Loomis, James C. Waddell, James B. Haskell, James P. Hogan, Gooding Packard, Adam E. Potts.

Lieut. and Mrs. William C. Koenig left to-day for Oklahoma, where they will visit relatives for three months before taking station at Fort Dupont. Lieut. and Mrs. Abney Payne and son left yesterday for a visit to Winchester, Va.

Mr. B. S. Smith, who has been visiting his daughter, Mrs. Robert Van Volkenburgh, left Sunday for his home at Harrington Park, N.J. Capt. and Mrs. Quinn Gray gave a club supper Saturday for Lieut. and Mrs. Furman E. McCammon, Lieut. and Mrs. Eli E. Bennett, Lieut. and Mrs. Robert Van Volkenburgh and Mr. B. S. Smith. Mrs. Robert E. Callan on Tuesday had an auction party for Mesdames K. C. Masteller, Brigham, Nichols, Van Volkenburgh, Lennon, Wilson. Mrs. Quinn Gray poured tea and Mrs. Brigham served an ice. Miss Ann B. Kimberly spent the week-end in Philadelphia. Miss Sullivan, who has been visiting Capt. and Mrs. Richard C. Marshall, left on Saturday for New York, going thence to Southern California for the winter. Capt. and Mrs. John C. Ohnstad gave a dinner Saturday for Lieut. and Mrs. Leland H. Stanford, Miss Virginia Montague, Miss Helen Ohnstad, Lieuts. Lawrence B. Weeks and Gooding Packard.

Lieut. and Mrs. Paul H. Herman gave a dinner Thursday for Mrs. Crocker, of Portland. Mr. Calvin Crocker, of New York, Lieut. and Mrs. Williams.

The 69th Co. and 41st Co. had a tie game of football on

Sunday. The same day the 166th Co. beat the 6th Co. by a score of 20-0. On Thanksgiving Day the fort team was defeated by a picked team from the Atlantic Fleet; score, 27 to 4.

## NORFOLK NAVY YARD.

Norfolk, Va., Dec. 1, 1914.

Among the dancers at the Country Club hop Saturday evening were Lieut. and Mrs. Dillen, Lieut. and Mrs. Allen, Surg. and Mrs. Rhodes, Ensigns Pamperin and Maury, Lieutenants Howard and Hoyt and Surgeon Donelson. Ensign and Mrs. Laurence Wild have returned from Philadelphia, where they attended the Army-Navy game. Lieut. and Mrs. H. B. Kelly are guests of Paymr. and Mrs. Spear. Capt. and Mrs. George F. Cooper, guests at Mrs. Ellen Fuller's, Freemason street, Norfolk, are guests for a few days of Comdr. and Mrs. W. G. Briggs, on the Richmond. Mr. Robert C. Lehman has returned from Washington, where he spent Thanksgiving with Major and Mrs. S. T. Ansell.

Mrs. Sidney M. Henry returned Sunday after a visit to relatives in Washington, D.C., and attending the Army-Navy game in Philadelphia. Rev. and Mrs. Samuel Boothe, of Nampa, Nev., guests of Lieut. and Mrs. H. E. Lackey, have left to visit relatives in Germantown, Pa. Constr. and Mrs. Gillmor have returned from Philadelphia. Among those returning from the Army-Navy game yesterday were Mrs. F. E. P. Ueberroth, Miss Margaret Gale, Lieutenants Powell and Lay and Ensigns Ard, Fletcher, Wood and Barnes. Lieut. H. S. Burdick had dinner on the Jovett Sunday for Lieut. and Mrs. Rose, Mrs. Nelson Groom, of Hampton, Va., Mrs. Hugh Woods and Miss Clotilde Woods, of Old Point.

Ensign Robert H. Maury had dinner on the North Dakota Saturday for Mr. and Mrs. Richard McIlwaine, Misses Ellen Maury, Adelaide Barrow, Alice Brown, of Concord, N.C., and the junior officers. Surg. Martin Donelson had dinner at the Country Club Saturday, preceding the hop, for Surg. and Mrs. Rhoades and Miss Margaret Cobb. The officers of the Tallahassee had tea on board Sunday for Mr. and Mrs. John Dillon and Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Andrews. Miss Alice H. Webster had a charming dance at the home of her grandmother, Mrs. William Old, Saturday evening for Misses Mary Anderson and Margaret Herndon, of Richmond, Va. Lieut. R. F. Dodson left last week for Martinsburg, Va. Ensign Lee Carey has returned from Philadelphia. Ensign Milton Fenner, retired, and Mrs. Fenner are guests of friends in Philadelphia and later will go to New York and Boston. Miss Aline Kelly was the week-end guest of Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Woods at their home, Old Point.

Lieut. and Mrs. H. F. Spurgeon are guests of Mr. and Mrs. C. Moran Barry, Mowbray Arch. Capt. Arthur Stokes has returned to the barracks from a short trip to Washington.

Mrs. W. H. Rupertus left Tuesday to be the guest of her brother, Lieut. Frank Gorman, U.S.R.C.S., stationed at Newbern, N.C. Miss Elise Hodges left last week for Washington, D.C. to be the guest of Miss Anita Kite. Capt. John G. Quinby, retired, left Tuesday for Annapolis and the game in Philadelphia, later going to Rochester, N.Y., to be the guest of his son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Wilmet V. Castle, accompanied by Mrs. Quinby, he returned to Norfolk Sunday. Mrs. Hutch I. Cone, guest of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Killam, Graydon avenue, has returned to her home in Washington, D.C. Lieut. and Mrs. Julian H. Collins, Surg. and Mrs. Cook attended the Army-Navy game in Philadelphia.

Mrs. Archer M. Allen had cards at the home of her parents, Capt. and Mrs. John G. Quinby, Wednesday for her card club; the guests were Mesdames George de Bree Taylor, John B. Taylor, Randolph Cooke, W. A. Whaley, C. A. Woodward, Thomas Carroll, Richard Tucker, John Stribling, Misses Josephine Wrenn, Bessie Payne, Fannie Etheridge, Louise Robinson, Carrie and Annie Voight. Mrs. Dillen, of Indianapolis, is the guest of her son and daughter-in-law, Lieut. and Mrs. Roscoe F. Dillen. Lieut. and Mrs. Rush Fay are guests of Constr. and Mrs. Sidney Henry at their home in the yard. Mrs. Clifford Millard has returned from a visit to friends in St. Louis. Mr. Carrington Galt, of Randolph-Macon Academy, spent Thanksgiving with his parents, Pay Dir. William W. Galt, retired, and Mrs. Galt. Asst. Civil Engr. C. A. Bostrom left Wednesday for Washington, D.C. to spend Thanksgiving with his mother. Among Navy people attending the game were Capt. A. T. Long, Mrs. William Halsey and Mrs. Walter N. Vernou. Naval Constr. Sidney M. Henry spent last week in New York. Lieut. Ralph K. Fletcher, Phil. Scouts, guest of his parents, Capt. and Mrs. E. L. Fletcher, has returned to his duty in the Philippines. Ensign and Mrs. George J. McMillan attended the Army-Navy game. Mrs. Albert C. Dillingham had luncheon Friday for Mrs. Albert Gleaves, of Washington, D.C., Mesdames Barton Myers, Charles Webster, Jake Wells, D. L. Groner, Percy Stephenson and Randolph Hicks. Ensign H. E. Keisker spent last week in Washington, D.C. Mrs. W. N. Jeffers left Friday afternoon to be the guest of friends in Baltimore, Md. Matthias E. Manly was the guest of his mother, Mrs. Basil Manly, for Thanksgiving. Lieut. Carey Wilson is the guest of his mother, Mrs. Charles W. Wilson.

Ensign and Mrs. Kent Robottom and their guest, Miss Anne Gleaves, of Washington, D.C., attended the Army-Navy game. Lieut. and Mrs. Vaughn V. Woodward spent Thursday in Richmond, Va., where they attended the Virginia-Carolina ball game. Capt. and Mrs. Arthur Marx, Lieutenants Spears, Wilson and Peniolo, of the Brazilian navy, and Ensigns Battle, Wolfe, Wood, Leighton, Beard, Fisher and Johnston, attached to the North Dakota, attended the game in Philadelphia.

Ensign Harold P. Parmelee and Mrs. Parmelee are spending a month with relatives in Washington, D.C. Acting Asst. Dental Surg. J. R. Barbour, guest at Mrs. James V. Leigh's, left Friday to join the Washington. Ensigns McCord, Murray, Scott, Nichols and Ueberroth had dinner at the Chamberlin Saturday, preceding the hop, for Mrs. F. E. P. Ueberroth, Misses Margaret Gale, of St. Louis, and Miss Margaret Grandy. Miss Susie Galt attended the Army-Navy game and later left to be the guest of friends in New York. Mrs. John H. Cornell, guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. East, will sail this week for San Juan on the Caracas to join her husband, Lieut. John H. Cornell, U.S.R.C.S. Williams attended the game in Philadelphia. Mrs. Virginia Perkins left Friday for Baltimore, Md., where she joined Lieut. and Mrs. Max B. de Mott and went on to the Army-Navy game. Surg. George B. Tribble, on leave here, with Mrs. Tribble, left, accompanied by Mrs. Tribble, last week for the Army-Navy game, leaving afterward for New York, where they will remain for several months.

Mrs. Jake Wells had a box party at the Wells Wednesday evening, to witness Pavlova, for Admiral Albert C. Dillingham, retired, Mrs. Dillingham, Mrs. and Miss Baman and Mr. Otto Denver. Lieut. and Mrs. Freeland A. Daubin and Master Freeland A. Daubin, jr., guests of Mrs. James Scott, left Wednesday for Quincy, Ill., where Lieutenant Daubin has been ordered for duty.

## FORT LOGAN.

Fort Logan, Colo., Nov. 29, 1914.

Major and Mrs. William G. Gambrill had dinner Thursday for Col. A. N. Stark, Capt. and Mrs. Nelson, Captain Oliver, Captain Shelley, Lieutenant Hayes and Mr. Richeson and Mr. and Mrs. Channing Lilly, Dr. and Mrs. Lyman and Miss Dorothea O'Donnell, of Denver. Capt. and Mrs. Waring had dinner Friday for Col. A. N. Stark and Dr. R. C. Musser, of Fort Robinson. Lieut. and Mrs. Graham entertained at dinner Thursday for Lieut. and Mrs. Bernheim, Mrs. Rowell and Miss May Rowell. Mr. Schmidt and daughters had dinner Thursday for Capt. and Mrs. Waring and Mr. J. Byrne and Mr. H. A. Giffen, of Denver.

Dr. and Mrs. Lyman, of Denver, entertained Major and Mrs. Gambrill Wednesday at dinner and afterward at the Broadway to see Forbes-Robertson. Col. A. N. Stark, M.C., leaves for his new station at Fort Monroe next week and will be succeeded by Col. J. T. Clarke, from Fort Meade.

Misses Marguerite and Jeannette Schmidt were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Clyde Stevens Thursday evening at a dance given at the Denver Athletic Club. The officers and ladies of the post entertained Wednesday at an advertisement dance. Attending were Capt. and Mrs. Wyke, Capt. and Mrs. Waring, Captain Nelson, Lieut. and Mrs. Elliott, Lieut. and Mrs. Graham, Lieut. and Mrs. Bernheim, Mrs. Rowell, Mr. and Mrs. McGrath, Mr. and Mrs. MacKay, Lieutenant Titus, Mr. Schmidt and the

Misses Doris Wyke, Marion McGrath, Marguerite, Jeannette and Fay Schmidt, May Rowell and Mr. Robert Geity. Those attending from Denver were the Misses Eunice Seiter, Margaret Dade, Helen Swan, Eileen Grizwell, Leona White, Elizabeth Drake, Edith Deeds, Georgia Kistler, Miriam Savageau, Mary McCord, Marie Wilson, and Messrs. Smith, Ward, Byrne, Allen, Foster, Wilson, Pickney, Nast, Giffen, Cooper and Manse.

Misses Marguerite and Fay Schmidt on Friday attended a theater party given by Mr. H. A. Giffen, of Denver, to see Forbes-Robertson. Other guests were Mr. and Mrs. Clyde Stevens and Mr. Jim Byrne, of Denver. Attending the Tabor Opera House to see Victor Morley were Lieut. and Mrs. Elliott, Lieut. and Mrs. Herr, Mr. and Mrs. MacKay and Misses Marguerite and Fay Schmidt. Capt. and Mrs. Waring attended the Broadway Theater Saturday to see Forbes-Robertson.

The officers of the Army and Navy arranged a luncheon Saturday at the University Club and to receive wire returns from the Army-Navy football game, afterward attending the benefit football game for the Belgian Relief Fund. Present were Generals Randall and Baldwin, Colonels Getty and Stark, Majors Gambrill and Hardin, Captains Nelson, Harrison, Shellen, Lieutenants Elliott, Herr, Patterson, Hayes and Wynne, all U.S.A.; Captain Guggenheim, U.S.M.C.; Lieutenants Brown and Madden, U.S.N.; Dr. Hall, Dr. Hayes, H. A. Giffen and Robert M. Getty.

Dr. Musser was operated on for appendicitis on Sunday. The post basketball team was entered in the May County Basketball League Friday; Saturday the Littleton team defeated the post team at basketball. On Nov. 18 the 5th Co. defeated the Q.M. Corps by 24 to 17 in the post basketball league. The playing of Schaff for the 5th Co. was sensational; Karl starred for the Q.M. Corps. On Monday evening, Nov. 16, the 5th Co. took three straight from the Q.M. Corps in the Post Bowling League. Sergeant Medinnis had high score for the 5th Co.

## FORT SHERIDAN.

Fort Sheridan, Ill., Nov. 30, 1914.

Major and Mrs. James M. Phalen, Med. Corps, were guests of Capt. and Mrs. Porter for several days while at Fort Sheridan. Major Phalen is ordered to take station in Chicago as inspector-instructor of the sanitary troops of the Militia of Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri and Wisconsin. Major and Mrs. Phalen and Capt. and Mrs. Porter dined on Wednesday with Mrs. Alleyne von Schrader. Mrs. Burt, Miss Trout and Dr. Lauderdale came in later for two tables of bridge.

Capt. and Mrs. Ralph S. Porter entertained at dinner for Col. and Mrs. Tate, Major and Mrs. Sargent, Mrs. Barnard, Mrs. Davis, Mrs. Tupper, Mr. Sevier Tupper, Mrs. von Schrader and Dr. Lauderdale. Mrs. Frank E. Davis gave a bridge party on Tuesday for Mesdames Tate, Helmick, Carnahan, Scales, Taylor, Burt, Porter, Tupper, Marshall, Mason, Dillon, Gohn, McNamee, Hill, von Schrader and Emery, Misses Colt, Bernhardt, Henderson, Bridges, Trout, Stock and Rafferty. The prizes for each table were gold lingerie clasps. Mrs. Sargent, Mrs. Barnard and Mrs. Youngs came in later for tea.

Mrs. Theodore B. Taylor entertained informally at bridge Nov. 24 in honor of Mrs. Scales's guests, the Misses Bridges, Bernhardt and Henderson. The guests included Mrs. Helmick, Miss Stock, Mesdames Scales, von Schrader and Bond. The prizes, boudoir caps, were won by Miss Bridges and Mrs. Bernhardt. Mrs. Henry Whitelaw Bond, of St. Louis, spent last week visiting her daughter, Mrs. von Schrader. Mrs. George L. Converse had as week-end guests Lieut. and Mrs. John W. Downer. The troops are still at Fort Smith, Ark.; in spite of it the garrison has been quite gay with many entertainments. Mrs. Frederic H. Sargent entertained at dinner for a number of the "widows." Mrs. Carnahan, Mrs. Scales, Mrs. Helmick, Miss Stock, Mrs. Taylor, Misses Henderson, Bridges, Bernhardt, Mrs. Davis and Mrs. Barnard.

Mrs. Theodore B. Taylor gave a large bridge party and tea recently in honor of Mrs. Daniel L. Tate. Mrs. von Schrader poured tea and Mrs. Sargent served the ice. Mrs. Joseph H. Barnard gave a tea in honor of the Misses Bridges, Bernhardt and Henderson. Mrs. Tate presided at the tea table and the salad was served by Mrs. Sargent. Mesdames Taylor, Porter and Davis also assisted. Mrs. Wallace B. Scales entertained the members of the garrison at an evening card party to meet her guests, the Misses Bridges, Henderson and Bernhardt. The prizes for the six tables were ivory clocks. Mrs. Earl Carnahan gave a luncheon for twelve to meet Mrs. Tate. Mrs. Tate left on Tuesday for Philadelphia to join her son, Joseph Tate, for the Army and Navy football game. Mrs. Irving Rand, wife of Major Rand, Med. Corps, spent several days as the guest of Mrs. Helmick.

## FORT FLAGLER.

Fort Flagler, Wash., Nov. 26, 1914.

Lieut. and Mrs. George F. Moore have left the post and are visiting their sister, Mrs. Martin, of Fort Ward, before going to Fort Monroe. Capt. and Mrs. Lamson gave a dinner Tuesday for Lieut. and Mrs. Moore, Lieut. and Mrs. Harrison, Miss Treat, Captain Keesling. Lieut. and Mrs. Otto H. Schrader have left for Fort Casey. Lieut. and Mrs. Thiele gave a dinner for Lieut. and Mrs. Moore, Lieut. and Mrs. Schrader on Tuesday. Lieut. and Mrs. Scott had dinner Wednesday for Lieut. and Mrs. Moore, Lieut. and Mrs. Schrader, Lieut. and Mrs. Thiele. Dr. and Mrs. Oliver had Lieut. and Mrs. Moore as dinner guests Sunday evening. On Tuesday the Fort Flagler Bridge Club gave a farewell party to Lieut. and Mrs. Moore, Lieut. and Mrs. Schrader.

Lieut. and Mrs. Moore have been house guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Claude M. Thiele. Lieut. and Mrs. Schrader have been staying with Capt. and Mrs. de Sombre. Capt. Arthur L. Keesling has been ordered to Fort Stevens, Ore., much to the regret of the garrison. On Friday evening the officers and ladies of Fort Worden gave a dance, which was well attended. Before the dance Col. and Mrs. Hayden had dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Smith, Lieut. and Mrs. Walker, Lieut. and Mrs. Knerr. Capt. and Mrs. Godwin Ordway had as dinner guests Major and Mrs. Cloke, Capt. and Mrs. Johnson, Capt. and Miss Hilton. Lieut. and Mrs. Scott gave a Thanksgiving party in honor of Captain Keesling.

Capt. and Mrs. de Sombre have as their house guest their sister, Mrs. Campbell. Lieut. and Mrs. Thiele gave a beautiful dinner Friday for Dr. and Mrs. Lamson, Lieut. and Mrs. Harrison, Miss Treat and Captain Keesling.

## FORT HANCOCK.

Fort Hancock, N.J., Dec. 2, 1914.

Majors J. B. Lamoreux and Malcolm Young left Sunday for Boston Harbor for a course of instruction in the coast artillery war game. Mrs. Lamoreux will visit friends in Philadelphia during Major Lamoreux's absence. Mrs. M. L. Brett entertained with bridge on Wednesday for Mesdames Lamoreux, Hawkins, Jenks, Barry, Fisher, Yates, Brinton, Colvin, Borton, Spalding, Bown and Miss E. Fackler. Prizes were won by Mesdames Brinton, Jenks and Borton. Lieut. R. E. Goolrick has returned after a week's leave.

Capt. and Mrs. L. C. Brinton had dinner Thanksgiving night for Major and Mrs. W. J. Hawkins, Major and Mrs. J. L. Shepard. Mr. and Mrs. Taft spent the week-end with their son-in-law and daughter, Lieut. and Mrs. Kenneth B. Harmon, at the proving ground. Those attending the Army and Navy football game from the post were Major and Mrs. Young, Capt. and Mrs. Brinton, Capt. Arthur Tasker, M.C., Lieutenants Loustalot, Spalding, French and Austin. Lieutenant Loustalot spent Friday night with Mr. and Mrs. Covert Goodlove at Ridge-wood, N.J., and motored with them to the game on Saturday.

The boat service is badly crippled at present due to the annual overhauling of the Ordnance.

The post in congratulating Major Glen F. Jenks on his promotion to that grade in the Ordnance Department. Capt. L. B. Moody, formerly a member of this garrison, also received his majority.

The Ordnance Department has just purchased two modern new passenger coaches for the train running between Highlands and the proving ground.

Mrs. Arthur N. Tasker has returned from Washington, D.C., where she has been visiting her parents for the past month.



## RECENT DEATHS.

(Continued from page 428.)

Capt. Samuel Creed Cardwell, Coast Art. Corps, thirty-four years old, of Fort Howard, Md., died at the fort on Nov. 30 after having undergone three unsuccessful operations for tumor on the brain, the result of an accident at Fort Wright, N.Y., about eighteen months ago. Recently the radium treatment was applied in the hope of saving the officer's life. Two operations were performed at the Johns Hopkins Hospital and one at Louisville, Ky. Captain Cardwell while inspecting some electrical work at Fort Wright accidentally hit his head against a rafter. A fracture of the skull resulted, and despite all that the best surgical aid could do a tumor developed. Because of the intense pain he was suffering Captain Cardwell was placed under the influence of opiates several months ago, after having been removed to a private residence at Fort Howard, and never fully regained consciousness. He was sent to Fort Howard nearly a year ago and assigned to duty as a member of the commanding officer's staff that he might undergo treatment at the Hopkins Hospital. Captain Cardwell is survived by a widow and one child. The body will be sent to Louisville for interment. Captain Cardwell was born in Kentucky. He saw service as sergeant in Company L, 4th Kentucky Infantry, Aug. 14, 1898, to Feb. 12, 1899, and was appointed a second lieutenant in the U.S. Artillery Aug. 1, 1901. He was a graduate of the Coast Artillery School, 1910, and received his promotion to captain March 11, 1911.

Bvt. Lieut. Col. Clinton Wagner, who received that rank for service during the Civil War and resigned from the Army March 25, 1869, died this week at Geneva, Switzerland. He was appointed from Maryland as assistant surgeon Oct. 11, 1860; promoted major, surgeon, July 28, 1866; brevetted major and lieutenant colonel March 13, 1865, for faithful and meritorious service during the war. Dr. Wagner was formerly a well known physician of New York, and founder of the New York Laryngological Society, the first society of laryngology in the world. He was born in Baltimore, Md., in 1840, and was a student of medicine when the Civil War began. He became surgeon-in-chief of the 2d Division of the 5th Army Corps of the Army of the Potomac. He established the first floating hospital on Western waters, and served until the close of the war. After spending two years in the study of laryngology in London, Paris and Vienna, Dr. Wagner returned to New York and established himself as a specialist in that department of medicine, and soon distinguished himself as a teacher as well as a practitioner. He devised many new instruments and surgical methods, and his rare skill enabled him to attempt with success operations upon the throat and neck which few specialists were in the habit of undertaking. Dr. Wagner retired from active practice several years ago, and had since lived most of that time in the West and in Europe. He is survived by his widow. As Colonel Wagner recently secured a plot at the Arlington Cemetery, it is presumed that ultimately he will be buried there.

"The sad intelligence reaches us," writes Brig. Gen. H. G. Gibson, U.S.A., "of the recent death of a charming lady of the ancient régime of the Army and of society of the last century—Margaret Stafford Worth, who passed away at her home on Staten Island, N.Y., Nov. 25. She was the daughter of the famous soldier, Major Gen. William J. Worth, U.S.A., distinguished in the War of 1812 and more renowned in the war with Mexico. She was born at West Point while her father occupied the important position of Commandant of the Corps of Cadets of the U.S. Military Academy, the traditions of which—in fame and incident—lingered even unto the days of the writer's sojourn there some fifteen or twenty years thereafter. Margaret Worth was well known and much loved and admired in Army and other social circles in antebellum days, and as well before as after the sounds of war in our land and elsewhere had ceased. Her life began in the year 1824 amid the classic scenes of the Highlands of the Hudson, as replete with charming and romantic legends as the famed haunted Rhine, and later passed in the dull routine of Army garrison life at military posts where her father happened to sojourn, and continued in quiet city or country abodes, where the soldier's tramp was never heard, nor rattle of drum, clank of saber, or clink of 'vile guns' disturbing the peaceful air. The writer first heard of Margaret Worth in the famous Citadel of Mexico near the Garita de Belen, which her noble father by his deeds of 'valor and of worth' had opened to our arms, and the lovely description then given of her was more than realized when after many years he met her for the first time in the ancient city of St. Augustine. 'I had heard with mine ears and they were made glad; I saw with mine eyes and I was well pleased.' With feminine beauty of feature and person I beheld the magnificent eyes of her illustrious father, softened in expression by the gentle kindly light that ever lies in woman's eyes—never absent from hers. I next had the pleasure of meeting her here in the city of Washington, at various intervals of time, and her loveliness of person and character was still undimmed and unaffected by the strokes and lapses of time. 'None knew her but to love her, none named her but to praise.' She endeared herself to her kindred and friends by her lovely and loving personality, for she was made in an exquisite mould, and by gentle word and kindly deed she proved herself in worth or value a fitting emanation of the worthy race from which she sprang. Our country has had no nobler, knightlier soldier than her gallant father, and of the fair women that have blessed our age, generation and country there have been none who have approached her in all that makes her lovely sex worthy of all honor, admiration and love. In her youth she was a vision of grace and beauty, in her mature years still charming in mind and person, and old age stayed his wonted withering hand even unto her last of earth. Her last hours were spent near the great metropolis of our country, whose graceful tribute to her noble sire—the gallant Worth who drew his sword in Mexico—oft met the glance of that eye—so like her father's—made it yet brighter and gladdened her sweet soul with a becoming feeling of pride and gratitude." Margaret Stafford Worth is survived by her three nieces, Mrs. Sanno, wife of the late Brig. Gen. J. M. J. Sanno, U.S.A.; Mrs. Hubbell, wife of Brig. Gen. Henry W. Hubbell, U.S.A., retired; Mrs. Dade, wife of Major A. L. Dade, U.S.A.; and Dr. John T. Sprague.

Capt. Gideon W. Gifford, who served in the 14th Michigan Infantry, U.S. Vols., during the Civil War, died in Nashville, Tenn., Nov. 20. He was the brother-in-law of Capt. W. N. Hughes, U.S.A.

Mrs. Charles Morris, wife of the late Brig. Gen. Charles Morris, U.S.A., retired, and daughter of the late Commo-

dore John M. Missroon, U.S.N., died in her seventy-second year on Nov. 29 at her home, 34 Pine street, Portland, Me. She is survived by five children, Maria Gertrude, Paymr. Charles Morris, U.S.N., Effie Verplanck, Frank Bowen and John Missroon; and by two grandchildren, Charles Morris, 2d, and Frances McLean, the children of John M. Morris.

Miss Susan Romeyn, who died at Leavenworth, Kas., on Nov. 23 in her seventy-ninth year, was the sister of the late Major Henry Romeyn, U.S.A., and aunt of Capt. C. A. Romeyn, 2d Cav., and of Mrs. Frank J. Morrow.

Katherine Eveleth Browne, widow of Causten Browne, esq., of Boston, who died at Cambridge, Mass., on Nov. 29, was the daughter of the late Brig. Gen. William Maynadier, Ord. Dept., U.S.A.

Charles Sydney Craven, age twelve years ten months, son of Commodore John E. Craven, U.S.N., retired, of Annapolis, Md., was drowned on Nov. 26 while skating at Lakefield, Ontario, Canada, where he attended school. Funeral services took place on Monday afternoon, Nov. 30, from the residence of the parents at 20 Southgate avenue, Annapolis. The obsequies were conducted by Chaplain William G. Cassard, U.S.N., and the remains were interred in the naval cemetery.

Charles Champion Gilbert, who died at Fort Bayard, N.M., on Nov. 20, was the son of the late Gen. Charles C. Gilbert, U.S.A., retired, and a brother of Mrs. Gresham, wife of Col. John C. Gresham, U.S.A. The interment was at Louisville, Ky.

Mr. Lorenzo McAlister, brother of Lieut. John A. McAlister, jr., Dental Surg., U.S.A., died at Salt Lake City, Utah, Nov. 23, 1914.

The funeral of Capt. Matt H. Signor, U.S.N., retired, who died at Brooklyn, N.Y., on Nov. 24, took place on Sunday morning, Nov. 29, from the Naval Academy chapel, Annapolis. Chaplain William G. Cassard, U.S.N., officiated. The funeral cortege was under the charge of Lieut. Henry B. Le Bourgeois, U.S.N. The body bearers were from the Reina Mercedes. Captain Signor was graduated from the Naval Academy in 1890 and was retired in 1912.

## SERVICE WEDDINGS.

Miss Beatrice Boreman and Lieut. Halvor G. Coulter, Coast Art. Corps, were married on Nov. 26 at the home of Mr. and Mrs. George W. Ramsey at 1733 Columbia road, Washington, D.C. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Mr. Taylor, of the Central Presbyterian Church. The bride, who for the past year has been a resident of the city of Washington, is the daughter of the late Judge Jacob S. Boreman, for many years judge of the Supreme Court of the state of Utah. The bride wore a traveling gown of blue broadcloth, an American Beauty hat, and carried American Beauty roses intertwined with lilies of the valley. Lieutenant Coulter is at present detailed as instructor of mathematics at West Point.

The marriage of Miss Ethel Beekman Rawles, granddaughter of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Jacob B. Rawles, U.S.A., to Lieut. Alvin Charles Miller, Med. Corps, U.S.A., was solemnized at St. John's Presbyterian Church, San Francisco, Cal., on the evening of Nov. 24, the ceremony being performed by Rev. Alexander Eakin, her pastor. The bride was given away by her aunt, Miss Elizabeth Rawles. The church was beautifully decorated in palms and ferns, with pale pink and white chrysanthemums. The bride was attired in white satin with court train, the waist trimmed with duchess lace and pearl trimming, the overdress of chiffon embroidered in pearl. She wore a veil of tulle, falling to the bottom of the train, fastened with orange blossoms. Her only ornament was a pearl pendant on a rope of pearls, the gift of the groom. Her attendants were her maid of honor, Miss Elizabeth Ruggles, and Miss Leslie Underhill, Miss Beatrice Downing; Miss Ruth Rutherford, Miss Frances Bell, her bridesmaids, who wore the rainbow colors, pale pink, blue, yellow and green, and carried shower bouquets to match. The groom's best man was Lieut. Eugene Robinson, 16th Inf. The ushers were Messrs. Robert Underhill, Frank Spurrier, Carl Krieger and Arthur Towne. A reception following the ceremony was held at the home of the bride, 2731 Green street, there being present her immediate family and relations, with the bridal party and intimate friends. Lieut. and Mrs. Miller will sail for the Philippine Islands on the Logan on Dec. 5 from San Francisco, Cal.

The marriage of Miss Leila Harrison, daughter of the late Col. George F. E. Harrison, U.S.A., to Lieut. Geoffrey Keyes, 6th U.S. Cav., took place on the afternoon of Dec. 1 at St. Matthew's Church in Washington, D.C. Lieut. A. V. Arnold, 18th Inf., was best man, and the ushers were Lieuts. P. D. Carlisle, Alexander M. Patch, jr., Walsh, E. S. Harrison, William Dean and Medore Crawford, jr., all of the Army, and, like the bridegroom and best man, all in full uniform. The bride was escorted by Ross Harrison, her oldest brother, and preceded by Miss Dorothy Aleshire as maid of honor, with Miss Alice Dresel, Miss Ruth Anderson and Miss Margaret Treat, of Washington, and Miss Josephine Curdis, of Cleveland, Ohio, as bridesmaids. Their gowns were satin and net in yellow and carried out the color of the Cavalry. All carried yellow roses and wore picture hats of dark-colored velvet. The bride's gown was of duchess satin draped in old lace and worn with tulle veil and orange blossoms. A short musical program preceded the ceremony. The Rev. Edward J. Buckley, assistant rector of the church, officiated. The reception at the bride's home was limited to the bridal party and immediate relatives. Lieut. and Mrs. Keyes will pass a short honeymoon in the South before going to Texas City, Texas, where the former is stationed.

Miss Cornelia Hughes, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. William Ellery Hughes, became the bride of Ensign Earle Calvin Metz, U.S.N., in Philadelphia, Pa., on the evening of Nov. 27, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. Archibald MacCullum in the West Walnut street Presbyterian Church. Miss Hughes was given in marriage by her father and was attended by her sister, Miss Ann Eaverson Hughes, as maid of honor. The bridesmaids were Miss Jessie Willits, Miss Florence Dreer, Miss Esther McClure Hughes and Miss Eva Lee Cleveland, of New York. Ensign Metz was attended by Paymr. Arthur H. Mayo, U.S.N. Ensign Metz and Paymaster Mayo are both attached to the U.S.S. Tonopah.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred C. Davis, of Washington, D.C., announce the marriage of their daughter, Estelle, to Lieut. Ray W. Barker, 10th U.S. Cav., at El Paso, Texas, Nov. 14, 1914.

An engagement of much interest to Army circles is that of Miss Alexandra Robertson, daughter of Mr. and

Mrs. Victor Robertson, Portland avenue, St. Paul, Minn., to Mr. John Ripley Buchanan, of Washington, D.C., and Fairfax county, Va. Miss Robertson's maternal grandfather, Aaron Goodrich, was at one time Minister to Belgium, and her paternal grandfather, Col. Donald A. Robertson, was prominent in the political and literary life of early Minnesota. Mr. Buchanan is the son of Brig. Gen. James A. Buchanan, U.S.A., retired, of Washington, D.C., and Virginia.

Mr. and Mrs. N. Myers Fittler, of Riverton, Pa., have announced the engagement of their sister, Miss Margaret Fittler, and Mr. Oliver G. Willits, son of Rear Admiral and Mrs. George S. Willits, U.S.N.

Mr. Rathbone Clinton and Miss Maria Quevedo, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. N. T. Quevedo, of West Point, N.Y., were married at Saugerties, N.Y., Nov. 30, 1914.

The marriage of Brig. Gen. J. Milton Thompson, U.S.A., retired, and Miss Carrie A. Ellis, of Salt Lake City, Utah, took place at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. Walcott Thompson in that city on the afternoon of Saturday, Nov. 21. The ceremony was performed by Dean Samuel R. Collday, of St. Mark's Cathedral, and later Gen. and Mrs. Thompson left for the coast on a wedding trip. General Thompson has been a frequent visitor in Salt Lake at the home of his son, and since the death of Mrs. Thompson some years ago has made his home there. He was in command at Fort Douglas in 1898, and he has a host of friends in the city who knew him at that time.

Miss Helen Dunbar, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Calvin D. Dunbar, and P.A. Paymr. George Shaffer Wood, U.S.N., son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry C. Wood, of Philadelphia, were married on the afternoon of Dec. 1 at the home of the bride's parents in Kittery, Me., by Rev. Alfred Gooding, pastor of the Unitarian Church of Portsmouth, N.H. The bridesmaid was Miss Elizabeth Wentworth Huelin, who wore pink crêpe de Chine. The best man was Lieut. Paul E. Speicher, U.S.N., attached to the Charlestown Navy Yard. The bride was attired in a gown of white crêpe meteor, trimmed with white chiffon and Chantilly lace. Paymr. and Mrs. Wood will live in Medford, Mass.

The engagement has been announced at Newport, R.I., of Ensign Walter Stanley Haas, U.S.N., and Miss Hazel Farrell Davis, daughter of Mr. Charles J. Davis, of New York.

Miss Marjorie L. Craig, daughter of Capt. Charles F. Craig, Med. Corps, U.S.A., and Mrs. Craig, and Lieut. Ralph Hospital, 13th U.S. Cav., stationed at Columbus, N.M., were married on the evening of Nov. 28 in the historic chapel at Fort Leavenworth, Kas. Their wedding, says the Leavenworth Times, created a beautiful picture which will be a memorable one in the minds of all of the guests. The chapel was thronged with a fashionable assemblage of several hundred officers and ladies of the garrison. Yellow was used in all of the decorations in compliment to the Cavalry. Previous to the marriage Capt. A. L. Conger played a short program of organ music, and just before the ceremony Mrs. George Washington Stuart sang "A Bowl of Roses" and "O Perfect Love," and during the service Prof. George Linck played the Barcarolle from "Tales of Hoffman." Rev. R. K. Pooley, rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church of the city, read the double ring service. The bride wore an exquisite wedding gown of white Liberty satin, the bodice of Chantilly lace. Her tulle veil was fastened with orange blossoms and she carried a shower bouquet of lilies of the valley and bride roses. Miss Virginia Roberts, of Columbus, acted as maid of honor. The bridesmaids were Miss Georgia Fuller and Miss Virginia Boyle. Mrs. Craig, mother of the bride, wore a gown of violet satin veiled with lavender flowered chiffon. Mrs. Hospital, of Washington, D.C., mother of the groom, wore white crêpe de Chine. Mrs. J. W. Osmun, the bride's grandmother, was in gray crêpe de Chine. The groom was attended by Lieut. William W. West, jr., 13th Cav., as best man, and the groomsmen were Capt. James C. Magee, Med. Corps, Lieut. Paul H. Clark, 23d Inf., of the post, Lieuts. Marshall McGruder and Vincent C. Erwin, 6th Field Art., of Fort Bliss, Texas, all wearing full dress uniform. A reception of elaborate appointments was given at the quarters of Capt. and Mrs. Craig, 190 Grant avenue, for over a hundred friends. The decorations of the home were in yellow, white and green. Presiding in the dining room were Miss Knight, Miss Grace Commiskey, Miss Nellie Cotchett, Miss Virginia Boyle, Miss Martha Kean, Miss Scales and Miss Shug Reaume. Lieut. and Mrs. Hospital left for a wedding trip to Galveston and San Antonio, Texas, afterward going to Lieutenant Hospital's station in Columbus, N.M.

Miss Emily Sophia Richardson Glover, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Thomas Glover, was married to Capt. William R. Doores, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., at Washington, D.C., Dec. 3, 1914, in her parents' house, by the Rev. D. H. Martin. The bride, who wore white satin trimmed with old lace and a tulle veil, was given away by her father, and attended by Miss Winifred Wilson. Capt. John McBride, jr., Art. Corps, U.S.A., was best man. A reception followed the ceremony. Capt. and Mrs. Doores, after the honeymoon, will go to Fort Screven, Ga., where he is stationed.

The wedding in Baltimore, Md., at noon on Dec. 2 of Miss Elise Bevan Miller, daughter of Mr. S. Bevan Miller and the late Mrs. Miller, to Mr. Henry Fairfax Ayres, son of the late Col. Charles Greenleaf Ayres, U.S.A., and Mrs. Ayres, of New York, was one of the most beautiful of the season, says the Baltimore Sun. The ceremony was performed at Emmanuel Protestant Episcopal Church by the Rev. Dr. Hugh Birkhead, rector of the church, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Arthur B. Kinsolving, rector of Old St. Paul's Church, in the presence of a large and fashionable assemblage, and was followed by a breakfast at the Stafford for members of the two families and a few intimate friends. Miss Miller, who was given in marriage by her father, wore an elaborate costume of white satin, with draperies of old family lace. Her tulle veil was arranged in a cap effect, with a cluster of orange blossoms, and she carried a shower bouquet of lilies of the valley. Miss Allison Janney Miller, who was her sister's only attendant, was gowned in a French costume of pale yellow satin with gold lace, and wore a large brown velvet hat with paradise feathers. The best man was Mr. George Emlen Starr, of Philadelphia, and the ushers included Mr. Lloyd Aspinwall and Mr. Russell W. Earle, of New York; Lieut. George R. Goethals, U.S.A., son of General Goethals; Lieut. Harry Pfeil, U.S.A., of Washington, D.C.; Mr. Emile V. Cutrer, of Mississippi, and Mr. F. Morris Miller, a brother of the bride. Following the breakfast at the Stafford, Mr. and Mrs. Ayres left on an extended wedding journey, and on their return will occupy apartments in New York for the winter. They have leased a house in the suburbs for occupancy in the spring. Among the out-of-town guests were Mrs. Charles



Greenleaf Ayres, of New York, and a number of Army and Navy officers from Washington.

Dr. Karl Osterhaus, son of Rear Admiral Hugo Osterhaus, U.S.N., retired, and Miss Elizabeth Oxley Currie, of Winslow, Nova Scotia, were married on Dec. 2 quite unexpectedly to their friends, who did not know of their engagement, at the City Hall in New York city by Alderman John J. Reardon. Both came from the Seaview Hospital at New Dorp, Staten Island, where Dr. Osterhaus is a member of the staff and Miss Currie was one of the nurses. In the marriage license Dr. Osterhaus said he lived with his father at No. 1950 Calvert street, Washington, D.C. The bride said she was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John B. Currie, of Winslow, Nova Scotia.

#### PROMOTIONS AND RETIREMENTS.

Rear Admiral Reginald F. Nicholson, U.S.N., an officer of excellent service, who retires for age Dec. 15, 1914, was born in the District of Columbia Dec. 15, 1852. He is a son of the late Commodore Nicholson, and first entered the Navy as captain's clerk on board the State of Georgia in 1864, that ship being then on the Wilmington blockade and occasionally in engagement with shore batteries. He entered the Naval Academy in 1869, his first cruise after graduation being on board the Alaska, Mediterranean Squadron. During the Spanish War he was ordnance officer and navigator on the Oregon, joining her at Puget Sound and being detached at New York after the close of the war. Rear Admiral Nicholson has served on the following ships since entering the Naval Academy: Frigate Savannah, sloop Saratoga, frigate Constellation, the Alaska, side wheeler Powhatan, Hartford, Pinta, sloop Portsmouth, Mohican, monitor Monterey, Thetis, Oregon and Nebraska. He succeeded Rear Admiral William P. Potter as Chief of the Bureau of Navigation on Dec. 1, 1909. He was in command of the battleship Nebraska with the vessel on the voyage of the Battleship Fleet around the world in 1908 and 1909, and his last sea duty was as commander-in-chief of the Asiatic Fleet. He reached the grade of rear admiral, vice Hubbard, retired for age on May 19, 1911. He has had over twenty-two years of sea service and a little over twenty-two years of shore duty.

With the retirement of Rear Admiral Reginald F. Nicholson on Dec. 15 two captains will be advanced to the grade of rear admiral. They are Capt. De Witt Coffman, promoted vice Admiral Nicholson, and Capt. Reynold T. Hall, who goes up as an additional lumber. Captain Coffman upon his promotion takes command of the Third Division of the Atlantic Fleet, succeeding Rear Admiral Frank E. Beatty. Rear Admiral Beatty, it is understood, becomes commandant of the Norfolk Navy Yard.

Col. Daniel Cornman, 7th Inf., U.S.A., who will be retired for disability incident to the Service on Feb. 6, 1915, is a veteran of Indian, Spanish and Philippine wars. He was born in Pennsylvania Feb. 8, 1852, and is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1873, when he was promoted in the Army second lieutenant, 21st Infantry. He was promoted first lieutenant in 1877; captain in 1888; major in 1899; lieutenant colonel, 24th Infantry, 1901, and colonel, 7th Infantry, 1903. Colonel Cornman has not been in good health for some time and was ordered recently before a medical board. His first service after graduation was on the frontier at posts in Oregon, Idaho, Washington, Utah, Wyoming and South Dakota up to April 29, 1882. He took part in the campaign against the Bannock Indians, June 5 to August, 1878, being engaged in the fight on Umatilla Plains, Ore., July 12, 1878. At the outbreak of the war with Spain he was on duty at Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., and sailed on the expedition to Cuba from Tampa, Fla., in June, 1898. He took part in the campaign against Santiago, being engaged in the battle of San Juan and in the siege and operations against Santiago. Other subsequent service included recruiting duty in New York city, in command of Fort Wood, N.Y., to November, 1900. He left for the Philippines in November, 1900, in command of the 1st Battalion, 21st Infantry, and took part in several engagements near Santa Cruz and Calamba. He was in command of six companies of the 24th Infantry in the field, and was also for a time in command of the regiment. After returning to the United States he was in command of the cantonment, Presidio, Cal., and of Fort Missoula, Mont. He went to the Philippines again in 1904 and was in command of his regiment there. He made a third tour of duty to the Philippines in 1909. His last post of duty was with the expeditionary force at Vera Cruz under General Funston. Colonel Cornman has been granted leave to the date of his retirement.

Lieut. Col. James A. Cole, 14th Cav., who was retired on his own application Nov. 25, 1914, after more than thirty-four years' service, entered the Service as a cadet at the Military Academy July 1, 1880, and was promoted in the Army to second lieutenant, 21st Infantry, June 15, 1884; to captain in 1890, major 1910, lieutenant colonel 1914. He served on frontier duty 1884 to 1889; on college duty, first lieutenant, 9th Cavalry, April 1, 1891; transferred to 6th Cavalry July 20, 1891; subsequently instructor of history and law at the Military Academy. In the battle of San Juan, Santiago, Cuba, commanded Troop F, 6th Cavalry; served in Philippines 1901 to 1903 and 1907-1910. His last post of duty was at Fort Clark, Texas, with the 14th Cavalry.

The following promotions in the Army have been made: Major Willard A. Holbrook, 10th Cav., to lieutenant colonel, vice Lieut. Col. James A. Cole, 14th Cav., retired Nov. 25; Capt. William G. Glasgow, Q.M.C., to major, vice Holbrook. Cavalry officers to be detailed Quartermaster Corps not selected. First Lieut. Frank H. Phipps, Jr., Coast Art., promoted captain, vice Capt. Lucian B. Moody, C.A.C., detailed to the Ordnance Department Nov. 24; 2d Lieut. Elmore B. Gray to first lieutenant, vice Phipps.

First Lieut. Thomas Duncan, C.A.C., to be captain, vice Capt. Samuel C. Cardwell, died Nov. 30; 2d Lieut. Herbert O'Leary, C.A.C., to be first lieutenant, vice Duncan. As a result of the examination of 1st Lieut. Sherman A. White, 20th Inf., the block in the promotion of lieutenants of Infantry has been removed. The delay in the examination of Lieutenant White was due to his transfer from one department to another and a misunderstanding in the forwarding of his papers. Lieutenant White is promoted from Sept. 18, and the following first lieutenants of Infantry were promoted captains: William H. Clendenin, 17th Inf., Sept. 22; John M. Craig, unassigned, Sept. 27; John R. Kelly, 26th Inf., Nov. 1; William G. Ball, 2d Inf., Nov. 21. Second Lieut. Agard H. Bailey, unassigned, to first lieutenant, Sept. 17; 2d Lieut. Chester A. Shephard to first lieutenant.

#### WEST POINT NOTES.

West Point, N.Y., Dec. 2, 1914.

The home-coming of the football team on Sunday afternoon was a suitable aftermath of the game; crowds composed of almost the entire population of West Point and Highland Falls lined the road leading to the station and the bluff at the top of the hill, all waiting with much interest for the arrival of the train which should bring the victors home. When it did finally pull in there was so much cheering as could well come from throats hoarse with yelling, and the ferryboat Highlander spent considerable steam on congratulatory whistles from mid-river. Two trainmen in the baggage-car held aloft to the admiring throng the Navy goat's blue blanket, a trophy much prized. The members of the team were dragged up the hill in the time-honored way, the bus being attached to a long rope, pulled by the willing hands of hundreds of cadets. To the music of the band, the football songs were repeated and amid cheers the procession wound up in the area of barracks, where Cadet Prichard, captain of the team, spoke a few words from the top of the bus. After the Corps yell for every member of the team and for next year's captain, Cadet Weyand, the humble Army mule, was honored with a cheer.

The day of the big game, Saturday, was exceptionally bright and clear and the special train was crowded with the officers and ladies of the post. Many parties stopped off at New York on the way home, not returning to West Point until Sunday. The combination of Thanksgiving and the Army-Navy game cast a holiday glamor over the whole week. The cadet hop on the eve of Thanksgiving was a large affair; many girls from school and college had taken advantage of the holiday, and the result was that there were numbers of guests up for the dance. Mrs. McGuire received at the hop with Cadet Weyand. Mrs. McGuire, her daughter, Miss Agnes McGuire, and Miss Jeanie McGuire were guests of Lieutenant Lee. The Misses Margaret and Nina Cameron were guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Hughes.

Mrs. Stuart's guests were the Misses Katharine Knight, daughter of Admiral Knight, of Newport, Margaret Normoyle, of Governors Island, and Mary Hawes, of Lake Mahopac. Before the hop Mrs. Stuart gave a supper party for her guests and for the Misses Dorothy Krayenbuhl, Edith Gillette, Laura Cary, Katrina Weed, Cadets Gillette, Krayenbuhl, Halcomb, Williams, Beukema, Kuhn, McBride, Lyon. Mrs. Stuart was assisted in entertaining by Mrs. Bubbs. Miss Kreger's guests for the hop and game were Miss Charlotte Jadwin and Miss Dorothy Jones. Mrs. Walsh was at the hotel for the hop and in her party were Mrs. Hunter, Miss Wynne and Miss Margaret Treat. Miss Edith Gillette has been the guest of Miss Dorothy Krayenbuhl for the week. Miss Margaret Shaw spent the holiday and week-end with her parents, Col. and Mrs. Shaw.

Miss Cutrer and Miss Scott spent Thanksgiving vacation with Lieut. and Mrs. Cutrer, who entertained at dinner on Thanksgiving for their guests and for Lieutenants Crawford, Stanton, Erwin and Gray. The Misses Townsley's guests at dinner on Thanksgiving were Cadets H. E. Maguire, Brundred, Hudnutt, MacTaggart and Cronkhite. Lieut. and Mrs. Henderson's guests at Thanksgiving dinner were Cadets Slaughter, Wood and Markoe, and Mr. Huntington Hills. Lieut. and Mrs. Homer had a Thanksgiving dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Vidmer, Mr. and Mrs. Gardiner, of New York, Lieutenants Pullen and Aleshire, Mrs. Townsley, Lieut. and Mrs. Charles B. Meyer, Mr. Frederick C. Mayer and Miss Simpson, of Elizabeth, N.J., formed a box party at the opera "Parsifal" on Thanksgiving Day.

Lieut. and Mrs. Householder's guest for Thanksgiving and the football game was Comm. George R. Salisbury, retired, U.S.N. Lieut. and Mrs. Householder entertained at dinner on Thanksgiving for Colonel Townsley, Commodore Salisbury, Chaplain Silver, Mrs. R. C. Robinson, Captain Carter. Lieut. and Mrs. Gallagher were guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Cunningham at dinner on Thanksgiving. Mrs. Cary, Captain Cary and Miss Laura Cary, mother, brother and niece of Mrs. Walker, were guests of Col. and Mrs. Walker for Thanksgiving and the week-end. Lieutenant Stearns's mother, brother and sister, of New York, spent the holiday with Lieut. and Mrs. Stearns. Col. and Mrs. Hoffer and Miss Hoffer were guests of Col. and Mrs. Gordon for Thanksgiving. Dr. and Mrs. Wadhams were with Col. and Mrs. Shaw at the football game. Lieut. and Mrs. Crissy had dinner Thursday for Lieut. and Mrs. Higley, Mrs. Herr and Lieut. and Mrs. Holmer.

Lieut. and Mrs. G. G. Bartlett and son, Gordon, and Lieut. and Mrs. Thomas Hammond, with Billy and Buster, left for the West on Saturday night after the Army and Navy game and will sail for the Philippines on the December transport. The Misses Helen Upson and Marjorie Taft were guests of Miss Julia Fieberger for the Thanksgiving hop. Mrs. Goethals's parents and her sister, Mr. and Mrs. Howes and Miss Howes, of Watertown, N.Y., were guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Goethals on Thanksgiving. Mr. and Mrs. Dickinson have been visiting their son-in-law and daughter, Lieut. and Mrs. Hobbs. On Saturday evening Lieut. and Mrs. Dickinson had two tables of bridge for Lieut. and Mrs. Hobbs, Mr. and Mrs. Dickinson, Mrs. Buck and Miss Louise Buck, who had been visiting her sister for Thanksgiving and the week-end. Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Smith, of Syracuse, spent Thanksgiving here with their son-in-law and daughter, Lieut. and Mrs. Stilwell.

Mrs. Butler visited friends in Washington for the week-end, going there after the football game. Before the officers' hop on Tuesday Dr. Card had dinner at the club for Mrs. Stewart, Dr. and Mrs. Book, Lieut. and Mrs. Hammond, Miss Webber and Mr. Cunningham, of Cambridge, Mass., were guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Cunningham on Sunday. Lieut. and Mrs. Holmer's guests at luncheon on Tuesday were Lieutenant Garlington, Lieut. and Mrs. Strong, Lieutenant Aleshire, Lieut. and Mrs. E. W. Wildrick and small sons, Jackie and Edward, start on Tuesday for a six weeks' leave to be spent in Fort Monroe and Kentucky. Lieut. and Mrs. Dickinson's guests at dinner on Thanksgiving were Mrs. Buck, Miss Louise Buck, Lieutenants Kallach and Bradford.

Col. and Mrs. Fieberger and Miss Fieberger were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Christian C. Fieberger from Friday to Sunday in Philadelphia. Lieut. and Mrs. Goethals were guests of Mrs. C. Bertram Lippincott while in Philadelphia. Capt. Julius L. Schley, C.E., was a recent visitor at the post, spending a day here last week. Capt. and Mrs. Vidmer, who will start south at the end of the week, are being much entertained before their departure. Miss Vidmer will remain at West Point until January; she is now the guest of Mrs. Meade Wildrick. Col. and Mrs. Robinson gave a despedida dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Vidmer on Tuesday; other guests were Major and Mrs. Timberlake, Capt. and Mrs. Baer, Captain Carter. Mrs. Mitchell and Captain Sultan gave a beautiful farewell dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Vidmer, Miss Vidmer and Richards Vidmer on Saturday at the Bellevue-Stratford, Philadelphia. Richards Vidmer had come over for the game from his school near the city. Mrs. Gertrude Mills Laurson was also present, from Washington, and Lieutenants Pullen and Kallach made up the party.

Colonel Stuart has returned from his fortnight's trip through the West, having joined Mrs. Stuart at the Army-Navy game. Mrs. George R. Goethals is the guest of Mrs. Joseph E. Kuhn at Washington Barracks, having gone on after the game for a week's visit. Lieut. and Mrs. Henderson had dinner Monday for Capt. and Mrs. Vidmer and for Capt. and Mrs. Baer, Lieut. and Mrs. Householder, Lieut. and Mrs. Meade Wildrick. Mrs. Stilwell is visiting her friend, Miss Helen Stull, at the latter's home at Wyncote, Pa. Lieutenant Coulter and his bride, who was Miss Beatrice Boreman, of Washington, their marriage taking place in that city on Thanksgiving Day, have arrived at the post and are living in the Bachelor Building. Miss Katherine Taylor will arrive this week to be the guest of her sister, Mrs. Baird. Miss Julia Fieberger is spending the week visiting in Washington.

On the afternoon of Thanksgiving Day Lieut. and Mrs. Householder had a few friends join their dinner guests at egg-nog. Among those who came in were Capt. and Mrs. Vidmer, Lieut. and Mrs. Holmer, Lieut. and Mrs. Meade Wildrick, Lieut. and Mrs. Kiehl were guests of Mrs. Kiehl's sister, Mrs. Koppler, on Thanksgiving, afterward going on to the Army-Navy game, with Mr. and Mrs. Koppler as guests. Lieut. Rodney Smith met Mrs. Smith and her parents, Col. and Mrs. H. L. Rogers, of Washington, at the game. Mrs. Smith returned with her parents for a visit at their home. Captain Sultan's guests at dinner on Thursday were Capt. and Mrs. Vidmer, Miss Vidmer, Mrs. Mitchell, Lieutenants Pullen and Aleshire.

An informal tea-dance on Thursday afternoon at Cullum

Hall was much enjoyed by girls and cadets. On Friday evening the cadets held a "rally" in the gymnasium. Mrs. Henderson starts on Tuesday for a week's visit at Newport; she will meet Mrs. Wirt Robinson there. Chaplain Silver is spending a week at Pittsburgh, delivering a course of lectures. His sister, Mrs. R. C. Robinson, is visiting friends in Philadelphia for a few days. At the chapel on Sunday morning the Rev. Mr. Lark occupied the pulpit. Mrs. Stuart entertained the Sewing Club at its last meeting; the South End Club met with Mrs. Fieberger and the tournament was completed, Mrs. Robinson, Mrs. Cunningham and Mrs. Pendleton winning. Mrs. Gordon was hostess of the Royal Club. The Monday Evening Bridge met with Col. and Mrs. Gordon, and the tournament prizes were won by Mrs. Wilcox and Mrs. Stuart; the Wednesday Morning Club met with Mrs. MacMillan, and on completing the tournament the prizes were won by Mrs. Butler and Mrs. Cunningham. Lieut. and Mrs. Cunningham entertained the Wednesday Evening Bridge Club; the Thursday Evening Bridge Club was also of those to finish a tournament, prizes being won by Mrs. Butler and Mrs. Cunningham.

On Thanksgiving morning were held the usual series of football games between the Engineers and Goats, Runts vs. Flankers, Makes vs. Bucks, First Class vs. Second Class, etc. The Goats and the Runts came off with flying colors and the spectators derived considerable amusement from the sport.

Lieutenant Putney, C.A.C., was in command of the post on Saturday, when almost all the officers had gone to the game in Philadelphia.

#### THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., Dec. 3, 1914.

Capt. W. F. Fullam, Superintendent of the Naval Academy, on Tuesday addressed a letter to Col. C. P. Townsley, Superintendent of the Military Academy, extending congratulations, in behalf of the officers and of midshipmen, to the corps of cadets on the Army's victory in the annual football game.

Captain Fullam, after graduation day in June next, is to be assigned to sea duty. This is in accordance with an understanding when Captain Fullam assumed the control of the Naval Academy in March last. In May he will have attained the rank of rear admiral, and it is understood he will have command of one of the divisions of the Atlantic Fleet. His departure will be a great loss to citizens of Annapolis, who, like everyone else who meets this fine officer, all admire and respect him. Two names so far have been mentioned as possible successors to Captain Fullam—Capt. Robert E. Coontz, U.S.N., formerly commandant of midshipmen, and Capt. Edward Simpson, U.S.N.

Captain Fullam, in his control of the midshipmen, has been just and sensible. By putting the First Classmen on the grades of younger officers of the Navy he won their admiration and gave a strength to discipline, for 150 officers were in one day added to the disciplinary body of the Academy; while all the other classes approved and looked on with hope and expectation that their day would come to enjoy these exceptional privileges.

Seven of the torpedoboat destroyers of the Reserve Flotilla, which have been engaged in drills and maneuvers in the Chesapeake, near Annapolis, for some days, sailed from Annapolis on Monday morning, bound for Hampton Roads, Va. The vessels were the Jarvis, McCall, Fanning, Jenkins, Annan, Cassin and McDougal.

Mds. Donald D. Nelson of Illinois, 2d Class, Naval Academy, has resigned on account of sickness. For over a year he has been at Las Animas, Colo., under treatment for tuberculosis.

The tablet which the classmates of the late Ensign Billingsley, U.S.N., will erect to his memory is now in Annapolis. It is of bronze, about 28 by 22 inches, and at the top shows an aeroplane, with a wreath below and this inscription: "William Devotie Billingsley, Ensign, U.S.N., Class of 1901, U.S.N.A. Born April 24, 1887. Died June 20, 1913. First Naval Aviator to meet death in the performance of duty. Erected by his classmates."

Lieut. and Mrs. S. L. Graham, U.S.N., gave a reception to friends yesterday at their home on Prince George street. Miss Jean Worthington, daughter of Rear Admiral W. F. Worthington, U.S.N., is visiting relatives here, and later will be the guest of Miss Amy Russell Manning at her home in Baltimore. Mrs. Keating, widow of Lieut. Comdr. Arthur B. Keating, U.S.N., will spend the winter in Baltimore with her mother, Mrs. E. Sinclair Beall, at 1808 Park avenue.

Mrs. J. J. Blandin, of Baltimore county, Md., chaperoned a party of friends at the Army-Navy game. Among the company was Miss Eugenie Blandin, who had recovered sufficiently from her recent injuries from a runaway accident to be one of the party. Miss Eleanor Grady, daughter of Dr. Richard Grady, dental surgeon, U.S.N., has joined her mother and her sister, Mrs. Homer A. Bagg, wife of Lieutenant Bagg, U.S.A., at Fort Moultrie, S.C., where they will spend the winter. Lieutenant Bagg is on duty at Panama.

Lieut. Robert R. Welshimer, C.A.C., U.S.A., is here on a visit. Lieutenant Welshimer married Miss Claude, daughter of Dr. W. C. Claude, of Annapolis. Mrs. Royal, mother of Mds. F. B. Royal, U.S. Naval Academy, First Class, is here and will spend the winter in Annapolis.

Mr. Francis O. White, clerk at the U.S. Indian Head Proving Grounds, was here on Thanksgiving Day and visited relatives, and afterward attended the Army-Navy game. Dr. George Marchand, U.S.R.C.S., is visiting his family here. Gen. Charles F. Mackin, Adjutant General of Maryland, and Mrs. Mackin have closed their home at Hchester, Howard county, Md., and are spending the winter here. Chief Machinist Rufus Bush, U.S.N., and Chief Boatswain F. B. Blakely, U.S.N., have been ordered to the Naval Academy, the former to the Marine Engineering Department and the latter to the Department of Seamanship.

The basketball season is next on the schedule of sporting events. On Dec. 19 Georgetown University will play West Point and on Jan. 30 the same quint will meet the Naval Academy, so there mutations is a comparison of notes, indirectly, between the two institutions as to "Who's who" in basketball. In scholastic work from now on to January the midshipmen's mental eyes will be focused on the semi-annual examination. This is the *pons asinorum* of the Fourth Class, and many fail to cross it. A few of the upper classmen also fall by the wayside in this severe ordeal.

The schedule for Navy baseball next spring embraces twenty-three games. The annual game between the Army and Navy will be played at West Point on May 29. All the other games will be played at Annapolis. The schedule is as follows: March 24, U. of West Virginia; 27, U. of Pennsylvania; 31, Penn. State College.

April 1, Holy Cross; 6, Amherst; 7, Yale; 8, Cornell; 10, Colgate; 14, U. of West Virginia; 17, Tufts; 21, Harvard; 22, U. of North Carolina; 24, U. of Georgia; 28, North Carolina Aggies.

May 1, Dickinson; 5, Pittsburgh; 8, Catholic University; 12, Georgetown; 15, Notre Dame; 22, Georgetown; 26, St. Joseph's College.

May 29, West Point at West Point.

#### GOVERNORS ISLAND.

Governors Island, N.Y. Harbor, Dec. 4, 1914.

A stated meeting of the Governors Island Club was held at the club house on the evening of Dec. 1. The secretary and treasurer, Lieut. Col. William E. Horton, read the report of the executive committee, showing the affairs of the club to be in a prosperous condition. The report of the committee on athletic sports, appointed at the recent special committee meeting, was submitted and it was ordered that a permanent committee be appointed to take charge of golf and tennis. The following were elected officers of the club: President, Col. John B. Bellinger; first vice president, Col. Edwin F. Glenn; second vice president, Capt. B. H. Wells; secretary and treasurer, Lieut. Col. William E. Horton; assistant secretary and treasurer, Capt. Halstead Dorcy.

The hop committee of the club announces for the season, December-June, a series of ten informal and four formal hops, for which a general invitation has been extended to officers and ladies at the harbor posts, city and navy yard. It has been announced that a reception in honor of Major Gen. and Mrs. Leonard Wood will be given on Friday evening.



Dec. 18. A number of improvements have been made in the club house recently and the approach has been greatly improved by the laying of a broad, well graded concrete walk from the main walks to the sally port.

Mrs. John S. Mallory gave a tea on Monday for Mrs. Susan Paine, of Fort Porter, to meet the ladies of Fort Jay. Mrs. Paine spent Sunday and Monday in the garrison. Mrs. Henry Morgan spent Sunday with her parents, Col. and Mrs. Rogers Birnie, New York Arsenal. Mrs. Birnie gave luncheon recently for Mrs. A. B. Ricker and Miss Ricker and for Mrs. Squibb, Miss Dodge of Brooklyn, and Miss Poyntz, of Dorchester, England.

Chaplain John Lee Maddox, lately commissioned, has reported at Fort Jay, en route to Fort Bliss, and has spent a day or two here. Chaplain Curtis Hoyt Dickens, D.D., U.S.N., was a guest of Chaplain Smith Dec. 3.

A large number of officers and ladies of the garrison, in fact almost the entire personnel, attended the Army-Navy football game in Philadelphia last week. A number went by special boat to Fort Hamilton Dec. 2 to attend a tea for the benefit of the Army Relief Fund; also the same day to an invitation performance of "Damon and Pythias" at the New York Theater, and on Dec. 3 a party of forty officers and ladies had box seats at the Winter Garden, by invitation of the management through Major Charles E. Warren, Adjutant Veteran Corps of Artillery, the ladies taking their knitting for European war relief work.

#### FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Nov. 30, 1914.

Mrs. Henry A. Greene gave a charmingly appointed luncheon on Tuesday. The reception parlor was decorated with quantities of pink roses, while white and green were the colors chosen for the exquisitely decorated dining room. The guests included Mesdames Joseph R. Kean, Arthur C. Ducat, of Washington, D.C.; E. H. Kenzie, Ezra B. Fuller, Lewis Koehler, Fletcher H. Knight, Herschel Tupes, G. A. Herbst, D. R. Anthony, sr., James Green, Cyrus D. Lloyd and William R. Van Tuyl.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Tyree R. Rivers, of Fort Riley, are guests of Mrs. Rivers's sister, Mrs. George E. Kumpe, and Captain Kumpe. Mrs. Ethan B. Ryan, of Billings, Mont., is also the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Kumpe. Miss Susan Romeyn, aged seventy-eight years, died Tuesday morning at the home of Mr. and Mrs. George Flora, on Broadway and Miami street, in Leavenworth. Miss Romeyn, who is a relative of Captain Romeyn and Mrs. Morrow, wife of Captain Morrow, remained here after these officers were ordered to the Texas border two years ago. Miss Romeyn was born in New York and has lived here at the garrison.

Capt. and Mrs. A. M. Ferguson spent Thanksgiving with Captain Ferguson's parents at Burlington, Kas. Capt. and Mrs. Landers, of the post, are entertaining Mrs. Landers's mother, Mrs. J. W. Ryland, who has just returned from several months' stay in Denver, Colo. Major Clyde S. Ford has gone to St. Louis, Mo., to be the guest of friends for the Thanksgiving season. Mrs. Lewis M. Koehler, wife of Colonel Koehler, guest of her mother, Mrs. D. R. Anthony, gave a most interesting talk on the native life in Porto Rico before the members of the Philomathean Club Wednesday at the Public Library.

Capt. and Mrs. Charles W. Littlefield, U.S.N., and Miss Mary A. Armour, have returned to their home in Kansas City from an extended visit in New York. Mrs. Karl D. Klemm, wife of Captain Klemm, U.S.A., and her mother, Mrs. Joseph J. Heim, are guests of friends in Chicago. Capt. C. E. Hawkins, Q.M., of Kansas City, Mo., was the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Oia W. Bell for the hop at Pope Hall Wednesday night. Mrs. Benny N. Poplin, guest of her daughter, Mrs. Oia W. Bell, and Captain Bell, left Tuesday for St. Louis.

Col. and Mrs. Joseph R. Kean gave a dinner Wednesday for Capt. and Mrs. C. C. Billingsdale, Miss Martha Kean, Capt. and Mrs. J. S. Herron, Miss Best, of Kansas City, Mo., Capt. C. E. Hawkins, Lieut. O. S. Albright and Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Dickey Lytle and Miss Georgia Fuller. Capt. and Mrs. A. T. Smith gave a dinner party Wednesday to celebrate Captain Smith's birthday. The guests were seated at quartette tables. Baskets filled with pink roses were placed in the center of each table and silver candle sticks with pink shades and tapers were used. The appointments and place-cards were all in pink, and covers were laid for Major and Mrs. O. W. B. Farr, Capt. and Mesdames Scott, Drum, Cavanaugh, Hearn, Nuttman, Stuart, Tyner and Perkins.

Col. C. M. O'Connor, I.G., Central Dept., arrived Wednesday from Fort Riley and will make his annual inspection of the garrison. Capt. H. B. Fiske, 28th Inf., has arrived and will be in quarters No. 11-B, Merritt place. Captain Greer, 16th Inf., will be at home at 306-A McClellan avenue. Mrs. J. C. Waterman will arrive shortly, to remain until the return of the 7th U.S. Infantry. Major A. W. Williams, M.C., reached the post Tuesday from Vera Cruz. Major Williams is en route to Washington, D.C.

Capt. and Mrs. Rucker gave a dinner Wednesday for Capt. and Mrs. Benjamin Wade, Capt. and Mrs. Weeks and Capt. and Mrs. Little. Mrs. Kumpke, wife of Capt. Kumpke, was among the assisting ladies at the tea given Friday by Mrs. E. W. Gramer in the city. A supper was given Nov. 22 by Capt. and Mrs. Parker Hitt in honor of Mrs. Hitt's sister, Miss Louise Young, of San Antonio, Texas. Assisting were Capt. and Mesdames George Stuart, Hugh Drum, C. W. Perkins, Lieut. and Mrs. Thom Catron, Miss Commiskey and Lieut. O. S. Albright.

Mrs. Brady and daughter, Mrs. Theodore Stuart, jr., of Centerville, Iowa, will arrive the first part of December to be guests of Capt. and Mrs. Stuart. Chaplain and Mrs. F. J. Leavitt, of the Federal Prison, are entertaining their granddaughter, Miss Elmore Baber, of Savannah, Mo. Capt. J. S. Turrill, U.S.M.C., who spent two years at the Army Service School and who recently has been on the Pacific coast, arrived Wednesday from San Diego and is the guest of friends at the post and of Mr. and Mrs. O. B. Taylor, jr., of the city. Capt. and Mrs. Turrill will sail on the December transport for Guam. A "Dutch treat" supper, Thanksgiving evening at the officers' mess, followed by dancing, was enjoyed by Col. and Mrs. Kean, Capt. and Mrs. A. T. Smith, Major and Mrs. Farr, Capt. and Mesdames Hearn, Perkins, Stuart, Nuttman and Hitt, Major and Mrs. J. K. Miller, Capt. and Mrs. Winnie, Capt. and Mrs. Myers, Miss Helen Phelps, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene D. Lytle, Miss Martha Kean, Miss Virginia Roberts, of Columbus, Ohio, Major S. A. Cheney, Capt. J. W. Beacham, Lieut. C. S. Hamilton, Lieut. O. S. Albright and Edward Tarbutton, Lieut. and Mrs. Royden Kelly.

Capt. and Mesdames Tyner, Davids and Crawford attended the theater in Kansas City Thanksgiving evening.

The new Masonic temple in the city was dedicated Nov. 23 and was opened with impressive ceremonies. It is the finest temple in the state of Kansas and many prominent Masons were here. The members formed in a body in the old lodge rooms and marched to the new temple, under direction of Col. Ezra B. Fuller.

Miss Crosby, guest of her sister, Mrs. Paul T. Hayne, jr., and Captain Hayne, jr., leaves this week for her home in Chicago. Capt. and Mrs. James W. Furlow arrived Friday from Galveston, Texas, and are guests of Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Runkle, of the Soldiers' Home. Mrs. Paul Hayne, jr., gave a luncheon Friday for Mesdames Henry A. Greene, Ezra B. Fuller, D. R. Anthony, sr., Joseph R. Kean, H. A. Eaton, Lewis M. Koehler and Miss Crosby, of Chicago.

Misses Georgia Fuller, Martha Kean, Virginia Roberts, of Columbus, Grace Commiskey and Nellie Cotchett were hostesses at a ball given Friday night at Pope Hall, where about fifty guests were entertained in honor of Miss Marjorie Craig and Lieut. Ralph Hospital, whose marriage took place Saturday evening. The ballroom was artistically decorated with yellow chrysanthemums, palms and azaleas, and a supper was served during the evening. Capt. and Mrs. George P. Tyner are entertaining Mrs. Bristol, of Chicago, mother of Captain Tyner. Colonel Carleton and Major Lewis M. Koehler, of Fort Riley, were guests Thanksgiving Day of Mrs. D. R. Anthony, sr. Major Oren B. Meyer, of Fort Riley, spent the Thanksgiving holidays with Mrs. Meyer and her mother, Mrs. R. E. Thomas, of the city.

Mr. and Mrs. Eugene D. Lytle on Saturday gave a charming dinner for Gen. and Mrs. Henry A. Greene, Majors and Mesdames Bisham, Farr, Capt. and Mesdames Stuart, Nuttman, Smyser, Herron, Drum, Tyner, Mrs. McClure, Mrs. Koch, Mr. and Mrs. D. R. Anthony, jr., Major S. A. Cheney and Lieut. C. S. Hamilton. Gen. and Mrs. Henry A. Greene are entertaining Capt. and Mrs. Potter Palmer, of Boonville, Mo. Mrs. Palmer was Miss Carol Duncan, daughter of Colonel Duncan, of the 6th Infantry, stationed here in 1903.

Miss Porter, who has spent the summer and fall at Bar

Harbor and Philadelphia, has joined her father, Colonel Porter, at the garrison. Lieut. and Mrs. W. N. Hensley, of Fort Riley, are guests in Kansas City of Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Booth, en route to the Philippines. Mrs. Harry La T. Cavanaugh entertained Saturday evening with bridge. Mrs. Eaton entertained Wednesday night with bridge. The first meeting of the new series of the ladies' bridge tournament met Tuesday with Mrs. Gienty. Major and Mrs. J. K. Miller on Sunday evening gave a dinner for Major and Mrs. Sorley and Capt. and Mrs. Herbst.

One of the most beautiful events of the week was the reception and buffet supper given Sunday by Lieut. and Mrs. James Green, in honor of Mrs. Green's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Morgan, of Sherburne, Vt. The guests were received by Lieut. and Mrs. Greene, Mr. and Mrs. Morgan and Gen. and Mrs. Henry A. Greene amid a profusion of palms and chrysanthemums. In the dining room a large basket of lavender chrysanthemums adorned the center of the table, and the color was carried out in the confections. An orchestra played during the evening. Mrs. Ryther poured coffee, Mrs. Edgar Hayne served ice, and Mrs. Smyser and Mrs. Mackall assisted.

Major Wright gave a smoker Saturday for forty guests, which included the members of the line class. Mrs. Meiggs, who has been abroad for a year and a half in Dresden, Paris, Berlin and elsewhere, is the guest of Mrs. Wright, en route to her home in San Francisco.

A bridge owned by the Rock Island Railroad on the reservation caught fire Friday night. The blaze was extinguished by the fort fire department after about fifteen feet of the structure had been burned.

#### TENTH INFANTRY NOTES.

Camp E. S. Otis, Canal Zone, Nov. 23, 1914.

The regiment welcomed its new commander, Col. S. W. Miller, on Monday. He was accompanied by his wife and daughter, and they have all taken temporary quarters in a set formerly occupied by Captain Tebbetts and family. Until their house is completed they will be the guests of Capt. and Mrs. Ford. The Colonel's house is receiving many improvements and will be one of the most delightful homes on the isthmus when finished. Lieut. Col. Daniel B. Devor arrived on Monday also to take up his duties with the regiment and will be the guest of Captain Humber for several days.

A band concert was given on Monday evening in honor of Col. and Mrs. Miller, Miss Miller and Lieutenant Colonel Devore. Capt. and Mrs. Ford opened their quarters on that evening to the regiment, so that all its members might have the opportunity of meeting recent arrivals. On Tuesday morning a regimental parade was given in order that Colonel Miller might review his new command. Mrs. Conger and Mrs. Peebles, of Panama City, were luncheon guests of Mrs. Eichelberger on Wednesday. Lieut. and Mrs. Swartz, being out of camp for a month, turned their quarters over to Lieut. and Mrs. F. B. Carriethers for them to occupy until their departure for the States to join their new regiment at Fort Niagara, N.Y.

Capt. and Mrs. Coleman's dinner guests on Wednesday were Col. and Mrs. Miller and Miss Miller. A bridge luncheon was given on Thursday by Mrs. Merrill in honor of Mrs. Ingram, who soon leaves this regiment. The many guests included Mesdames Clayton, Taylor, Collins, Gowen, Coleman, Eskridge, Lockett, Wells, Larned, Eichelberger, Cron and Carriethers. Cards were played and a delicious luncheon was served. Mesdames Ingram, Taylor and Larned received the prizes.

An evening bridge was given Thursday by Lieut. and Mrs. Gray for Col. and Mrs. Miller, Major and Mrs. Settle, Major and Mrs. Clayton, Capt. and Mesdames Collins, Gowen, Coleman, Eskridge, Ingram and Mrs. Taylor. Prizes were given to Major Clayton, Mrs. Settle, Mrs. Clayton and Captain Eskridge. Dinner guests of Major and Mrs. Clayton on Friday were Col. and Mrs. Miller, Miss Miller, Colonel Devore, Major and Mrs. Settle and Capt. and Mrs. Ford. Capt. and Mrs. Pariseau had Mrs. Eichelberger as dinner guest on Friday, all attending the "movies" after dinner.

Mrs. Merrill and three children, Chaplain Doran, Capt. and Mrs. Pariseau, Lieut. and Mrs. Lockett, Lieut. and Mrs. Carriethers, Lieut. and Mrs. Gray, Mrs. Eichelberger, Mrs. Sibert and Mrs. Harrell and two children enjoyed the vaudeville and "movies" at the post exchange Friday evening.

A reception and dance was given Saturday evening at the post hall in honor of Col. and Mrs. Miller, Miss Miller and Lieutenant Colonel Devore. The hall was beautifully decorated with palm leaves and lights shaded with Oriental shades. Punch, cigars and cigarettes were to be found in a palm bower, and the orchestra was entirely screened with large palm leaves. An unusually cool evening and good music made the affair a grand success.

The 144th Company of the Coast Artillery Corps has been occupying Company M's quarters for several days while using the 10th Infantry target range for practice and record firing. Company M is at Gatun Locks for guard duty.

Major and Mrs. Settle had dinner before the hop for Capt. and Mrs. Coleman, Mrs. Taylor, Lieut. and Mrs. Cron, Colonel Devore, Major Gerhardt and Captain Humber. Lieut. and Mrs. Larned's dinner guests on Saturday were Capt. and Mrs. Eskridge and Lieut. and Mrs. Carriethers. Dinner guests of Capt. and Mrs. Ford on Saturday were Col. and Mrs. Miller, Miss Miller, Dr. Carter, Dr. McEnery and Lieut. and Mrs. Malony.

#### SAN DIEGO HARBOR.

San Diego, Cal., Nov. 28, 1914.

Private Walter A. Robinson, Troop M, 1st U.S. Cav., was stabbed to death by a Mexican in a quarrel just across the international boundary at Tecate, Thursday night. His murderer was captured by the Mexican officials and is being held for trial. McKee Robinson, of Detroit, a brother of the victim, has been notified.

The officers at the camp of the 1st Aero Corps on North Island are taking a few days off flying duty, incident to the Thanksgiving holiday, as some of them desired to view the auto races at Corona and others wished to visit Los Angeles and vicinity.

After having passed seven months on the west coast of Mexico, the U.S. gunboat Albany is in port. A fine Thanksgiving menu was served on board.

Marines at Camp Howard, North Island, enjoyed a spirited field and track meet Thursday morning, after which a fine turkey dinner was served. At Fort Rosecrans, too, a special menu was served, which did credit to those in charge of the mess.

Brig. Gen. J. Milton Thompson, U.S.A., retired, accompanied by his wife and son, J. Walcott Thompson, of Salt Lake City, is at the New San Diego Hotel.

#### BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

##### BORN.

BROCKMAN.—Born at Washington, D.C., Nov. 28, 1914, to Lieut. and Mrs. John A. Brockman, 11th U.S. Inf., a daughter, Nellie Rutherford.

CHILTON.—Born at Manila, P.I., Oct. 25, 1914, to the wife of Capt. Frank N. Chilton, Med. Corps, U.S.A., a daughter, Flora Lois.

FLAGLER.—Born at Atlanta, Ga., Nov. 10, 1914, to Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Thorne Flagler, a son. Mrs. Flagler is the sister of Lieut. Comdr. Clark H. Woodward, U.S.N., and of Mrs. Hearn, wife of Capt. Roscoe H. Hearn, 9th U.S. Inf.

HENRY.—Born at Grosse Pointe Farms, Detroit, Mich., Sept. 18, 1914, a son, Burns Henry, jr., to Mrs. Burns Henry, formerly Miss Josephine Irvine and daughter of the late Col. Robert J. C. Irvine, U.S.A., and Mrs. Irvine.

STECKEL.—Born at Adams, Mass., Dec. 1, 1914, to Lieut. and Mrs. Abner M. Steckel, U.S.N., a son, Wells Safford.

WELTY.—Born at Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., on Nov. 29, 1914, to Lieut. and Mrs. Maurice D. Welty, 3d U.S. Inf., a daughter, Sara Elizabeth.

WEST.—Born at Fort Riley, Kas., Nov. 26, 1914, to the wife of Lieut. W. W. West, jr., 13th U.S. Cav., a son.

WOOD.—Born at Tientsin, China, Sept. 18, 1914, to Chaplain and Mrs. Ernest Wetherill Wood, U.S.A., a daughter, Elizabeth Murray Wood.

##### MARRIED.

AYRES—MILLER.—At Baltimore, Md., Dec. 2, 1914, Miss

Elise Bevan Miller and Mr. Henry Fairfax Ayres, son of the late Col. Charles Greenleaf Ayres, U.S.A.

BARKER—DAVIS.—At El Paso, Texas, Nov. 14, 1914, Lieut. Ray W. Barker, 10th U.S. Cav., and Miss Estelle Davis, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred C. Davis, of Washington, D.C.

CLINTON—QUEVEDO.—At Saugerties, N.Y., Nov. 30, 1914, Mr. Rathbone Clinton and Miss Maria Quevedo, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. N. T. Quevedo, of West Point, N.Y.

COULTER—BOREMAN.—At Washington, D.C., Nov. 26, 1914, Lieut. Halvor G. Coulter, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., and Miss Beatrice Boreman.

DOORES—GLOYER.—At Washington, D.C., Dec. 3, 1914, Capt. William R. Doores, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., and Miss Emily Sophia Richardson Glover.

HOSPITAL—CRAIG.—At Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Nov. 28, 1914, Lieut. Ralph Hospital, 13th Cav., U.S.A., to Marjorie L. Craig, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Charles F. Craig, Med. Corps, U.S.A.

KEYES—HARRISON.—At Washington, D.C., Dec. 1, 1914, Miss Leila Harrison, daughter of the late Col. George F. E. Harrison, U.S.A., to Lieut. Geoffrey Keyes, 6th U.S. Cav.

METZ—HUGHES.—At Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 27, 1914, Miss Cornelia Hughes, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. William Ellery Hughes, and Ensign Earle Calvin Metz, U.S.N.

MILLER—RAWLES.—At San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 24, 1914, Miss Ethel Rawles, granddaughter of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. J. B. Rawles, U.S.A., and Lieut. Alvin C. Miller, Med. Corps, U.S.A.

OSTERHAUS—CURRIE.—At New York city, Dec. 2, 1914, Miss Elizabeth Oxley Currie, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John B. Currie, of Winslow, Nova Scotia, and Dr. Karl Osterhaus, son of Rear Admiral Hugo Osterhaus, U.S.N., retired.

THOMPSON—ELLIS.—At Salt Lake City, Utah, Nov. 21, 1914, Brig. Gen. J. Milton Thompson, U.S.A., retired, and Miss Carrie A. Ellis, of Salt Lake City.

WOOD—DUNBAR.—At Kittery, Me., Dec. 1, 1914, Miss Helen Dunbar, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Calvin D. Dunbar, to P.A. Paymr. George Shaffer Wood, U.S.N.

##### DIED.

BROWNE.—Died at Cambridge, Mass., on Nov. 29, 1914, Katherine Eveleth, widow of Causten Browne, esq., of Boston, and daughter of the late Brig. Gen. William Maynadier, Ord. Dept., U.S.A.

CARDWELL.—Died at Fort Howard, Md., Nov. 30, 1914, Capt. Samuel Creed Cardwell, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A.

CRAVEN.—Died at Lakeside, Ontario, Canada, Nov. 26, 1914, drowned while skating, Charles Sidney Craven, aged 12 years 10 months, youngest son of Commo. John E. Craven, U.S.N., and Mrs. Craven, of Annapolis, Md.

FIELD.—Died at Washington, D.C., Nov. 27, 1914, Rear Admiral Wells Laffin Field, U.S.N., retired.

GIFFORD.—Died at Nashville, Tenn., Nov. 20, 1914, Capt. Gideon W. Gifford, 14th Michigan Inf., U.S.V., during the Civil War; brother-in-law of Capt. W. N. Hughes, U.S.A.

GILBERT.—Died at Fort Bayard, N.M., Nov. 20, 1914, Charles Champion Gilbert, son of the late Gen. Charles C. Gilbert, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Gilbert, and brother of Mrs. John C. Gresham. Interment at Louisville, Ky.

MAHAN.—Died at Washington, D.C., Dec. 1, 1914, Rear Admiral Alfred Thayer Mahan, U.S.N., retired.

MCALISTER.—Died at Salt Lake City, Utah, Nov. 23, 1914, Mr. Lorenzo McAlister, brother of Lieut. John A. McAlister, jr., dental surgeon, U.S.A.

MORRIS.—Died at Portland, Me., Nov. 29, 1914, in her seventy-second year, Mrs. Charles Morris, widow of Brig. Gen. Charles Morris, U.S.A., retired; mother of Paymr. Charles Morris, U.S.N.; daughter of the late Commo. John M. Misroon, U.S.N.

ROMEYN.—Died at Leavenworth, Kas., Nov. 23, 1914, in her seventy-ninth year, Miss Susan Romeyn, sister of the late Major Henry Romeyn, U.S.A., and aunt of Capt. C. A. Romeyn, 2d Cav., and of Mrs. Frank J. Morrow.

TRENKLE.—Died at Fort Clark, Texas, Nov. 21, 1914, Mrs. Otto Trenkle, wife of Commissary Sergeant Trenkle, 14th U.S. Cav.

WAGNER.—Died at Geneva, Switzerland, Dr. Clinton Wagner, brevet lieutenant colonel and surgeon in the Army during the Civil War.

WORTH.—Died at Staten Island, N.Y., Nov. 25, 1914, Margaret Stafford Worth, daughter of the late Major Gen. William J. Worth, U.S.A.

#### NATIONAL GUARD NEWS.

A successful review of the 47th N.Y., under Col. E. E. Jannicky, was held in the armory on the night of Nov. 25 by Brig. Gen. John G. Eddy, 2d Brigade. Incident to the ceremony seventeen members of the regiment were presented with the state decoration for long and faithful service. Among those who received them were Col. E. E. Jannicky for twenty-five years, Capt. G. H. Davis and Lieut. S. C. Curtis for fifteen years, and Lieut. C. H. Bohn for ten years.

New Hampshire Coast Artillery companies, on their respective drill nights, are to hold competitions which will be decided by Capt. Alvin E. Foss, C.A.C., and the respective company commanders. Each company will be divided into two range sections and a prize of \$12 will be awarded to the best section in each company.

Pennsylvania has purchased 1,320 acres of ground at Mount Gretna as a camping ground for the National Guard. It is considered an ideal site, with a diversified terrain and plenty of water. The principal figure in the transaction was Mrs. Anna C. Rogers, a sister of Robert Coleman, who lives at Hyde Park-on-the-Hudson. The property was formerly owned by Mr. Coleman, and when his effects were sold by assignees, about twenty years ago, Mrs. Rogers bought the ground. The present purchase includes the fine parade grounds west of the Mount Gretna picnic park. The question of water rights is the only settlement to make. Up to the present time the Cornwall and Lebanon Railroad has been furnishing the water as an inducement for the state to hold the encampment there. Numerous improvements, permanent and otherwise, were made by the company, and it is likely that they will be reimbursed by the state. With the purchase of these two tracts the state's holdings at Mount Gretna aggregate approximately 1,500 acres.

A review of the 71st N.Y. by Major General O'Ryan will be held on or about Jan. 1, 1915.

Second Lieut. J. H. De Vera, 1st Field Art., N.Y., has been promoted first lieutenant and assigned to Battery E.

Co. E, 2d Inf., of Idaho, was mustered in at Bonners Ferry Oct. 26. G. W. Spoerry, formerly captain of old Co. E, at Rathdrum, was elected captain; C. W. King, formerly a member of Co. A, was elected first lieutenant; Ernest Saunders, formerly second lieutenant of Co. A, was elected second lieutenant. The mustering in of Co. E completes the regiment.

First Lieut. Jesse A. Millard, Co. G, 1st Inf., N.G.N.Y., of Onecenta, has passed the examination for captain in the Q.M. Corps. He is to be placed in command of the bakery company soon to be organized in New York city.

A course of instruction for officers of the Medical Department of the National Guard of Pennsylvania is prescribed, to be carried on by correspondence along the same lines as last year, conducted by the following detail of medical officers: Majors Herbert A. Arnold, Henry H. Doan, Cameron Shultz and Frederick O. Waage.

The 66th games of the 7th Regiment, N.G.N.Y.A.A., will be held in the armory on Saturday, Dec. 12, at eight o'clock. There will be the usual program of interesting field and track events. The special invitation event will consist of a three-mile walk by some of the best walkers in New York. Two of the runs are changed—the 880 yards handicap to a one-mile handicap, and the 300 yards handicap to 440 yards handicap. The tent raising contest has been changed from the conical tent to the shelter tents. Teams of eight, or one squad from each company, will erect four tents—two men to each—using small wooden frames, with holes for the pegs. Another new event is a wheelbarrow race for teams of two, one man wheeling the other 352 yards. Admission fifty cents and reserved seats \$1.



## BASIC COURSE FOR N.G. CAVALRY.

A Cavalry officer of the New York National Guard sends us an interesting communication on the book prepared by Capt. Lincoln C. Andrews, Cav., U.S.A., entitled "Basic Course for Cavalry." The demand for the book, which was at first intended for the N.G.N.Y., has been so large that it was decided to publish a second edition of the work, so that it could be distributed throughout the country.

"In reviewing the book from the standpoint of an officer of the National Guard Cavalry, after the experience of a year with the first edition," says the captain in the National Guard, "it may be well to repeat two comments by members of New York Cavalry organizations. Both remarks were in regard to the chapter on 'Troop Leadership.' The first, 'If a man could absorb the spirit of that chapter it would be all he would need to be the perfect Cavalry leader.' The other, 'Reading that chapter makes a fellow feel his responsibility as an officer, and unless he is willing to try and measure up to the high standard mentioned, he ought to resign.'"

"In fact, the guiding sentiment of the book is the consistent direction of all leaders toward a realization of their responsibilities as such and the necessity for their strenuous endeavor toward an intelligent preparation to meet those responsibilities as they may occur."

"It is pointed out that the drill is for acquiring habits of discipline and that the leader who gives to his unit well-thought out, brisk, varied drills will have the intelligent co-operation of interested men who will work with him to acquire a reputation of efficiency for their command."

"Great emphasis is laid on the necessity for hard work in all units—from the squad to the division—as a basis for successful endeavor, and the employment of the squad system in carrying out all details of the troop's economy is most interestingly portrayed as the only correct method."

"It is suggested that, as the work of Cavalry comprises so much along many lines before even approximate perfection may be attained, any organization would do well to avoid a smattering of everything, but devote its energies to essentials, on the theory that it is better to do a few things thoroughly and correctly rather than fritter away the limited time at the disposal of the average Guardsman to dabble at the many requirements of perfect Cavalry."

"The chapter relating to 'Battle Exercises and Extended Order' are especially valuable, as the paragraphs in Drill Regulations covering this important function of mounted troops are particularly 'sketchy' and the interpretations, explanations and proven practices are therefore not obtainable elsewhere. More than ever is this true of the fire fight, description of which is given at length, explaining the proper handling of each element of a troop, their various functions in the action and the psychology of the command in the stress of battle."

"The Basic Course is intended to be used in connection with the Drill Regulations and Field Service Regulations by officers and non-coms. of National Guard Cavalry in studying for examinations or in preparation for the regular work of the indoor drill season and for field training."

"Two subjects which might have been mentioned, and undoubtedly will be in later editions, are flag signaling and the use of explosives in demolitions."

"Captain Andrews possesses a very easy, happy style and expresses his personality with vigor and facility, drawing largely on the imagination, which he states is so essential to the Cavalry leader, to picture a situation and the steps taken in meeting it."

"Throughout the book breathes the true 'Cavalry spirit' and should be in the possession of every member of an organization which has as its ideal a desire to excel at 'The Game.' To all such the Basic Course will be an inspiration."

## 13TH N.Y.—COL. N. B. THURSTON.

Gen. George W. Wingate, one of the founders of the National Rifle Association of America, famous International Rifle Team captain, and now prominent in school rifle practice, and the Boy Scout movement, was the reviewing officer at the 13th Regiment of Coast Artillery, N.G.N.Y., in its armory on the night of Nov. 27, and witnessed a fine display. The General had a staff made up of the principals of the high schools of Brooklyn and Flushing, to the number of eleven.

In addition there was a guard of honor composed of school boys who had qualified as public school marksmen, and this body was formed in line in the rear of the reviewing officer, and undoubtedly appreciated the honor. The event was an interesting innovation, and instead of the old long drawn out programs lasting until midnight, Colonel Thurston, now in temporary command of the regiment, took a leaf from the fine management of the 7th N.G.N.Y., which for years has gone through a larger program in quicker time than any other regiment, by simply keeping things moving.

The review, with Colonel Thurston in command, was at once followed by evening parade, under Major Bryan H. Pendry, commanding the 1st Fire Command. While the latter ceremony was being performed the 2d Fire Command, under Major Sydney Grant, who is also chairman of the entertainment committee, was busy changing its uniform from full dress to field service. It was thus ready to take the floor the instant the 1st Fire Command vacated it, and gave an excellent drill in marching movements. This event was at once followed by an exhibition of artillery practice by the 3d Fire Command, under Major George H. Kemp. One of the largest audiences ever in the armory witnessed the events, and frequently showed its enthusiasm. The program consumed less than two hours, thus giving ample time for dancing.

General Wingate and other special guests were entertained at a collation by Colonel Thurston and his officers, and when called upon for some remarks spoke of the necessity of teaching the school boys how to shoot, as an aid in the defense of the country. The General pointed out that so many Americans live in a fool's paradise, and deem a reasonably large Army unnecessary, believing that we can raise one over night, that teaching the boys to shoot seems to be the only logical plan to follow.

Col. S. E. Allen, Coast Artillery, U.S.A., spoke in praise of the efforts of General Wingate to develop rifle practice over a period now nearing fifty years, and endorsed the general views as to having the school boys learn to shoot. He also praised the work of the regiment during the evening. Among other guests present were Col. G. A. Wingate, 2d Field Art., son of the General; Lieut. Col. R. F. Walton, Division Staff, and Lieut. Col. F. A. Wells, 23d Regiment.

## 2D FIELD ART., N.G.N.Y.—COL. GEORGE A. WINGATE.

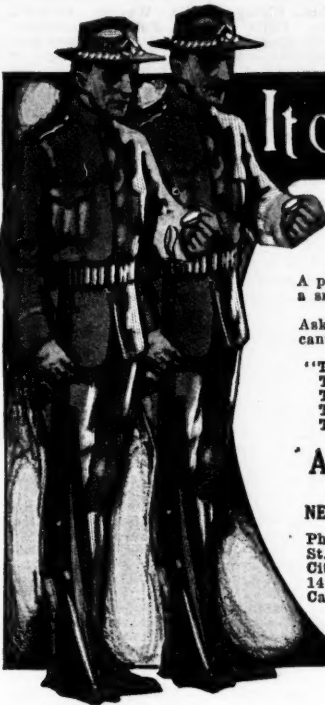
Battery E, 2d Field Art., N.G.N.Y., Capt. John J. Stephens, jr., commanding, held their popular Thanksgiving shoot at the armory range on Saturday, Nov. 28. A strong contingent of the veterans of the old battery organization were present as guests and enjoyed the meet thoroughly, reminding them of the old times of the Dave Wilson régime. Some very good scores were made and Captain Stephens believes that in a very short time his battery will be in condition to challenge some of the expert organizations with the pistol, and make good showing. After the shoot tables were laid for 150 members and guests and a very pleasant evening was spent, concluding with speeches, songs, etc. The following are some of the scores made:

Battery Match, six highest scores, possible 150: Lieut. Robert Marshall, 138; Chief Mechanic Bayer, 131; Sergeant Van Brakle, 129; Sergeant Schmitt, 125; Sergeant Morrow, 115; 1st Sergeant Denkinger, 102.

David Wilson Trophy, three highest scores: Chief Mechanic Bayer, 60; Lieut. R. Marshall, 52; 1st Sergeant Denkinger, 51. Honorary Members' Match, Sergt. W. B. Love, 90; Capt. W. Gray, 79; Ex-Trumpeter J. H. Allen, 60.

## 14TH N.Y.—COL. JOHN H. FOOTE.

Whenever Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, commanding the N.G.N.Y., reviews an organization he invariably prefers to see some practical demonstration of soldiery as far as the confines of the drill hall will permit, rather than the simple cut and dried ceremonies. Colonel Foote, of the 14th Infantry, N.Y., having invited the General to review his command on the night of Nov. 26 in the armory, learning of the General's desires, arranged his program accordingly. These innovations established by General O'Ryan are proving a great success,



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not only with audiences who appreciate new and practical features, but are of material value to the military organization itself.

Colonel Foote's command gave a new sensation every minute, and wasted no time. After the review, under Colonel Foote, and the evening parade, under Lieut. Col. W. L. Garcia, which were both very handsomely conducted, an exciting exhibition of military wall scaling was given by the team of the 14th, which holds the military championship of the United States. The Hospital Corps of the regiment gave an exhibition of first aid dressing and of transporting injured men to the field hospital. Company E, under Capt. Charles W. Berry, next gave an exhibition of battle exercises, which was executed with marked success.

General O'Ryan expressed himself as highly pleased at the events he witnessed. He was accompanied by Lieut. Col. R. F. Walton, W. H. Chapin and H. S. Sternberger, and Capt. Edward Olmsted, of his staff. The General and other special guests were entertained by the officers of the regiment, and there was dancing.

## MASSACHUSETTS.

Lieut. Col. George H. Benyon, of the Inspector General's Department, Mass. V.M., has been appointed Inspector General. He first joined the Guard as a private in Co. C, 5th Infantry, in 1879, and later became captain, regimental adjutant and major, and went to the Inspector General's Department in 1905. He will still retain the rank of lieutenant colonel. "Governor Walsh," says the Boston Globe, "has recognized a most efficient and faithful officer, one who has spent nearly his whole life in the interest of the state force."

"Capt. Ralph McCoy, U.S.A., inspector-instructor of the Mass. V.M.," says the Boston Globe, "is one of the most popular officers that was ever assigned for duty in this state, he having made many friends since his appointment. He is a graduate of Cornell and has had considerable experience in the Regular Service, and in 1898 he assisted in forming a regiment of Volunteers in Michigan. He has written many valuable papers on the Militia, and one of his recent contributions was based on his experience as a company commander, which he recently gave to The Adjutant General, and copies of which are to be sent to each company commander in the state. All officers are anxious to obtain possession of this, and its general use will be of great help to commanders who desire to keep efficiency ratings on all their men. Captain McCoy suggests keeping a separate roster of the entire company, with vertical columns for ranking the enlisted men in all subjects, such as 'military courtesy,' 'close order,' 'extended order,' etc. Each corporal is held responsible for the men by squads in certain subjects, and the sergeants are used to test the men after being passed by the corporals."

## DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The 2d Regiment of Infantry, N.G.D.C., under the command of Col. William E. Harvey, was paraded in the Center market army last week in honor of the 1st Regiment, D.C. Volunteers, which was holding a reunion.

Lieut. Col. Almon L. Parmerter, U.S.A., Adjutant General, District of Columbia Militia, made a trip last week to Virginia Beach, Va., where the D.C. National Guard held its encampment last summer, and was the guest of the custodian of the camp grounds of the Virginia National Guard. While there Colonel Parmerter bagged some of the game which is plentiful at this time of the year on the reservation. He was in Philadelphia attending the Army-Navy game.

Under the direction of Sergts. Harry Meyer and W. H. Simmons, U.S.A., assigned to the National Guard of the District of Columbia, as sergeant-instructors, the non-commissioned officers are receiving valuable instruction in elementary map reading. The maps are of the territory about Harper's Ferry, W.Va., and were made by the officers of the D.C. Guard while in camp there.

## SOUTH CAROLINA.

Col. J. E. Cogswell has tendered his resignation as commanding officer of the 3d Regiment, S.C.N.G. Lieut. Col. H. B. Springs, of Georgetown, will succeed Colonel Cogswell, it is understood, and probably Major A. H. Silcox, of Charleston, will become lieutenant colonel.

Capt. J. Shapter Caldwell, of Charleston, S.C., is to succeed Colonel Babb on Jan. 15 as assistant to Adjutant General Moore, of South Carolina, holding the rank of major in the inspector general's office. The Columbia (S.C.) State says of Captain Caldwell: "He has been for several years very active in Militia affairs and is recognized as one of the best versed military men in South Carolina, if not in the South, as to National Guard affairs."

## WISCONSIN.

Adjutant General Holway, of Wisconsin, announces that the period from Nov. 1, 1914, to April 30, 1915, is designated as the school year for theoretical instruction of officers and non-commissioned officers.

The correspondence school for officers will be in accordance with the scheme outlined by Cir. 3, Division of Militia Affairs, War D., Feb. 26, 1914. This circular provides, in addition to a basic course, for a schedule of instruction covering a period of four years. The basic course is, in this state, covered by G.O. 21, A.G.O., 1911, providing for the examination of candidates for commission and of officers for promotion and will therefore not be included in the regular correspondence school course. The four years' course is outlined in the order directing the theoretical instruction. Schools for non-commissioned officers are also provided for.

## ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer. Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be given for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

W. A. D. asks: I desire to take the examination for bandmaster in the Navy and wish you would tell me just how to go about it. Answer: Address the Bureau of Navigation.

J. E. D. asks: If a man under the seven years' enlistment will purchase his discharge, how long has he to stay out before he can re-enlist? Answer: May re-enlist as soon as he will, if he is a satisfactory recruit.

O. S. X.—As to what has become of former Ord. Sergts. Frank W. Kettley, G. W. Hays, George Dany and Walter E. Powers, apply to The Adjutant General, giving reason for inquiry.

PRIVATE A.—The Secret Service of the U.S. is under control of the Treasury Department, to which you are referred.

G. E. asks: After serving four of the seven years in an enlistment period in the Army would it be possible to obtain a discharge for the purpose of re-enlisting in the Marine Corps? If so, what would be the necessary course of procedure? Answer: By purchase.

J. G. asks: Is a marine who enlisted before October, 1912, entitled to four cents transportation fee upon discharge? Answer: No; discharge from the Marine Corps is made in accordance with Army Regulations 134.

CRISTOBAL.—Part of the 2d Cavalry was stationed at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., in 1902 and 1903.

A. J. F. asks: Give names of the officers upon whom Congress has conferred the rank of general since the founding of the republic. Answer: George Washington, U. S. Grant, W. T. Sherman and P. H. Sheridan.

J. B. asks: Is there any position as geometrical tracer (or artistic drawer) in the Quartermaster Corps or Corps of Engineers? If so, please tell me how to get it? Answer: Apply to Q.M.G. as to vacancies for draftsmen.

SEVEN-YEAR-ENLISTMENT.—In a recent decision the War Department reverses its position stated in Bulletin 33, War D., 1913, and now holds that a soldier furloughed to the reserve after three years' service is entitled to travel allowances, the same as one furloughed after four years' service.

## FORT BLISS.

Fort Bliss, Texas, Nov. 28, 1914.

Major George D. Guyer, 16th Inf., leaves next week for San Francisco on a month's leave. Major Brooke Payne, relieved duty with the 2d Field Artillery and assigned to the 6th Field Artillery, will join the battalion at Laredo, Texas. Capt. Allen J. Greer, 16th Inf., left this week for Fort Leavenworth for duty at the Army Service Schools. Major Edson A. Lewis, 6th Inf., will soon go to San Francisco to visit his family before going to Fort Leavenworth for the winter.

Lieut. Earl L. Canady, 13th Cav., has returned to station at Columbus, N. Mex., after a short visit in El Paso. Col. and Mrs. George H. Morgan gave a dinner Tuesday in honor of Gen. James Parker and his aid, Lieut. John H. Reed. Invited guests were Gen. John J. Pershing, Col. John S. Parke, Col. Edwin St. J. Greble, Major William R. Sample and Major W. F. Lewis. Mrs. Louis J. Van Schaick, who was visiting friends in El Paso, has left for Galveston to meet her husband, who returned with the troops from Vera Cruz, Mexico.

Mayor C. E. Kelly, of El Paso, has been appointed by Governor O. B. Colquitt, of Texas, to receive donations for the Belgian Relief Fund in El Paso. Gen. John J. Pershing gave a dinner at the Paso del Norte Hotel this week complimentary to Gen. James Parker, commanding the Cavalry brigade at San Antonio, who spent several days inspecting the 15th Cavalry at this post. Others present included Col. and Mrs. Herbert J. Slocum, Major and Mrs. Thomas F. Schley, Mrs. Max Weber, of Juarez, Mrs. Josephine N. Morfit, the Misses Martha Thurmond and Ruth Heaney, Major J. P. Ryan, Capt. William H. Clifton, jr., Lieuts. W. W. Gordon and J. Reed. Gen. James Parker returned to station at San Antonio on Friday, after two weeks spent in inspecting the troops here and in New Mexico.

The bachelor officers of the 15th Cavalry gave an enjoyable and informal Thanksgiving dinner on Wednesday at the bachelor mess, complimentary to the Misses Edith and Dorothy Morgan. Capt. and Mrs. Ben Lear chaperoned. Lieut. Col. William J. Kenly, 6th Field Art., left this week for Hot Springs, Ark., for medical treatment.

Capt. and Mrs. Howard R. Hickok gave a dinner last Saturday at the Country Club, in honor of Gen. James Parker and Gen. John J. Pershing. Carnations and ferns decorated the table and the place-cards held miniature turkeys on them. All remained for the week-end dance of the club. Invited guests were Col. and Mrs. George H. Morgan, Col. and Mrs. Omar Bundy, Capt. and Mrs. George W. Moses and Lieut. J. H. Reed. Col. and Mrs. Omar Bundy, 16th Inf., entertained the officers and ladies of their regiment and a few other friends on Tuesday evening at the Colonial tea rooms in El Paso. The rooms were attractively decorated and the orchestra of the 16th Infantry played for the dancing and during refreshments. In addition to the members of the regiment the guests included Gen. John J. Pershing, Major and Mrs. Thomas F. Schley, Major and Mrs. John L. Hines, Capt. and Mrs. H. C. Bonnycastle, Capt. and Mrs. Howard R. Hickok, Mrs. R. H. Sims and Major William R. Sample.

Col. Edwin St. J. Greble gave an informal dinner at the Country Club Saturday, complimentary to Col. and Mrs. Herbert J. Slocum, of Columbus, N. Mex. Mrs. Alfred W. Bjornstad, wife of Captain Bjornstad, 16th Inf., left El Paso



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this week for San Francisco, where she will remain until after the holidays at her former home.

The Misses Edith and Dorothy Morgan, daughters of Col. and Mrs. George H. Morgan, gave a dance at the post hall on Wednesday evening in honor of Miss Virginia Stewart, of El Paso. Assisting the young hostesses were their parents and in the receiving line were the parents of the young guest of honor. The orchestra of the 15th Cavalry played. The guests included the younger society set from the city with a few of the older friends of the hostesses.

At the annual El Paso Horse Show, held last Saturday at Washington Park, one of the principal events was won by Mrs. John M. Thompson, wife of Lieutenant Thompson, 13th Cav., who, with her husband, came down from Columbus, N. Mex., for the occasion. In the broad jump her horse cleared the obstacle at twenty feet, almost equalling the world's record. Mrs. Thompson's competitors were all men, some of whom were officers of her husband's regiment and himself. She was loudly cheered by the crowd which filled the grandstand. Many boxes were filled with Army officers and their wives at the horse show. In the polo tournament, held the same afternoon, following the other events, the crack players of the 15th Cavalry team won the championship of the border, playing against the team of the 8th Infantry Brigade. The score was 7 to 4. Lieut. E. F. Graham, who was on the Cavalry team, played a splendid game, much of the success of the game being due to his expert plays.

Capt. A. H. Davidson, 13th Cav., who is stationed in Arizona, is spending a few days in the city.

## HAWAIIAN NOTES.

Schofield Barracks, H.T., Nov. 13, 1914.

Lieut. and Mrs. Orville N. Tyler celebrated Hallowe'en in the hearty, old-fashioned way by giving a dance in the Cavalry Club, attended by all the Hallowe'en ghosts, witches, black cats and "spooks," as well as the invited guests. The rooms of the new and attractive little club were hung with streamers and lanterns of orange and black. Large yellow jack-o'-lanterns placed here and there lent the occasion the "frightful joy" associated with the pumpkin faces of our childhood. Peaked witches' hats of orange and black, ornamented with cats and bats, were presented upon arrival to each guest, who were then through the evening. Games included the popular bobbing for apples, peanut races, biting the doughnut and potato race. The affair was given in honor of Mrs. Tyler's brother, Mr. Alfred Magoon, and Miss Ruth Lindley, whose engagement was recently announced. The guests were Miss Lindley, Mrs. Kipling, Mr. Magoon, Col. and Mrs. Forsyth, Miss Dorothy Forsyth, Major and Mrs. Winans, Capt. and Mrs. Walter C. Short, Capt. and Mrs. Fehet, Capt. and Mrs. Fair, Capt. and Mrs. Parker, Capt. and Mrs. O'Shea, Capt. and Mrs. Chitty, Capt. and Mrs. Kenziehausen, Capt. and Mrs. Mason, Capt. and Mrs. Jordan, Lieut. and Mrs. Mesdames Prunty, Flint, Gary, Milton, Gardenhire, Misses Harriet Ellis, Lou Brett, Ruth Harrison, Hortense Short, Louise Coleman, Katherine Winans, Norma Mason, Gertrude Hopkins, Ruth Radway, Marion Smith, Abbie Buchanan and Miss McCornigan, Capt. Sherrard Coleman, Capt. Gordon Kimball, Major Guignard, Dr. Ralph Buffington, Mr. Magoon, Lieutenants Owen, Hall, Richards, Rogers, Maxwell, Deshon, Lyerly and Eynart.

Lieut. and Mrs. Waldo had dinner Friday of last week for Major and Mrs. William M. Cruikshank, Lieut. and Mrs. Harold E. Marr and Lieut. and Mrs. Pelham D. Glassford. Japanese wicker candle shades and place-cards and a bowl of yellow cornucopia and ferns were used. After dinner auction was enjoyed. Lieut. and Mrs. Glassford winning the prizes. Tuesday evening is always a favorite time of entertaining at Castner, the different dinner parties usually adjourning to the hop in the 1st Infantry pavilion. Capt. and Mrs. John L. Jordan gave a large buffet supper Tuesday for about thirty of the garrison.

Capt. and Mrs. Campbell King gave a dinner on Tuesday for Lieut. and Mrs. Irving J. Phillipson, Lieut. and Mrs. Rawson Warren, Miss Horton, Short and Lieutenant Eynart. Capt. and Mrs. George M. Apple gave a dinner on Tuesday in honor of Lieut. and Mrs. Russell L. Maxwell, the bride and groom of the regiment. Covers were placed for Lieut. and Mrs. Maxwell, Lieut. and Mrs. Glassford, Lieut. and Mrs. Potter and the host and hostess. White candles and flowers gave the table quite a bridal appearance. The mirth provoking game of "seven-and-a-half" was played after dinner. Miss Gertrude Hopkins entertained with another of her popular five o'clocks on Monday for friends of the 1st Field Artillery.

Miss Harriet Ellis and Mrs. Roger Mason won the high scores at the Monday Club this week at Mrs. O'Shea's. The Morning Club of auction was entertained by Mrs. Butts in the 25th garrison. Mesdames Meals and Mitchell winning the prizes. Mrs. Henry M. Fales gave an auction party on Thursday for Mesdames Daniel L. Howell, George M. Apple, Clarence Deems, Albert R. White, R. S. Bratton, George W. Harris, Harry A. Wells, Jesse A. Ladd, Charles M. Everitt, Gaugh, Campbell King, Douglas McCaskey, Frank E. Hopkins, Walter C. Short and Robert Sears. The prizes were won by Mesdames Hopkins, King and Bratton.

An evening bridge party was given by Mrs. Americus Mitchell on Wednesday. Present: Col. and Mrs. Kennon, Col. and Mrs. Reichmann, Capt. and Mrs. Sinclair, Capt. and Mrs. Hunt, Lieut. and Mrs. Mesdames Meals, Harbold, Watrous, Ballinger, Mrs. Bump and Lieutenants Frank and Philoon. High scores were made by Mrs. Sinclair, Captain Sinclair, Colonel Kennon, Lieutenants Ballinger and Watrous. Dr. and Mrs. Albert R. White gave a dinner Tuesday, celebrating the fifth anniversary of their wedding. Wooden plates served the first course, wooden clothes-pins held the place-cards to the tumbler, little wooden barrels proved to be bonbon dishes and a huge wooden bowl in the center of the table held a beautiful cluster of roses. The guests were Col. and Mrs. Howell, Capt. and Mrs. Burnett, Lieut. and Mrs. Topham, Lieut. and Mrs. Ladd, Miss Mildred Massee and Lieut. John Hinemon.

The 1st Field Artillery Regiment will have another bride and groom next month, when the wedding of Miss Harriet Ellis and Lieut. Percy Deshon takes place. The announcement of the engagement was made on Friday afternoon at the auction table given by Mrs. Larry B. McAfee in honor of the bride-elect. Miss Ellis has selected Dec. 22 for her wedding, which will take place at Schofield Barracks. After wishing the guest of honor all happiness the playing was commenced. Present: Mesdames Mason, Baker, Reichmann, Kennon, Apple, McCleave, Varvel, Mitchell, White, O'Shea, Lantry, Daly,

Beard, Glassford, Dodds, Chitty, Wells, Warren, Burnett, Mapes, Holcomb, Janda, Lutta, Ganoce, Potter, McDonald, French, Tinker, Siner, Higgins, Meals, Gose, Ayer, Jones and Doane. Mrs. Gose served an ice. Mrs. Charles Baker won first prize; Mrs. Janda second, and Mrs. King was given the consolation. Miss Ellis as guest of honor received an embroidered robe de nuit.

## AROUND AND ABOUT MANILA.

Fort William McKinley, P.I., Oct. 25, 1914.

Mrs. G. F. Hamilton was a guest of Mrs. C. E. Stodter last Friday. Mrs. Hamilton is just back from Baguio, where she has put her son and daughter in school for this term. Mrs. L. S. Morey spent Saturday and Sunday in Camp Stotsenburg as the house guest of Mrs. C. F. Martin. Little Mary Berry had a birthday party for many of her friends last Saturday. The chief amusement was a fish pond. Elizabeth Crain assisted Mrs. Berry.

Mrs. J. R. Jefferies and son, Joe, left for Stotsenburg Sunday for a short visit with Mrs. J. M. Moore. Mrs. W. F. Morrison had a dinner last Thursday for Mesdames Symmonds, Nelson, Bernard, Seaman, Cubbison and the Misses Murray.

Miss Murray spent the week-end at Camp Stotsenburg as the guest of Mrs. S. C. Reynolds. Capt. and Mrs. O. J. Charles had dinner for Lieut. and Mrs. Muller, Lieut. and Mrs. Lynn, Lieut. and Mrs. Fickel, Lieut. and Mrs. Gardiner, Mrs. Lewis and Lieutenant Spear on Oct. 12.

Capt. and Mrs. Holden and Mrs. Williams and son, James, left Sunday on the Merritt to take the Southern Island trip. The officers down from camp to spend Saturday and Sunday this week were Capt. Boice, Sievert, Stodter, Averill and Moffet and Lieutenants Mooney, Bernard, Zell and Walsley. Miss Helen Moffet gave a "thimble bee" last Saturday morning for Misses Sayre, Gottschalk, Locke, Perry, Lindsley, McIver, Colden, Ruggles, Ruth Livingston and Marion Lindsley.

Capt. and Mrs. Millet, Capt. and Mrs. Lewis, Major and Mrs. Bush, Capt. and Mrs. Parker, Mrs. McIver and Major Dean were guests of Mrs. O. J. Charles at dinner on Oct. 14. Mrs. G. E. Mitchell was at cards Oct. 21 for Mesdames Holmes, Hampton, Symmonds, Crain, Cusack, Munnikhuysen, Stodter, Faulkner, Henry, Nelson, Christian, Morey, Pegrum, Hollyday and Colley and Miss Murray. Mrs. Colley poured tea and the prizes were won by Mesdames Faulkner, Hampton, Christian and Colley.

A bridge party was given at the Fort McKinley Club last Tuesday by Mesdames G. V. Henry and T. W. Hollyday. The players were Mesdames Hoyle, McIver, Ruggles, Symmonds, Hampton, Faulkner, Compton, Morey, Pegrum, Cusack, Gottschalk, Christian, Crain, Marshall, Mitchell, Shannon, Andrews, Bernard, Nelson, Stodter, Munnikhuysen and Brunzell and Miss Jessie Murray and Miss Gottschalk. The prizes were won by Mesdames Brunzell, Faulkner, Compton, Symmonds and Bernard and Miss Murray.

Mrs. H. D. Berkeley and Kitty were entertained at dinner Friday by Mrs. Averill, on Sunday by Mrs. Fickel, and Monday by Mrs. Moffet before leaving Tuesday for Baguio to spend about a month. Major and Mrs. Hampton were hosts at auction bridge Saturday evening in honor of Colonel Phillips, from Grande Island. Gen. and Mrs. Hoyle, Mrs. Cusack, Mrs. Mitchell and Mrs. Crain were other guests.

Mrs. Berry gave a dinner last Friday for Mesdames McIver, Gottschalk, Marshall, Misses Gottschalk and McIver. Lieutenant Cubbison has sold his automobile to Dr. Beuwkes lately. Autos are of little value at Stotsenburg.

Bishop C. R. Brent gave a fine sermon Sunday night at the Y.M.C.A. chapel service, taking as his topic "Human-kind." To complete the program Mrs. M. T. Wardell, of Manila, sang two beautiful solos. Mrs. and Miss Gottschalk spent the week-end at Camp Stotsenburg, as house guests of Mrs. Shepherd.

The 8th Infantry band, from Manila, played for the Saturday night hop last week. There is no band at Fort McKinley now the 7th Cavalry one being in camp at Stotsenburg and the 13th Infantry one being away on the Southern Island trip. Lieutenant Mooney came down from camp on Friday and returned Sunday noon with Mrs. Mooney. They are to occupy Lieutenant Beach's house temporarily. Mrs. L. S. Morey entertained with five tables of auction Friday for Mrs. Munnikhuysen. Mrs. Averill poured tea and Miss Elizabeth Crain assisted in serving.

## PORTLAND HARBOR NOTES.

Fort McKinley, Maine, Nov. 30, 1914.

The Men's Club of Portland gave a supper and lecture at the High Street Congregational Church Friday. Among other speakers, Chaplain S. J. Smith gave sketches of incidents and experiences which he had had in the Philippines as well as historical facts connected with the Pacific possessions of the United States. There was a large attendance. Major and Mrs. Church and family, residents of Fort Williams for five years, left last week for Major Church's new station in Texas. Capt. and Mrs. Behr had dinner Wednesday for Lieut. and Mrs. Blood, Lieutenants Seybt and Kennedy.

Mrs. Henry Todd, jr., left Thursday evening for Philadelphia, to visit her parents and attend the game. Mrs. Todd will also visit New York and Washington before her return. Mrs. Edwards and son are visiting relatives in Pawtucket. They were accompanied by Miss Allen, Mrs. Edwards's guest for ten days.

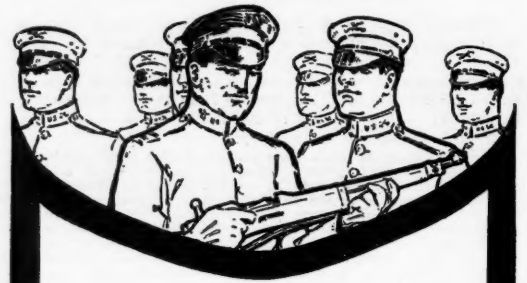
Capt. S. G. Shartle, of Fort Williams, with Mrs. Shartle, has gone to Washington to perfect the arrangements for Mrs. Shartle to accompany her husband to Europe, as Captain Shartle has been detailed as military observer with the German army. Capt. and Mrs. Lucian B. Moody had dinner on Sunday for Capt. and Mrs. Ruggles, Capt. and Mrs. Reeder, Mrs. Morse, Lieut. and Mrs. Strong, Lieutenants Seybt and Rutherford and Captain Kramer. Mr. Kimball, after a short visit to the post, has returned to his home in Providence, R.I. Capt. and Mrs. Garcia and Miss Tuckey were dinner guests of Mrs. L. E. Bennett Friday. Lieutenant Rutherford is spending a short leave in New York and was present at the Army-Navy game in Philadelphia.

The bachelors gave a handsome dinner on Thursday in honor of Miss Allen, of Rhode Island, and for Lieut. and Mrs. Edwards, Miss Kimball, of Portland, Miss Bevens, Captain Kramer, Lieutenants Seybt and Rutherford and Mr. Kimball. Miss Elizabeth Moody celebrated her eighth birthday with a party for her little playmates, Bobbie and Edward Ruggles, Fritz and Julia Reeder, Harriet and Harrison Todd, George Moody and B. B. Edwards. The principal feature of Thanksgiving Day was the feast, which was celebrated in each Army home with a family gathering. Capt. and Mrs. Ruggles and sons were guests of Col. and Mrs. Todd; Lieut. and Mrs. French dined with Mrs. French's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Weyer, of Portland. Mrs. James Bevens is in Boston, where she went to meet Major Bevens, who is returning to McKinley after a six month absence on the Mexican border.

Mrs. Henry Todd, jr., was a luncheon guest last week of Mrs. Gustave Stevens, of Portland. Lieut. Francis T. Armstrong has returned from a ten days' trip to New York. A slight astigmatism prevented Lieutenant Armstrong's entrance into the Aviation Corps. Capt. and Mrs. Ruggles were the motifs last week for many parties; among them one at the club by Capt. and Mrs. Reeder on Monday evening, when those present were Col. and Mrs. Todd, Mrs. Morse, Capt. and Mrs. Moody, Mrs. Robb, Miss Bevens, Lieut. and Mrs. Mesdames Strong, French, Meyer and Blood, Major Pope, Lieutenants Armstrong, Seybt, Schutt and Rutherford and Captain Kramer.

The 51st Company, which Captain Ruggles has commanded for seven years, presented Mrs. Ruggles before her departure with an exceedingly handsome coffee set, consisting of a tray, coffee pot, six pierced silver, porcelain lined cups. On Friday morning Capt. and Mrs. Ruggles left Fort McKinley, carrying with them the best wishes of every member of the garrison. Before leaving they were guests of Capt. and Mrs. Reeder. Mrs. Ruggles will visit her sister in Haverhill, Mass., before joining Captain Ruggles at Fort Slocum. Capt. and Mrs. Morse entertained Col. and Mrs. Todd, Capt. and Mrs. Moody, Lieut. and Mrs. French, Lieut. and Mrs. Strong at dinner on Thursday.

Major Pope, engineer officer of Portland Harbor, has located at the Columbia Hotel for the winter. He was the



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guest of Capt. and Mrs. Reeder the first of the week. Lieutenant Kennedy, recently sent from Fort Williams to Fort Moultrie, S.C., has returned to this harbor to command the cable ship Joseph Henry. Capt. Lucian B. Moody has been made a major in the ordnance and will leave soon to take a special course at Watertown Arsenal. While Major Moody is on this temporary duty his family will remain at Fort McKinley.

Mr. and Mrs. and Miss Morse, of Boston, spent Thanksgiving Day with the family of their son, Captain Morse. Fritz Reeder celebrated his birthday on Wednesday with a sleigh ride, followed by a bowling party, at which contest prizes were won by Harrison Todd, Edward Ruggles and Jerald Morse. Lieutenant Rutherford, Capt. and Mrs. Moody attended the dance at the tea room Saturday week. The dancing set of Fort McKinley attended the second assembly by Portland society girls at Hoegg Hall Saturday evening.

The 5th Company celebrated Thanksgiving Day on Friday with a smoker. A minstrel performance amused the men for some time. Good music and refreshments were also part of the entertainment.

The American Association of Volunteers of Foreign Wars had an elaborate entertainment at Fort Williams Saturday evening. The Portland camp is named in honor of Henry J. Reiley, who lost his life in the Boxer campaign. Orderly Sergt. Patrick McCue, commander of the camp, presided. The program included band selections and vocal music and an address by Chaplain Smith, who reviewed some of his experiences in foreign service. The refreshment feature of the entertainment was arranged by Sergeant Frederick, wife J. M.

The Thanksgiving Day celebration of the 50th Company, C.A.C., was the most elaborate entertainment given in Portland Harbor this year. In a veritable Japanese garden the company entertained practically every commissioned officer in the Portland Artillery District and over 300 other guests. The Thanksgiving dinner was served in the afternoon, while a dance was held in the evening. For months the members of the 50th Company had been making plans and completing decorations for the holiday festivities and the guests were really taken on a trip to the land of Nippon. The general scheme of decorations throughout was Japanese, while the 300-odd invitations sent out bore Japanese symbols. The big dining room in the barracks of the company was transformed into a beautiful Japanese garden.

For many weeks Sergt. Karl Semenzet had been painting scenes famous in Japan about the walls in water colors, while many large reproductions in oils were hung about the room. One of the principal features was a reproduction of the Daibutsu of Kamakuro, in the town of Nikko, Japan. Magnificent Japanese lanterns were hung about the room, while paravents suspended from the ceiling and hanging, wistaria and similar added much to the charm. Sergeant Semenzet had painted all the windows with beautiful mountain and lake scenes. The clever artist also provided a miniature reproduction of a Japanese village on the top of a pool table. Even the mountains and lakes in which real fish were swimming were reproduced with strict regard to detail and color.

The dance hall was remodeled to resemble a country barn and this work was done by the committee under direction of Sergt. Tony Francis. The music throughout the day and evening was provided by the Arlingtons and the grand march was led by Mrs. Louis E. Bennett. Much credit for the success of the occasion is due Mess Sergt. Otto Muth. The co-operation of Capt. Louis E. Bennett, Lieut. Charles O. Schudt, Francis T. Armstrong and 1st Sergt. James J. Tobin is also appreciated by the committee in charge.

Among the officers and ladies present were Capt. and Mrs. L. E. Bennett, Capt. and Mrs. Ruggles, Capt. and Mrs. Cravens, Capt. and Mrs. Behr, Chaplain and Mrs. Smith, Capt. and Mrs. Reeder, Mrs. Morse, Mr. and Mrs. Morse, of Boston, Miss Morse, Mrs. Bevens, Mrs. Robb, Lieut. and Mrs. French, Lieut. and Mrs. Meyer, Lieut. and Mrs. Strong, Lieut. and Mrs. Blood, Lieutenants Schudt and Armstrong. At the close of the dancing a pretty ceremony was performed by the sounding of taps and all light extinguished. Then a simultaneous flare of lights, trumpets sounding reveille and the automatic unfolding of a huge flag from the ceiling.

## JEFFERSON BARRACKS.

Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Nov. 29, 1914.

Mr. and Mrs. Orson Smith, of Chicago, and Mrs. Emma B. Dunlap, of Paris, France, are visiting Capt. and Mrs. Charles C. Farmer, jr. The bowling season for the officers and ladies of the post began on Monday evening. Those at the roller skating on Wednesday evening were Major J. M. Kennedy, Lawrence Kennedy, Katherine Kennedy, Katherine Foster, Capt. G. E. Houle, Capt. and Mrs. A. E. Williams, Mrs. Farmer, Misses Hester and Blanche Nolan, Mrs. F. M. Jones, Miss Ethel Jones, Lieut. J. A. Donovan, Lieut. and Mrs. G. C. Keleher and Mrs. J. A. McAllister.

Major and Mrs. J. M. Kennedy entertained with a Thanksgiving dinner Thursday evening for Capt. and Mrs. C. L. Foster, Capt. and Mrs. H. G. Humphreys, Capt. and Mrs. G. V. Rukke. Master Victor Rukke entertained with a children's Thanksgiving dinner Thursday evening for Lawrence Kennedy, Katherine Kennedy, Katherine Foster and Betsy McAllister.

The following have organized a dancing class, instructed by Miss Hortense Mueller, of St. Louis, to meet at the Officers' Club every Friday afternoon: Major and Mrs. J. M. Kennedy, Lawrence Kennedy, Capt. and Mrs. A. E. Williams, Capt. F. H. Lomax, Mrs. Gillespie, Mrs. J. A. Craig, Lieut. and Mrs. F. H. Burr and Lieut. and Mrs. J. A. McAllister. Lieut. G. C. Keleher left Friday for San Francisco with a detachment of 500 recruits.

Col. J. H. Beacom had dinner Friday for Col. and Mrs. D. S. Stanley, Major and Mrs. G. W. Goode, Miss Goode, Miss Ethel Jones and Mr. Weiner. Lieut. and Mrs. F. H. Burr had dinner before the hop on Friday for Capt. G. E. Houle,



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Capt. and Mrs. A. E. Williams, Capt. F. H. Lomax, Mrs. Gillespie, Mrs. Middleton, Miss Maerckle and Dr. Kelly, of St. Louis. Those at the formal hop at the Administration Building Friday were Col. J. H. Beacom, Major and Mrs. J. M. Kennedy, Capt. G. E. Houle, Capt. and Mrs. A. E. Williams, Capt. and Mrs. Farmer, Mr. and Mrs. Orson Smith, Mrs. Emma B. Dunlap, Misses Hester and Blanche Nolan, Capt. F. H. Lomax, Mrs. Gillespie, Capt. and Mrs. Humphreys, Capt. and Mrs. Rukke, Miss Ethel Jones, Capt. and Mrs. England, Lieut. and Mrs. Craig, Lieut. J. G. Donovan, Lieut. and Mrs. Starkey, Lieut. and Mrs. Burr, Lieut. and Mrs. Merrill, Mrs. G. C. Keleher and Mrs. J. A. McAlister. Present from St. Louis were Misses Bessie Kimbell, Amy Jones, Mr. H. Mears, Mr. Monroe Lewis and Mr. Wilbur Elliott, guests of Capt. and Mrs. Farmer; Mr. and Mrs. Shepherd Smith, Miss Smith, Miss Louise Knapp, Mr. Clifford and Mr. Farrar, guests of Major and Mrs. J. M. Kennedy; Miss Irene Parsons, Miss Grace Quick, Dr. Gilbert and Dr. Fisher, guests of Capt. and Mrs. G. V. Rukke; Lieut. Col. and Mrs. D. S. Stanley, Major and Mrs. G. W. Goode, Miss Goode and Mr. Weiner, guests of Col. J. H. Beacom, and Mrs. Middleton, Miss Maerckle and Dr. Kelly, guests of Lieut. and Mrs. F. H. Burr.

Mrs. Charles C. Farmer, jr., had a tea Saturday in honor of her aunts, Mrs. Orson Smith and Mrs. Emma B. Dunlap, and for Mesdames Kennedy, Williams, Foster, Rukke, Jones, England, Craig, Starkey, Burr, Keleher, McAlister and Miss Ethel Jones. Lieut. J. G. Donovan had dinner Saturday for Mr. and Mrs. Orson Smith, Mrs. Emma B. Dunlap, Capt. and Mrs. Farmer and Misses Hester and Blanche Nolan. On Sunday Capt. and Mrs. Farmer entertained informally at supper.

### FORT SAM HOUSTON.

Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Nov. 28, 1914.

Overcoming a handicap of eight goals the 3d Field Artillery won from the Freebooter four Sunday afternoon in the opening game of the round robin polo tournament for the championship of San Antonio. The final score was 11 to 9½. It was an uphill battle all the way, the contest gradually warming up to a whirlwind finish that swept the Artillery to the lead in the last three quarters, after being apparently defeated. Capt. F. B. Hennessy and Lieut. J. S. Hammond starred for the winners, the former playing a great defense game, his riding-off being a big feature. For the Freebooters the all around polo displayed by Lieut. Matt C. Bristol was very clever. This team fought desperately in the last three quarters, their game naturally being one of defense, an effort to hold to its handicap advantage. In the final period the ball sailed up and down the field, the Freebooters team taking the ball several times in a desperate dash, abandoning the defensive. The game was played in four periods. It was witnessed by a big crowd and many automobiles were parked at points of vantage. There was a band concert during the game and tea was served by Mesdames Tasker H. Bliss, William D. Crosby, John E. Stephens, F. T. Austin, Daniel Van Voorhis and Corbuser and Misses Amy Heard, Mary Comstock, Gladys and Hazen Van Deusen, Alice Gray, Octavia Bullis and Ethel Harrison.

On Tuesday the Lower Post Card Club met with Mrs. Tasker H. Bliss. There were four tables in play. The club prize went to Mrs. William H. Hay. Mrs. John L. Jenkins has returned from Galveston, where she went to attend the festivities attendant on the presentation of the silver service to the battleship Texas.

Miss Nancy Jonas, guest of Miss Eleanor Bliss for six weeks, left Sunday for her home in New Jersey. Lieut. J. W. Heard, of Eagles Pass, and Lieut. Falkner Heard, of Fort Clark, are spending Thanksgiving week-end with their parents, Col. and Mrs. John W. Heard. Capt. and Mrs. John F. Preston, who have been on an extended leave in the East, have returned and are guests of Col. and Mrs. Gonzalez S. Bingham. Major and Mrs. Jere B. Clayton have arrived and taken quarters in the Infantry post. Capt. and Mrs. Fred E. Austin have as their guest Mrs. Austin's sister, Miss Ethel Harrison. On Tuesday Major and Mrs. William H. Hay had dinner for Gen. and Mrs. Bliss, Col. and Mrs. Heard, Mrs. Deland Smith, Mrs. Elliott and General Hoskins. Lieut. and Mrs. John H. Reed had dinner Thursday in honor of their house guests, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Fisher, of Austin. Covers were laid for eight. Major W. H. Simons left Friday for Naco, where he will begin his annual inspection. Capt. P. W. Arnold was on the post on Tuesday, coming up from Fort Clark to meet his mother, Mrs. Arnold, who will spend the winter with him. Mrs. Henry H. Robert and small son left Sunday to spend several months with relatives in Mississippi.

Mrs. George M. Lee had dinner Saturday for Misses Alice Gray, Isabelle Crosby, Capt. Fitzhugh Lee and Lieutenant Newman. The Monday Bridge Club met with Mrs. P. W. Corbuser this week. Col. Edward D. Dravo is spending the Thanksgiving week-end with his niece, Mrs. Deland Smith, in the Artillery post. Colonel Dravo has just returned from a year's stay in Europe.

The Field Hospital eleven defeated Troop H Sunday afternoon 12 to 0. The work of Osborne, who carried the ball over for both touchdowns, and that of Guckin, who played for twenty minutes with a broken collar-bone, showed above that of their teammates. For Troop H Hoeft and Hollis did fine work.

Col. and Mrs. William D. Crosby had dinner Thursday for Mrs. E. Deland Smith, Mrs. Elliott, Colonel Dravo, Captain Hennessy and Capt. Calvin D. Cowles. On Thursday Mrs. William D. Hay had dinner for Major and Mrs. Alonzo Gray,

Miss Alice Gray and Lieutenant McIntosh. Miss Amy Heard had dinner Tuesday for Misses Schober and Comstock, Capt. William L. Hart and Lieut. Falkner Heard. Officers registered this week were Capt. Tilmann Campbell, of Fort Bliss, Capt. L. E. Hanson, of Laredo, Capt. A. G. Hixson, of Fort McIntosh, and Lieutenant Bateman, of Del Rio.

The Casino Club, of San Antonio, on Saturday had a dinner-dance, the occasion being the sixtieth anniversary of the club. Major Henry M. Morrow had a table for Mrs. John Boniface, Major and Mrs. Charles Reynolds, Capt. and Mrs. Harold Jones and Lieut. and Mrs. Kyle Rucker; at another table were Col. and Mrs. G. S. Bingham and Major and Mrs. R. H. Rolfe; Capt. and Mrs. Julius T. Conrad had as their guests Lieut. and Mrs. John Hammond; Miss Louise Huhlein, Miss Amy Heard, Miss Mary Comstock, Lieut. Oscar Foley, Lieut. L. W. McIntosh and Lieut. Falkner Heard were at a table together, while Miss Isabelle Crosby, Miss Octavia Bullis, Capt. Frederick Hennessy and Lieut. Clyde McConkey were in the same party. Others who attended from the post were Lieut. and Mrs. D. E. Cain, Miss Dorothy Bingham, Lieuts. A. B. Johnson, John McMahon and Newman.

### THE PRESIDIO.

Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 27, 1914.

Ensign Hamilton V. Bryan, U.S.N., on Wednesday gave a dinner-dance on board the U.S.S. San Diego. Paymr. Rudolph Wilson, U.S.N., has returned from San Diego, where he was the guest of Capt. J. McE. Huey, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Huey. Mrs. Wallace Bertholf, wife of Lieutenant Commander Bertholf, at Yerba Buena, entertained a number of guests following a lecture given by Prof. T. J. J. See at the training school Thursday evening.

Col. and Mrs. R. B. Turner have returned to San Francisco after several years of travel, largely in the Eastern states. They intend to remain in San Francisco indefinitely. They are at the Palace Hotel. Lieut. Michael Murphy, commander of the U.S. torpedo boat destroyer Hopkins, and his wife are making their home at the beautiful residence of the latter's parents in Sausalito.

A riding club has been formed, which meets every Sunday for a paper chase ride and hunt. The committee in charge are Mrs. Phyllis Ward, Mrs. Christine McNab, Capt. James Longstreet and Lieut. Lester D. Baker. A few of the members are Misses Amy Bassett, Kate Brigham, Marion Crocker, Elva de Pue, Correnah de Pue, Dorothy Woodworth, Bernice d'Evelyn, Gertrude Hopkins, Beatrice Nickel and Marguerite Morbio, Messrs. Charles Tupler, Courtney Ford, Dr. Frank Girard and Major Willard Newbill. Sixteen members turned out for the first meet and Major Newbill caught the hare and received the brush as his trophy.

A delightful tea was given last week by Mrs. Alice Saunders at the home of her brother and sister-in-law, Major and Mrs. William Sample, at the Presidio, in honor of Mrs. Frank B. McCoy and Miss Willie McCoy. Assisting in receiving were Mesdames Stockle and Webb and Miss Enid High. Some of those who called during the afternoon were Mesdames Arrasmith, Rose, Kinnison, Burgess, Marrack, Merriman, Gillis, Dunwoody, Lincoln, Messick, Geary, Hersey, Van Vleet and Miss Marguerite Van Vleet. On Thursday at Fort Scott Col. and Mrs. Alfred M. Hunter gave a delightful dinner-dance for Gen. and Mrs. John F. Wisner, Col. and Mesdames Stephen M. Foote, Frank McCoy, Major and Mrs. Henry H. Whitney, Major and Mrs. Burgess, Capt. and Mesdames Tobin and Bingham, Lieuts. and Mesdames Dunwoody and Russell.

Mrs. George S. Gillis gave a bridge-luncheon on Thursday for Mesdames Baxter, Elliott, Humphreys, Holly, Merriman, Lewis and Fugua. Capt. and Mrs. Edwin C. Long had dinner Saturday at Fort Scott for Capt. and Mesdames Geary, Monroe, Turtle, Lincoln, Miss Marjorie Shepherd and Dr. William Hall.

A dinner was given Monday evening at the Bohemian Club by Capt. Charles E. Howard, U.S.A., commandant at Alcatraz, in honor of Brig. Gen. E. H. Crowder, U.S.A., Judge Advocate General, and Brig. Gen. H. P. McCain, The Adjutant General, U.S.A. Both have been in California on inspection duty and left for Washington Tuesday. A musical performance was part of the program of the evening, popular songs

being rendered. Those attending the dinner were Brig. Gen. Enoch H. Crowder, Brig. Gen. H. P. McCain, Judge W. W. Morrow, Charles C. Moore, Major Gen. Arthur Murray, H. A. Van Cotten Torchiana, Consul of the Netherlands; Major Gosman, U.S.A.; Lieutenant Commander Woodward, U.S.N.; Major George F. Shields, Col. Guy Edie, Col. Eben N. Swift, Chauncey M. St. John, Capt. D. P. Quinlan, U.S.A.; Rev. Arch Perrin, Col. George D. McK. Williamson, Lieut. Lee H. Stewart, John H. Rossiter, Jeremiah Lynch, Capt. Charles R. Howland and Salvadore Positano.

Col. and Mrs. T. H. Rees entertained at Thanksgiving dinner Thursday for Gen. and Mrs. Leggett, Mrs. J. L. Knowlton and Lieut. Rudolph W. Riefkohl.

### SAN DIEGO HARBOR.

San Diego, Cal., Nov. 24, 1914.

At the week-end dance at Hotel del Coronado, Saturday evening, were seen Capt. and Mrs. Arthur S. Cowan, Capt. and Mrs. Benjamin D. Foulis, Capt. F. J. Van Horn, Col. and Mrs. J. H. Pendleton, Paymr. W. A. Merritt, Lieuts. M. J. Peterson, Stephen W. Fitzgerald, Leslie MacDill, William G. Kilner, T. De Witt Milling, W. R. Taliaferro, Carlton G. Chapman, Byron Q. Jones, Frederick J. Gerstner and Harry K. Pickett, also Miss Martha Kneidler. Comdr. and Mrs. Cleland Davis, U.S.N., have taken the Cossitt house, 3526 Seventh street, for the remainder of their stay in San Diego. Mrs. Micajah Boland, wife of P.A. Surgeon Boland, U.S.N., has returned from a trip to Virginia, where she was called early in September by the serious illness of her mother.

Last Thursday nearly 200 members of the Rotary Club and their invited guests made a trip by launch to North Island to visit the camp of the 1st Aero Corps. They took box lunches, and the officers of the camp were their hosts in a visit to the hangars and workshops, where the mechanism of the aeroplanes was explained. Congressman William Kettner, of the 11th California District, was in the party. Capt. Arthur S. Cowan, U.S.A., gave an informal talk when the party had finished lunch.

Mrs. Thomas B. Howard, wife of Rear Admiral Howard, U.S.N., commanding officer of the Pacific Fleet, has arrived here to pass the winter and is now at Hotel del Coronado.

Regimental headquarters and four companies of the 4th Regiment of the Marine Corps, now stationed at North Island,



will be maintained at the Panama-California Exposition in this city the coming year, according to orders received yesterday by Col. J. H. Pendleton, commanding. The encampment site will be on the brow of a hill, overlooking the city and the bay. The transfer will be made some time in December, in order that everything may be in shape for the opening of the Exposition on Jan. 1.

Ed Mallicoate, a chauffeur in the Police Department, is on trial in the Superior Court on the charge of murder. The victim, Fred Collier, a marine, was killed on the night of Aug. 22 last and the prosecution has sought to show that the shooting was without necessity or provocation.

The San Diego United Soccer football team defeated the marine camp eleven at North Island Sunday afternoon by a score of 4 to 0.

#### FORT SILL NOTES.

Fort Sill, Okla., Nov. 28, 1914.

The week-end functions given by the student officers, School of Fire, complimentary to the garrison were of unusual social charm and zest. The hop Saturday night was given in the large rooms of the commanding officer's quarters, and the delightful decoration and arrangement of rooms lent an especially homelike atmosphere to the occasion. Col. and Mrs. McGlachlin and Mrs. Sharpe assisted in receiving; the music was furnished by the 5th Field Artillery orchestra, and dancing was continued until the wee sma' hours. The drag hunt began at 9:30 a.m. Sunday and covered about ten miles, ending up at the old post mess hall, where a most appetizing and dainty breakfast was served; the post pack of hounds were used in the case, with Lieutenant Danford as master of hounds, and about thirty persons were in the party accompanying him.

Mrs. Faulkner entertained the ladies of the garrison Monday afternoon in the interests of the Red Cross relief work and organized a number of committees to work along different lines in the securing of funds. Quail hunting on the reservation has closed, but duck hunting is as popular as ever. The bachelor mess, consisting of Lieutenants Hatch, Polk, Jones and Greenwald, gave a dinner Saturday before the hop for their guests for the week-end, Mr. and Mrs. Bonfoey and Miss Edith Miller, of Oklahoma City, and Miss Francis Hancock, of Paris, Texas. Those present were Mr. and Mrs. Bonfoey, Lieut. and Mrs. Cruse, Miss McGlachlin, Miss Miller and Miss Hancock.

Thanksgiving was observed in a quiet and homelike way by everybody; the batteries had elegant turkey layouts, and the officers entertained for their friends; a battalion game of football was played with the 2d Battalion team, composed entirely of Battery F, winning by a score of 3 to 0. A team from Battery E played the fast Chickasha high school team at Chickasha and lost by a small margin on account of hard luck. Colonel Adams gave a dinner for a number of student officers; Lieut. and Mrs. Oliphant entertained for Lieut. and Mrs. Taliaferro and Lieutenant Greenwald; Lieut. and Mrs. Perkins had Lieutenants Dougherty and Wyeth, Lieut. and Mrs. Bishop, Mrs. Perkins's mother; Dr. and Mrs. Jewell had as guests Lieut. and Mrs. Cruse, Miss Spessard and Miss Osterhaus; Major and Mrs. Baker, M.C., entertained for Dr. and Mrs. Thompson, Chaplain Sutherland and daughter, Miss Jean; Dr. and Mrs. Sproule had as dinner guests Lieut. and Mrs. Bloom. On Monday Lieutenant Sharpe and mother had dinner for Colonel McGlachlin and the Misses McGlachlin; Wednesday Capt. and Mrs. Wood for Colonel Adams, Mr. John Wood and Mrs. Wood, sr.; Friday Capt. and Mrs. Starbird for Capt. and Mrs. Moore, Capt. and Mrs. Faulkner, Lieut. and Mrs. Oliphant and Lieutenant Hatch, while Lieut. and Mrs. Perkins entertained at dinner Friday for Capt. and Mrs. McNair, Lieutenant Bishop and Mrs. Bishop; Lieutenant Sharpe and mother gave a dinner Friday for Lieut. and Mrs. Taliaferro and Lieutenant Capron.

Captain Hand entertained Major McNair, Capt. and Mrs. McNair at dinner Monday at the Midland, Lawton, and afterward took the movies at the Metropolitan Theater. Lieutenant Sharpe and mother on Nov. 20 had dinner for Captain Burt, Lieut. and Mrs. Tyndall and Lieutenant Dougherty, Mrs. Wallace, Mrs. Green's mother, is visiting Capt. and Mrs. Green this week. Mrs. Wood and son, Mr. John Wood, of Dallas, Texas, is visiting her son, Capt. Norton E. Wood.

The hop committee arranged a very successful tea-dance for Thanksgiving afternoon in the School of Fire mess hall; a large number of the officers and ladies attended. Lieutenant Bishop, 6th Field Art., just returned from duty with the French Artillery, is visiting his sister, Mrs. Perkins; Mrs. Perkins's mother, Mrs. Bishop, is also a visitor this week. Capt. Wright Smith and mother, Mrs. Smith, returned Thanksgiving from a leave of over three months; Captain Smith visited points in England and was on special duty at the American Embassy in London. On his return to New York he took a hurried trip through Canada by way of Montreal, Quebec, New Brunswick, thence by points of interest among the Adirondacks and down the Hudson. Mrs. Smith spent the summer months among the Berkshires and the New England coast, in Jamestown, Richmond and the Blue Ridge, Virginia, and ending at Washington and Baltimore.

Blessings came not single-handed to Capt. and Mrs. McMaster last week; the Captain won a standard typewriter for thirty-three cents on a raffle, and the following day received his promotion to a majority; the next day Mrs. McMaster presented him with a prize baby boy and on the following day he got a solution to his School of Fire problem; congratulations, and may his blessings all increase.

The Spanish-American War Veterans held a very delightful and successful benefit dance at the old post hall on Wednesday evening.

#### PUGET SOUND.

Puget Sound Navy Yard, Wash., Nov. 21, 1914.

Comdr. and Mrs. Blamer gave a dinner Friday for Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Jensen, Pay Dir. and Mrs. O'Leary, Surg. and Mrs. Hoen and Lieut. and Mrs. Fegan. Lieut. and Mrs. H. A. Waddington were week-end guests of Mrs. Waddington, at West Seattle. Rear Admiral and Mrs. Doyle gave a dinner Friday for Dr. and Mrs. H. F. Hull, Dr. and Mrs. Backus, Lieut. and Mrs. Fegan and Ensign and Mrs. Hibbs. In honor of the birthday of Paymr. E. D. Stanley, Mrs. Stanley had a dinner Monday, which was a complete surprise to the Paymaster until the arrival of the guests. Dr. and Mrs. H. F. Hull gave a dinner Friday, in celebration of the birthday of the hostess. Covers were laid for Lieut. and Mrs. J. H. Blackburn, Ensign and Mrs. Nelson Hibbs and Civil Engr. and Mrs. Duncan. In honor of Ensign and Mrs. Hibbs, Ensign and Mrs. J. L. Nielson gave a buffet supper Wednesday for Lieut. and Mrs. Fagan, Lieut. and Mrs. Waddington. Later all went to the alleys for bowling. Ensign Nelson Hibbs, after a month's visit with Mrs. Hibbs and her parents, Med. Dir. and Mrs. A. R. Wentworth, leaves Monday for San Pedro, Cal., to join his ship, the destroyer Truxtun. Mrs. Hibbs will remain with her parents until Dec. 8, when she will join her husband. Lieut. E. A. Diebrell and Mrs. Diebrell, who arrived last week from Nashville, Tenn., have taken a cottage on Fourth street for the winter.

Mrs. J. R. Brady entertained ten of the ladies of the station with a thimble party Thursday. Mrs. E. B. Larimer gave a small bridge party Wednesday. Lieut. and Mrs. E. D. Almy have a dinner this evening for Lieut. and Mrs. A. K. Atkins, Lieut. and Mrs. F. M. Perkins and Lieut. and Mrs. M. F. Draemel. Lieut. and Mrs. Mark St. Clair Ellis had luncheon on board the cruiser Milwaukee Monday for Lieut. and Mrs. E. B. Larimer, Lieut. and Mrs. A. K. Atkins, Lieut. and Mrs. M. F. Draemel, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. H. N. Jensen and Mrs. Ellis. Lieut. and Mrs. J. L. Nielson gave a dinner Friday for Rear Admiral and Mrs. Robert M. Doyle and Med. Dir. and Mrs. A. R. Wentworth.

Naval Constr. and Mrs. C. W. Fisher had dinner Wednesday for Naval Constr. Stuart Smith, Mrs. Harriet Brown, Naval Constr. and Mrs. Wilford Drake, Naval Constr. and Mrs. W. P. Druley and Civil Engr. and Mrs. G. A. Duncan. In honor of their wedding anniversary and also of the birthday of Mrs. Fegan, Pay Insp. and Mrs. Timothy O'Leary had dinner Saturday for Lieut. and Mrs. Fegan, Paymr. and Mrs. Irwin and Madam Irwin. Mrs. Pendergast and Mr. Arthur Burn, of Seattle, were week-end guests of Dr. and Mrs. W. S. Hoen, who on Saturday entertained at dinner for their guests and

for Dr. and Mrs. Harry Johnson. Capt. and Mrs. W. W. Gilmer leave to-day for the East. Capt. H. J. Hirschinger, U.S.M.C., now in command of the marine barracks, and Mrs. Hirschinger will occupy an apartment in the handsome new quarters at the west end of the navy yard. Lieut. J. C. Fegan, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Fegan will also occupy one of the apartments.

Mrs. Harriet Brown entertained informally at supper Friday for Lieut. and Mrs. F. M. Perkins and Lieut. and Mrs. E. D. Almy. In honor of Lieut. Fred M. Perkins, U.S.N., in direct charge of the work in the machinery division of the yard for nearly three years, the master foreman gave a supper in the banquet room of Lemke's Café Tuesday. Bouquets of purple chrysanthemums centered each table. S. G. Wolfkill, foreman-machinist, acted as toastmaster and speeches were made by Lieutenant Perkins and all the foremen. The honor guest was highly complimented on his efficient work at the yard and the perfect harmony that had prevailed in the shop between himself and workmen.

Lieutenant Harrison, U.S.R.C., in command of the revenue cutter Unalga, with Mrs. Harrison, is now stopping at the Kitsap Inn, during the stay of his vessel at the yard. On Saturday Lieut. and Mrs. Harrison were guests of Attorney and Mrs. Lundin at a dinner given at the Rainier Grand, in Seattle, in honor of Lieutenant David, U.S.R.C., who, with Mrs. David, was en route from Lincoln, Neb., to new duty at Honolulu.

The navy yard is to submit estimates for construction of two fuel oil tanks to be erected within this yard. The tanks will hold 2,100,000 gallons of oil each. The erection of these two tanks will be the first move toward the installation of a system for the storage of oil at this yard. The sum of \$105,000 was appropriated for this purpose by the last Congress. The system included a pier, a heating plant for heating the oil in cold weather, and piping for carrying the oil to different parts of the yard. Later two more tanks will be erected. Ten acres for this plant are being cleared in the gulch in the west central part of the yard.

The cruiser New Orleans, which left Wednesday of last week for the South, lost the big steel coal barge which she was towing in the heavy storm of Thursday night. She was then off the Cape of Mindocino, when the tow-line parted. The New Orleans searched all night, but was unable to locate the barge. She was again headed toward San Francisco when she was notified that the barge had gone on the beach near Newport, Ore. She went back and on Monday pulled the barge loose and landed it safely at Tiburon, Cal., coaling station the following Wednesday.

Not finding it possible, at the present time, to purchase a suitable location for a rifle range on Port Orchard Bay, authority has been received to locate such a range within the navy yard by building a tunnelled range. The firing range will be built of timbers, covered with sand, and admit of firing at 200 and 300 yards. This firing through a tunnel will obviate the danger from stray shots, and with self-scoring targets will eliminate a lot of time. The course will be built just west of the receiving ship pier and firing toward the small ordnance buildings on the center water front. The cost of the new course will be \$2,000. It has been the effort of the Board of Navy Officers, appointed for that purpose, and of the Bremerton Commercial Club to find a suitable location for a big range in this locality, but so far it has been found impossible to do so, as regulations call for about 200 acres of level ground, with a hill just back of it. The location of a tunnelled one at the yard has been decided upon only as a last resort. This, while not taking the place of an open range, will afford the men an opportunity for excellent practice on short range and will be a valuable adjunct to the present facilities of the yard. It is hoped that it may yet be found possible to secure a proper location within a reasonable distance of the yard for such an open range as is required for regulation small-arms practice.

Indications now are that the cruiser Colorado may leave this yard about Dec. 15 for duty in Mexican waters. The big cruiser has undergone a big overhaul in the past year, the work costing nearly \$500,000.

#### PHILADELPHIA NAVY YARD.

Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 3, 1914.

Mrs. W. L. Pryor entertained at auction at her home on South Twenty-first street Friday for Mesdames George De B. Keim, L. W. T. Waller, C. W. Gillette, Arthur Barney, T. H. Winters, R. S. Keyes, J. T. Fenner, C. J. Long, M. H. Philbrick, John Dumont, of Pittsburgh, and Mrs. Stahl. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. W. F. Hunt had as guests for the Army-Navy game Comdr. and Mrs. M. E. Trench, of Washington, D.C.; Capt. and Mrs. Frederick A. Barker had as their guests Mr. and Mrs. Porter Brown, of Boston, Mass. Mr. George De B. Keim entertained after the game at a dinner and dance at the Philadelphia Country Club for Senator and Mrs. Claude Swanson, of Richmond, Va., and Miss Alice Preston, of Baltimore.

Major Gen. George Barnett and Mrs. Barnett were guests of honor at a dinner given Friday night by Mr. and Mrs. Charlemagne Tower. Miss Esther and Anne Hughes gave a dinner and dance on Thursday in honor of their sister, Miss Cornelia Hughes, and Ensign Metz. Among the guests were Misses Anne Bryan, of Washington, Jessie Willets, Florence Dreer, Eva Cleveland, of New York, and Ensigns A. H. Gray, R. H. English, Edwin Gilliam, Foults and W. L. Ainsworth, Herbert L. Clark and Harold Minnerly. Dr. and Mrs. Thomas A. Gill, U.S.N., are living at 227 Washington Lane, Jenkintown.

Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Jones gave a luncheon on Saturday before the game for Constr. and Mrs. Court, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hampson, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Lawrence, of New York city, Comdr. John J. Hannigan, Josephus Daniels, jr., Jophar Howell, H. J. Ashton, Mrs. M. J. Howell, Miss Ruth Paxson, Messrs. George Bacet and George Bertrand. Constr. and Mrs. Bisset had as their guests for the game Capt. and Mrs. R. L. Shepard and Comdr. E. L. Bisset, U.S.N.

The constructors' dinner was given Friday at the University Club. Among the Philadelphia representatives were Naval Constructors Snow, Bankson, Court, Bisset, Kintner and Chief of the Bureau, R. M. Watt. Paymr. and Mrs. D. B. Wainwright had as their guests for the game Lieut. and Mrs. Harry T. Ball, U.S.A.

The first series of informal hops was given at the navy yard in the sail loft Friday night. About 800 attended. The committee on arrangements was composed of Capt. W. S. Smith, Capt. A. W. Hinds, Paymr. James A. Bull, Paymaster Stalnaker and Lieut. F. C. Starr. Lieut. and Mrs. Herman E. Welte gave a dinner on the Ohio previous to the hop on Friday night, for Capt. and Mrs. W. H. Bell, U.S.A., Lieut. and Mrs. W. T. Cochrane, Dr. and Mrs. W. H. Bell, U.S.N., Mr. and Mrs. Adams, of Baltimore, Dr. Brown and Miss Vanneman.

Admiral Caperton transferred his flag on Wednesday from the Alabama to the Washington. Mrs. Caperton and Miss Marguerite Caperton will spend the winter at the Rittenhouse. Constr. and Mrs. A. B. Court had tea Sunday for Miss Caroline Voight, of Norfolk, Va. Among those calling were Capt. and Mrs. Frederick A. Barker, Mr. and Mrs. Porter E. Browne, of Boston, Miss Margaret Wrenn, of Norfolk, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Herman, Dr. and Mrs. A. H. Allen, Capt. and Mrs. W. H. Bell, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Thompson, Messrs. George W. Stieff and George Bacet, of Baltimore, Dr. Herbert Old, Paymaster Zane, U.S.N., Misses Ruth Paxson, Margaret Thompson, Helen Lemars, Capt. and Mrs. Dalton, U.S.A.

Lieut. and Mrs. Samuel S. Payne gave a large buffet lunch at their apartment in West Philadelphia for about forty guests just prior to the game. Little Ethel Shamer, daughter of Paymr. and Mrs. Shamer, is quite ill at her home on South Lambert street. Capt. Nelson P. Vulte arrived from Hampton Roads Saturday morning and joined Mrs. Vulte for the game, at which they were guests of Governor and Mrs. Goldsborough, of Maryland, in their box. Miss Margaret Packard, of Burlington, N.J., the guest of her sister, Mrs. W. M. Hunt, for the game, returned to her home this morning. Capt. and Mrs. W. F. Halsey, U.S.N., entertained at dinner at the Bellevue Saturday for Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. R. T. Menner, Mrs. Gladys G. Belknap, Mrs. Deborah H. Turnbull.

Mrs. Herman E. Welte gave an informal tea on Tuesday in honor of Mrs. John Q. Adams, whose home was formerly in Smyrna. Among those calling were Mesdames Alexander Williams, Morris, Fenner, Lutz, Shepard, Fillmore, Dunn,

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#### FOURTEENTH CAVALRY AND BORDER NEWS.

Fort Clark, Texas, Nov. 20, 1914.

Major H. P. Howard, of Fort McIntosh, arrived Nov. 17 and is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Norton. Major Howard will command the regiment during the absence of Colonel Sibley. Mrs. James A. Harvin, of Eagle Pass, Texas, is house guest of Mrs. A. G. Fisher. Mrs. Fisher gave a five o'clock tea for Mrs. Harvin Nov. 18. All the officers and ladies of the garrison were invited. Mrs. R. E. Fisher poured tea and Mrs. Sterling P. Adams served punch. During the tea the 14th Cavalry band gave Mrs. Harvin a concert. Lieut. Col. Frank R. Keefer, of Fort Sam Houston, was the guest for a few days of Dr. Pratt. A hunting party for Colonel Keefer was much enjoyed. The hunters spent a few days at Blackman's Ranch.

Mrs. S. P. Adams had a mint-julep party on her porch during the concert Sunday afternoon, for Colonel Keefer, Dr. and Mrs. Pratt, Capt. and Mrs. Winterburn and Captain Arnold. Lieutenant McLane has returned, after a two months' leave spent in the East. Mrs. R. E. Fisher gave a card party and tea on Tuesday for Mrs. Harvin. Bridge prizes were won by Mrs. Norton and Mrs. Adams. All the ladies of the garrison came in for tea. Mrs. Sterling P. Adams gave a dinner for Mrs. Harvin, Major Howard, Mrs. R. E. Fisher, Mrs. A. G. Fisher, Lieutenants Lynch and Davis, Captain Adams and Clements Adams Nov. 19. Lieut. and Mrs. Smalley motored to Del Rio on Saturday. The roads are in fine condition and the auto parties are being much enjoyed. Dr. and Mrs. Pratt entertained at dinner on Saturday for Capt. and Mrs. Lovell, Miss Lovell





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and Dr. Pearson. Mrs. A. K. Arnold, mother of Capt. P. W. Arnold, arrived at Clark on Nov. 20, and was the guest for a few days of Capt. and Mrs. S. P. Adams. Captain Arnold has just returned with his troop from border duty at Del Rio. Mrs. Arnold will be with her son while at Clark.

Lieut. R. E. Fisher is spending the week-end with his family. Lieut. A. J. Lynch is spending a few days at Eagle Pass, the guest of Dr. and Mrs. Easton.

The entire garrison was saddened by the sudden death of Mrs. Trenkle, wife of Sergeant Trenkle, of the 14th Cavalry, which occurred at the post hospital Nov. 21. Mrs. Trenkle left a little infant a few hours old. The funeral services were held Nov. 23, at the Catholic Church, Brackettville, Texas.

Lieut. M. B. Rush and Miss Soules, of Eagle Pass, were quietly married at Eagle Pass last week. Sincere congratulations are being extended to Lieut. and Mrs. Rush, who have returned to Eagle Pass from a short wedding trip spent in San Antonio. Dr. Pearson leaves to-morrow for San Houston for duty; he will be missed by the young people of the garrison.

### FORT RILEY.

Fort Riley, Kas., Nov. 27, 1914.

Lieut. and Mrs. John A. Degen had dinner Nov. 20 for Mrs. Tyree R. Rivers, Mrs. Ryan, Majors O. B. Meyer and E. D. Anderson. Lieut. William N. Hensley arrived Saturday to pack his household goods prior to sailing for the Philippines on the January transport. Mrs. E. J. Vineyard returned Saturday from a short visit to Kansas City. Capt. and Mrs. N. B. Rehkopf had Lieut. and Mrs. Berkeley T. Merchant as dinner guests Saturday.

Little Miss Anna Aultman gave a party Saturday in celebration of her seventh birthday, and among the children who enjoyed the fun were Elizabeth and Dick Walker, Betsy, Harvey, Jane, Isabelle and Ellen Darling Rehkopf, Jack Degen, Lem Scott, Myra Rivers, John Lininger, Margaret and Bill Clifton, Adelaide Gallup, Auden Crane, Pulla Swift and Natalia Margetta. Mrs. D. H. Scott assisted Mrs. Aultman and Miss Edith Aultman in entertaining the children.

Lieut. and Mrs. J. A. Crane gave a jolly dinner Saturday for Lieut. and Mrs. J. T. Kennedy and Lieut. and Mrs. E. L. Gruber. Major and Mrs. G. F. White and Miss White gave a delightful dancing party Saturday evening for Major and Mrs. Rhodes, Capt. and Mrs. Ryan, Capt. and Mrs. Gallup, the Misses Baird, Bowen and Ryan, Majors Bishop, Furlong, Anderson, Capt. R. C. Foy, Lieutenants Kobbé, Schwenck, Erwin, Finch, Odell, Adair, Winfree and Scofield. Lieut. and Mrs. G. S. Patton, jr., gave a dinner Saturday for Mrs. Tyree R. Rivers, Mrs. Ryan, Majors Furlong and Tompkins.

The polo match between Junction City and Fort Riley was played on the North Field Sunday afternoon before a large crowd. Mrs. Tyree R. Rivers gave a charming tea in honor of her guest, Mrs. Ryan, after the game. Her guests included Lieut. and Mesdames Berkeley T. Merchant, C. P. George, Clarence Lininger, I. P. Swift, Mrs. W. N. Hensley, Lieutenants Doak, Adair, Winfree, West and Engel, Dr. and Mrs. O'Donnell, Mr. and Mrs. Pierce, the Misses Crawford, Mr. and Mrs. Copeland and Mr. Thompson, of Junction City.

The hunt, Monday afternoon, Nov. 23, was much enjoyed by the officers and ladies of the post. A raffle of ducks and turkeys was held at the club Monday evening, which was also the first ladies' night to be held this year. The club was well patronized and much fun was caused by the raffle. Dancing was enjoyed and a cold supper was served.

Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Vineyard, who have been visiting their daughter, Mrs. W. N. Hensley, left Tuesday for their home in Kansas City. Lieut. and Mrs. Clarence Lininger gave a dinner Nov. 24 for Lieut. and Mrs. B. T. Merchant, Mrs. Tyree R. Rivers, Mrs. Ryan, Major J. W. Furlong and Capt. R. C. Foy. Miss Striker, of Kansas City, arrived Wednesday to be the week-end guest of Mrs. B. T. Merchant. Among out of town guests who came to the hop Thanksgiving Eve were Miss Striker, guest of Mrs. B. T. Merchant; Miss Davis, of Kansas City, guest of Mrs. McBlain; and Miss Bracken, guest of Mrs. Harding Polk.

Mr. William Raymond, of Kansas City, is the guest of his parents, Col. and Mrs. H. I. Raymond. Lieutenant Turner arrived Nov. 25 to spend his leave with Mrs. Turner. Mrs. Stewart is the house guest of her daughter, Mrs. T. D. Dickson. Mrs. Savage and Miss Savage are guests of Mrs. Dickson. Lieut. and Mrs. Marshall Magruder were dinner guests of Lieut. and Mrs. V. S. Foster Wednesday evening.

Lieut. and Mrs. V. S. Foster gave a supper Nov. 25 for Lieut. and Mesdames J. A. Barry, J. A. Kennedy, B. T. Merchant, G. S. Patton, Mrs. Turner and Mrs. Weaver. Misses Marybelle White, Clarisse Ryan, Mary Bowen and Helen Welsh, Lieutenants Taulbee, Winfree, Erwin, Engel, Finch, Kobbé and Erwin.

The first year class of the Mounted Service School gave a beautifully appointed hop to the officers and ladies of the post Nov. 25. The hall was attractively decorated under supervision of Capt. C. H. Harvey. A delicious supper was served by the Bakers and Cooks School. An orchestra from Manhattan, Kas., played all the new dance music. A number of Junction City people were guests and a number of out-of-town guests were present.

Lieut. and Mrs. A. E. Wilbourn gave a dinner Nov. 26 for Lieut. and Mrs. E. G. Cullum and Lieut. and Mrs. C. P. George. Capt. and Mrs. Richmond had Lieut. and Mrs. Clarence Lininger as guests for dinner Thursday. Lieut. and Mrs. G. S. Patton, jr., entertained Lieut. and Mrs. Hayden W. Wagner at dinner Thursday. Mrs. W. N. Hensley left

Thursday to visit in Kansas City, before sailing for the Philippines in January.

The officers and ladies of the post are congratulating Lieut. and Mrs. W. W. West on the birth of their son, Nov. 26.

A polo match, played on the North Field Thursday afternoon, was witnessed by a large crowd. Lieut. and Mrs. B. T. Merchant served egg-nog at four o'clock Thursday for Capt. and Mrs. N. B. Rehkopf, Lieut. and Mesdames Baird, Crane, Lininger, Magruder, George, Swift, Patton, McGe, Mesdames Rivers, Ryan and McBlain, Miss Striker, Ryan, Bowen, Davis, Capt. R. C. Foy, Lieutenants Erwin, Kobbé, Winfree, Scofield, Finch, Adair and Engel.

The Officers' Club held open house Thursday from ten until noon. Capt. and Mrs. J. J. Ryan entertained Mr. and Mrs. Rockwell, of Junction City, and Lieut. J. T. Donnelly at dinner Thursday. Lieut. and Mrs. E. S. Gruber gave a dinner Thursday for Lieut. and Mrs. J. H. Crane, Miss Ryan and Miss Bowen, Lieut. N. G. Finch and F. W. Stewart. Capt. and Mrs. C. H. Harvey gave a dinner Thursday for Mr. and Mrs. Copeland, of Junction City, Lieutenants Schwenck, Kobbé and Scofield.

Major and Mrs. C. D. Rhodes gave a dinner Thursday for Lieut. and Mrs. B. T. Merchant, Lieut. and Mrs. G. S. Patton, jr., Miss Baird, Capt. R. C. Foy, Miss Striker and Major J. W. Furlong. Mrs. R. H. McBlain entertained in honor of her guest, Miss Davis, Thursday evening, with a dance for Capt. and Mrs. Harvey, Lieut. and Mrs. Foster, Major and Mrs. Rhodes, Lieut. and Mrs. Merchant, Lieut. and Mrs. Gruber, Lieut. and Mrs. Crane, Misses Davis, Striker, Ryan, Bowen and Baird, Capt. R. C. Foy, Lieutenants Raynor, Schwenck, Kobbé, Erwin, Finch, Loneragan, Stewart, Odell and Donnelly.

### FORT DOUGLAS.

Fort Douglas, Utah, Nov. 28, 1914.

Mrs. Duncan G. Richart was hostess last Wednesday at a tea in honor of her friend, Mrs. Frank Estabrook, of Nampa, Idaho, who is visiting in the city. Mrs. Frederick R. Palmer and Mrs. Paul King poured coffee and tea, while assisting in serving were Miss Bonnie Miller, Mrs. Kean Miller, Miss Dorothy Ingraham, Miss Florence Behle and Mrs. Lyman R. Martineau. Mr. and Mrs. Frank L. Dodge gave a delightful Thanksgiving dinner in compliment to their guests, Lieut. and Mrs. Charles L. Sampson, who arrived last week from the Orient. The other guests were Major and Mrs. Uline and their two small daughters, Jane and Cynthia, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Kiser and their son, Philip, and Mr. A. M. Wrench.

Lieut. William B. Wallace is putting the Infantry branch of the N.G.U. through some special training, preparatory to taking up extra work during the winter months. It is likely that a company of Infantry will be organized in Logan with the help and co-operation of Lieutenant Santschi.

Capt. and Mrs. Robert H. Allen, 29th Inf., who are here visiting the Samuel McIntyre family, will remain over the holidays, as they sail on the January boat from New York for their new station in the Presidio at Fort Winfield Scott. Both Capt. and Mrs. Allen have been entertained at many affairs during their visit. Mrs. William A. Cavenaugh, who has been visiting her father and sister, Judge Charles S. Zane and Mrs. Otto P. Cherdron, has left for Galveston to join Captain Cavenaugh, who has been released from duty at Vera Cruz and is returning to Galveston. Capt. Joseph R. Pelet, from Benicia Arsenal, has completed his inspection of the N.G.U. Battery and returned to his post, well pleased with the condition of the Utah Battery.

Miss Elizabeth Underwood, sister of Lieut. Robert Underwood, has been down from Logan spending the Thanksgiving holidays with friends. Lieut. and Mrs. Eugene Santschi have also spent the holidays in the city.

A special train filled with recruits from Jefferson Barracks passed through Salt Lake early in the week, bearing 400 soldiers to the Presidio. The train was accompanied by some special railroad officials.

### EIGHTEENTH INFANTRY NOTES.

Texas City, Texas, Nov. 28, 1914.

General Davis, taking as his guests Lieutenant Pike, Lieut. and Mrs. Olson, Lieut. and Mrs. Holmes, motored to Oyster Saturday and all enjoyed a delicious supper and dance. Others who made the trip that night were Captain Newell, Capt. and Mrs. Whitfield, Capt. and Mrs. Simonds, Lieut. and Mrs. Garber and Captain Dodge. Captains Major and Morrow attended the ball given for the benefit of the International Red Cross last Saturday night at the Galvez Hotel. Mr. Peter Muttons has returned from a successful hunting trip to the Upper Trinity, where he got a small black bear.

Captains Peyton and Morrow were guests at the Rice Hotel Monday evening, when Mr. and Mrs. Sims entertained in honor of their debutante daughter and Miss Culbertson. At the Thalian ball on Wednesday Captains Morrow and Major and Lieutenant Landis were present. Captains Peyton and Morrow also were guests at a dance given at the Rice Hotel, Houston, Friday night, when Mr. and Mrs. Paine were hosts.

The semi-annual election of officers, held at the regimental mess last Tuesday, resulted as follows: President, Captain Major; vice-president, Captain Peyton; directors, Captains Morrow and Hand; secretary and treasurer, Lieutenant Duke. The officers of the regiment elected the following hop committee to serve during the winter: Captain Sheldon and Lieutenant Landis. The secretary of the mess is also ex-officio a member of the hop committee. Two formal dances and two informal dances are to be given each month in the pavilion, which has been made very attractive.

This afternoon the regiment will receive all returns by telegraph of the plays in the Army-Navy game as they occur. All officers and ladies of the division have been invited to attend. A tea-dance will begin at 3:30 p.m. and continue until all are weary. Capt. and Mrs. Cecil have taken a house in Texas City.

### CORREGIDOR.

Fort Mills, Corregidor, P.I., Oct. 18, 1914.

Col. and Mrs. Henry C. Davis gave an informal dance on Wednesday evening, Oct. 14, for Lieut. and Mrs. Peter H. Otosen, at their residence on Lighthouse Heights. Dr. and Mrs. Hettrick, of Mariveles, spent Wednesday as guests of Col. and Mrs. Davis, and enjoyed the dance. Major and Mrs. Johnson Hagood entertained at a charming dinner on Sunday for Col. and Mrs. Davis, Capt. and Mrs. Lanham, Capt. Harrison Hall and Lieut. and Mrs. Otosen.

Col. and Mrs. Davis gave a dinner on Friday for Lieut. Col. F. G. Mauldin, Major and Mrs. Hagood, Major and Mrs. John McKay Palmer and Miss Tobin. The table decorations were in yellow, the beautiful amariya being used. The guests attended the hop after dinner. Miss Bettie Carson gave a party to the officers' children on Lighthouse Heights, in celebration of her sixth birthday, on Oct. 17. Miss Irwin was a week-end guest of Major and Mrs. Clarence H. McNeil.

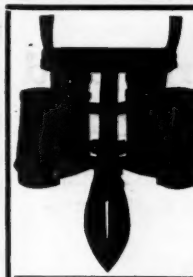
### PLATTSBURG BARRACKS NOTES.

Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., Dec. 1, 1914.

Major and Mrs. Stevens entertained Mrs. Chamberlain, Capt. and Mrs. McCaskey and Miss Dunkle at Thanksgiving dinner. Lieut. and Mrs. Whiting have moved from the old post to quarters on Officers' Row. Major Chamberlain has gone to Rochester, Minn., to be operated on by one of the Drs. Mayo. Mrs. Chamberlain will remain at the post during his absence. Capt. and Mrs. Darby have arrived at the post, where the Captain will be on duty.

Lieut. James G. Ord, 30th Inf., recently arrived, was the guest of Capt. and Mrs. McCaskey for a few days before leaving for Philadelphia to attend the Army-Navy game. Capt. W. B. McCaskey, Q.M.C., on duty at Plattsburg Barracks, is a brother of Capt. E. W. McCaskey, 21st Inf., formerly stationed here. Other officers and their families remaining at the post are Capt. and Mrs. De Loffre, Lieut. and Mrs. Eastman and Lieut. and Mrs. Welty.

Major and Mrs. Stevens had Capt. and Mrs. Darby as din-



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## CAMMEYER

ner guests on Sunday. Lieut. and Mrs. Welty are rejoicing over the birth of a baby daughter, who arrived at Plattsburg Barracks Nov. 29.

Capt. and Mrs. Darby were supper guests of Capt. and Mrs. McCaskey on Sunday. Mrs. Chamberlain invited a few guests in for tea on Wednesday, to meet Capt. and Mrs. Darby. Capt. and Mrs. Nixon were also at the post, awaiting the arrival of the 30th Infantry, to which the Captain has been assigned.

Captain Van Horn, formerly on duty with the General Staff in Washington, D.C., has been assigned to the 30th Infantry and is expected here about Dec. 10. His family will join him later. Lieutenant Bonesteel, formerly 12th Infantry, has transferred to the 30th and is due here in January. Mrs. Bonesteel and son are guests of Mrs. Bonesteel's parents, in Plattsburg, and will remain with them until the arrival of the 30th Infantry.

### MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Cal., Nov. 25, 1914.

The regular monthly hop, given last Wednesday night, was very pretty, with the attendance just large enough to fill the sail loft comfortably. Among dinners preceding it was one given by Capt. and Mrs. William M. Crose in honor of Miss Dorothy Bennett and for Miss Charlotte Hoyt, Miss Gatch, of Alameda, Miss Marion Brooks, Miss Janet Crose, P.A. Paymasters Dickinson and Sharp, Ensigns Mowat and Moore and Lieut. L. W. Hoyt, U.S.M.C. On the same evening Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. John S. Graham had dinner for Mr. Dir. and Mrs. Gates, Capt. and Mrs. Graham, Prof. and Mrs. See, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Freeman and Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Pope. Thursday was marked by the dinner given by Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Lloyd S. Shapley for eight or ten guests.

The date for the repairs on the Maryland, which returned to the yard recently after testing coal at the Bremerton Navy Yard, has been extended to Dec. 31, so that it will be well into January before the cruiser gets away. It is expected that she will proceed to Mexico to resume patrol duty. The West Virginia is due to arrive in San Francisco before the Christmas holidays and will remain there until after New Year's to give the men liberty. She will then proceed to Bremerton, where she is to have extensive repairs made. The Chattanooga is expected to arrive in San Francisco before the first of the month, after being in Mexican waters since last April. The Cleveland returned to the yard to-day after being stationed in San Francisco for several months, enforcing the neutrality of all wireless messages. Considerable work is required on her, sufficient to keep the vessel here until Jan. 1. The auxiliary Rainbow reached San Francisco yesterday from Honolulu and as soon as she arrives here a board of survey will be convened to determine the full extent of the repairs needed. It is expected that the ship will be placed out of commission and thoroughly overhauled. She went out to the Asiatic Station in 1900 and this is her first return to the States since then.

### FORT BARRANCAS.

Fort Barrancas, Fla., Nov. 27, 1914.

Capt. and Mrs. G. O. Hubbard returned on Tuesday from a three months' leave spent in the North and were guests that night of Col. and Mrs. Ridgway. Mr. Henry Colton, of Washington, spent several days last week with his brother, Lieut. R. B. Colton. On Wednesday Lieut. and Mrs. Boyd entertained at dinner and bridge for Col. and Mrs. Ridgway, Mrs. Holcombe, Mrs. Lyon and Lieutenants Holcombe and Conger.

The officers at the navy yard gave a stag dinner Thursday for Colonel Ridgway, Captain Perry, Lieutenants Boyd and Conger, Ensigns Chevalier and Bronson and Lieutenant McIlvain. Capt. and Mrs. Perry had as dinner guests Sunday Dr. and Mrs. Kennedy, recently returned to the post after several months spent in Galveston. Mrs. Laura de Russey Berry and Miss Natalie Berry, who have been living at Barrancas for the past year, left last week to spend the winter in Pensacola. Capt. and Mrs. Golderman had as Sunday guests Mrs. Lyon and Mr. Tino Brent.

Dr. Clarence E. Stride and Mrs. Stride arrived at the navy yard Monday. Dr. Stride comes to relieve Dr. Benton, recently ordered to Tampa. On Thanksgiving Day there were several dinners given on the post. Col. and Mrs. Ridgway's guests were Capt. and Mrs. Hubbard, Capt. and Mrs. Perry, Mrs. Holcombe, Mrs. Lyon, Lieutenants Holcombe and Vautsmeier. Capt. and Mrs. Golderman entertained for Lieutenants Horton and Colton and Mr. Tino Brent, of Pensacola, while Lieut. and Mrs. Boyd's guests were Mrs. Berry and Miss Natalie Berry.

### FORT SNELLING.

Fort Snelling, Minn., Nov. 28, 1914.

Lieut. and Mrs. Archibald D. Cowley, who have been visiting Lieutenant Cowley's parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. P. Cowley, St. Paul, have taken quarters in the Infantry garrison. Lieut. and Mrs. Easton R. Gibson will leave to-morrow for New York, and later will go to Galveston, Texas. Lieut. William H. Hobson, who has been visiting his wife and her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Bingham, Laurel avenue, St. Paul, will leave Monday, Dec. 8, for his station at Laredo, Texas.

Q.M. Sergt. Paul R. Zimmermann, Q.M.C., who left Fort Snelling on Nov. 27 for station in the Philippines, was the originator of the local Helping Hand Society and at the regular weekly meetings his funny little speeches and his buck and wing dancing were very much appreciated.

### WASHINGTON NAVY YARD.

U.S. Navy Yard, Washington, D.C., Dec. 1, 1914.

Comdr. Chester Wells, U.S.N., and Mrs. Wells entertained for Mrs. Wells's sister and brother-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Dixon, of Sydney, Australia, who are at present house guests of Capt. and Mrs. Wells. Considerable informal entertaining is being done for Mr. and Mrs. Dixon. Mr. and Mrs. Charlesmagne Tower gave a very handsomely appointed dinner on Friday evening in Philadelphia for Major Gen. George Barnett, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Barnett.

Ensign Elmer D. Langworthy, U.S.N., entertained at luncheon on board the U.S.S. Mayflower Friday for Mrs. Colt (Miss



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Ethel Barrymore). Major Gen. George Barnett, U.S.M.C., left for Philadelphia this morning to present a letter from the Secretary of the Navy to the marines returning from Mexican waters.

Capt. E. W. Eberle has joined Mrs. Eberle at the Grafton and will assume command of this yard the early part of next week. Major Gen. and Mrs. George Barnett will hold their first formal reception at the Commandant's house on Monday afternoon. The wives of officers in the navy yard will begin their formal day at home on Monday. Plans have been completed for the first hop of the season at the yard on Dec. 18. Mrs. Wendell Neville, wife of Colonel Neville, U.S.M.C., left this morning to join her husband in Philadelphia.

### FORT MORGAN.

Fort Morgan, Ala., Nov. 29, 1914.

Chaplain E. P. Newsom has returned from Walter Reed Hospital, Washington, D.C., and his friends are glad to see him back and to note that he is in the best of health. After leaving the hospital Chaplain Newsom visited friends in Philadelphia, in New Jersey and lastly his brother, A. H. Newsom, of Salisbury, N.C. Last week he was the guest of Dr. and Mrs. E. J. Farrow, at Fort Morgan. Dr. and Mrs. Farrow spent Thursday and Friday of last week in Mobile. Mrs. L. D. Pepin and children also visited Mobile. Capt. Frank Geere, who has returned from Europe with Mrs. Geere, visited Fort Morgan before going to Brownsville, Texas, to join his company. Mrs. Geere has gone to Wichita, Kas., to visit her people. Lieut. and Mrs. J. P. McCaskey attended the matinee in Mobile last week.

Lieut. L. D. Pepin, who arrived at Fort Morgan last Thursday from Brownsville, Texas, has just received orders transferring him from the 170th to the 91st Company, which is soon to leave for Honolulu.

Chaplain Newsom was the dinner guest of Dr. and Mrs. Farrow on Thanksgiving Day. In the evening Dr. and Mrs. Farrow entertained the following guests at an informal rum party: Lieut. and Mrs. L. D. Pepin, Lieut. and Mrs. J. P. McCaskey, Miss Eulalie Farrow, Chaplain E. P. Newsom and Dr. Lancaster. On Friday the following officers and their families spent the day in Mobile: Lieut. and Mrs. Pepin, Lieut. and Mrs. McCaskey and Chaplain Newsom.

### CAMP ELDRIDGE.

Camp Eldridge, Laguna, P.I., Oct. 25, 1914.

Captain Northington, Med. Corps, and Mrs. Northington, guests of Mrs. Holliday for the week, left for Manila Monday. Lieut. and Mrs. Munnikhuysen, who were married in Manila recently, are at the Los Baños Hotel and are frequent visitors in the post. On Oct. 13 Capt. and Mrs. Moorman and children left for Manila and sailed on the transport Logan Oct. 15 for the States.

Lieutenant Sarratt, detailed on mapping duty, left for Corregidor Wednesday. Mrs. Knudsen spent Wednesday in Manila. On Wednesday Lieut. and Mrs. Moran had dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Dougherty, Captains Davis and Morton, Colonel May and Lieut. and Mrs. Maghee were visitors in the post on their way to Batangas Sunday.

Captain Hughes, Med. Corps, Lieutenant Akin and Lieut. and Mrs. Moran spent the week-end in Manila. Miss James, of Cavite, was the guest of Mrs. Holliday for several days. In her honor Mrs. Holliday entertained at auction bridge Monday evening for Messadmes Knudsen and Grier. Lieut. and Mrs. McDowell motored in to Manila Saturday for the day and had as guests Mrs. Moran and Mrs. Grier.

Lieutenant Weaver was the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Knudsen over the week-end. On Oct. 24 Capt. and Mrs. Knudsen had dinner for Captain Morton, Lieut. and Mrs. Moran and Lieutenant Weaver.

### FORT ROBINSON.

Fort Robinson, Neb., Nov. 29, 1914.

A number of town people motored out Sunday afternoon to listen to the band concert which was rendered in front of Colonel Sickel's. Chaplain Landry gave a dinner Monday in honor of Capt. and Mrs. Arnold and for Mr. and Mrs. Habegger, Mrs. Talbot, Captain Cass, Dr. and Mrs. Randall, Mrs. Collins and Mrs. Anderson. The Arnolds gave an informal dance Tuesday in their vacant quarters. Present: Mrs. Lovell, Miss Paddock, Mrs. Anderson, Dorothy Anderson, Chaplain Landry, Captain Cass, Mrs. Talbot, Mr. and Mrs. Habegger.

Mrs. Lovell and Miss Paddock gave a bridge and anagram party Wednesday evening as a farewell for Capt. and Mrs. Arnold. Playing bridge were Col. and Mrs. Sickel, Captain Cass, Mrs. Anderson, Miss Paddock, Mrs. Talbot, Mr. and Mrs. Habegger, Chaplain Landry, Capt. and Mrs. Arnold. Colonel Sickel captured the gentlemen's prize, while Mrs. Talbot won the ladies'. Playing anagrams were Dr. and Mrs. Randall, Mrs. Collins and Mrs. Lovell. Mrs. Randall won the prize.

Mrs. Anderson's dinner guests Thanksgiving Day were Mrs. Lovell, Miss Paddock and Mrs. Talbot. After dinner many of the post people dropped in for dancing and to bid the Arnolds good-bye. The Habeggers' guest was Captain Cass; Chaplain Landry went away for his Thanksgiving.

Capt. and Mrs. Arnold and four little daughters left for their new station in the Yellowstone on Friday.

## THE NAVY.

Corrected up to Dec. 1. Later changes noted elsewhere.

- (a) Represents number of guns on board over 4-inch.  
(b) Represents number of guns on board under 4-inch.

### ATLANTIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Frank F. Fletcher, Commander-in-Chief.

NEW YORK, battleship—first line, 31(a), 4(b). (Fleet flagship and flagship of Admiral Fletcher.) Capt. Thomas S. Rodgers. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

#### First Division.

Rear Admiral H. T. Mayo, Commander.

ARKANSAS, battleship—first line, 33(a), 4(b). (Flagship of Admiral Mayo.) Capt. William R. Shoemaker. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

DELAWARE, battleship—first line, 24(a), 4(b). Capt. William L. Rodgers. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

NORTH DAKOTA, battleship—first line, 24(a), 4(b). Capt. Charles P. Plunkett. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

TEXAS, battleship—first line, 31(a), 4(b). Capt. Albert W. Grant. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

WYOMING, battleship—first line, 33(a), 4(b) (trophy ship, battle efficiency and gunnery, 1914). Capt. James H. Glennon. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

#### Second Division.

Rear Admiral Clifford J. Boush, Commander.

UTAH, battleship—first line, 26(a), 4(b). (Flagship of Admiral Boush.) Capt. Albert Gleaves. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

FLORIDA, battleship—first line, 26(a), 4(b). Comdr. Walter S. Crosley. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Send mail there.

KANSAS, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b) (trophy ship, engineering, 1914). Capt. Henry F. Bryan. At Port au Prince, Haiti. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MICHIGAN, battleship—first line, 8(a), 26(b). Capt. Albert P. Niblack. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SOUTH CAROLINA, battleship—first line, 8(a), 26(b). Capt. Robert L. Russell. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

#### Third Division.

Rear Admiral Frank E. Beatty, Commander.

NEW JERSEY, battleship—second line, 24(a), 15(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Beatty.) Capt. Joseph L. Jayne. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

GEORGIA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 16(b). Capt. Robert E. Coontz. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

NEBRASKA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 16(b). Capt. George W. Logan. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

RHODE ISLAND, battleship—second line, 24(a), 16(b). Capt. Clarence S. Williams. At Tampico, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

VIRGINIA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 26(b). Capt. Volney O. Chase. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

#### Fourth Division.

Rear Admiral Walter McLean, Commander.

MINNESOTA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). (Flagship of Admiral McLean.) Capt. Casey B. Morgan. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CONNECTICUT, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). Lieut. Comdr. Ivan C. Wettengel. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

LOUISIANA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). Capt. George F. Cooper. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). Capt. Edwin A. Anderson. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

VERMONT, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). Capt. George W. Kline. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

#### Cruiser Squadron.

Rear Admiral William B. Caperton, Commander.

WASHINGTON, armored cruiser, 20(a), 26(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Caperton.) Comdr. Edward L. Beach. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CASTINE, gunboat, 2(b). Comdr. James F. Carter. At Santo Domingo City. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CHESTER, cruiser—third class, 2(a), 8(b). Comdr. Reginald R. Belknap. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

DES MOINES, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. John R. Y. Blakely. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MACHIAS, gunboat, 8(a), 4(b). Comdr. Milton E. Reed. At Puerto Plata, Santo Domingo. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MARIETTA, gunboat, 6(a), 6(b). Comdr. William P. Scott. At San Pedro de Macoris, Santo Domingo. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MONTANA (torpedo training ship). Comdr. Louis M. Nulton. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

NASHVILLE, gunboat, 8(a), 6(b). Comdr. Percy N. Olmstead. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

NORTH CAROLINA, armored cruiser, 20(a), 26(b). Capt. Joseph W. Oman. At Beirut, Asia Minor. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SACRAMENTO, gunboat, 3(a), 2(b). Comdr. Luke McNamee. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SAN FRANCISCO (mine depot ship). Comdr. William K. Harrison. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

TACOMA, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. Nathan C. Twining. At Cape Haitien, Haiti. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

TENNESSEE, armored cruiser, 20(a), 26(b). Capt. Benton C. Decker. Cruising in the Eastern Mediterranean. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

#### Torpedo Flotilla.

Capt. William S. Sims, Commander.

BIRMINGHAM, cruiser—third class, 2(a), 8(b) (flotilla flagship). Comdr. William V. Pratt. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

DIXIE, tender, 12(b) (trophy ship, gunnery, 1914). Comdr. Hutch I. Cone. Sailed Nov. 30 from Hampton Roads, Va., for the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

#### Third Division.

Lieut. Comdr. Daniel P. Mannix, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this division to the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

WARRINGTON (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Daniel P. Mannix. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

DRAYTON (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Charles S. Freeman. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

HENLEY (destroyer). Lieut. Henry D. Cooke. In reserve at navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

MAYRANT (destroyer). Ensign Josiah O. Hoffman. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

McCALL (destroyer). Lieut. George P. Brown. Sailed Nov. 30 from Hampton Roads, for the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

#### Fourth Division.

Lieut. Comdr. John P. Jackson, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

BURROWS (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. John P. Jackson. At Hampton Roads, Va.

AMMEN (destroyer). Lieut. Charles Belknap. At Hampton Roads, Va.

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PATTERSON (destroyer). Lieut. Harold R. Stark. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

PAULDING (destroyer). Lieut. Daniel T. Ghent. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

TRIPPE (destroyer). Lieut. Ralph A. Koch. At Hampton Roads, Va.

#### Fifth Division.

Lieut. Comdr. William N. Jeffers, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PANING (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Trophy ship, gunnery, 1914.) Lieut. Comdr. William N. Jeffers. At Hampton Roads, Va.

BEALE (destroyer) (trophy ship, engineering, 1914). Lieut. Comdr. Walter N. Vernou. At Hampton Roads, Va.

JARVIS (destroyer). Lieut. William F. Halsey. At Hampton Roads, Va.

JENKINS (destroyer). Lieut. Frederick V. McNair. At Hampton Roads, Va.

JOUETT (destroyer). Lieut. Isaac F. Dortch. At Hampton Roads, Va.

#### Sixth Division.

Lieut. Comdr. Arthur Crenshaw, Commander.

CUMMINGS (destroyer). (Flagboat) (trophy ship, battle efficiency, 1914.) Lieut. Comdr. Arthur Crenshaw. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CASSIN (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Ernest J. King. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

#### Seventh Division.

Lieut. Comdr. Leigh C. Palmer, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this division to the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

McDOUGAL (destroyer). (Flagship.) Lieut. Comdr. Leigh C. Palmer. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

BALCH (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. David C. Hanrahan. In reserve at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

BENHAM (destroyer). Lieut. David I. Hedrick. In reserve at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

PARKER (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Charles P. Nelson. In reserve at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

#### Reserve Torpedo Flotilla.

Comdr. Harris Luning, Commander.

PANTHER (tender), 2(b). Lieut. Joseph F. Daniels. At Annapolis, Md. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

#### First Division.

Lieut. William Ancrum, Commander.

FLUSSER (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. William Ancrum. At Annapolis, Md. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

LAMSON (destroyer). Lieut. Henry R. Keller. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

PRESTON (destroyer). Lieut. David H. Stuart. At Annapolis, Md. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

REID (destroyer). Ensign Charles A. Pownall. At Annapolis, Md. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SMITH (destroyer). Lieut. William C. Wickham. At Tompkinsville, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

McDONOUGH (destroyer). Ensign George M. Cook. At New London, Conn. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

WORDEN (destroyer). Ensign Joseph M. B. Smith. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

#### Second Division.

Lieut. Arthur L. Bristol, jr., Commander.

Send mail for vessels of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

TERRY (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Arthur L. Bristol, jr. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

MONAGHAN (destroyer). Lieut. John F. Cox. At Whitestone Landing, N.Y.

PERKINS (destroyer). Ensign William D. Kilduff. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

ROE (destroyer). Lieut. Guy C. Barnes. At Whitestone Landing, N.Y.

STERETT (destroyer). Lieut. Harry B. Hird. At Tompkinsville, N.Y.

WALKE (destroyer). Lieut. Louis F. Thibault. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

#### Submarine Flotilla.

Comdr. Yates Stirling, Commander.

PRAIRIE (transport), 12(b). (Flagship of Submarine Flotilla commander.) Lieut. Macgillivray Milne. At New London, Conn. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

#### First Division.

Lieut. Wilhelm L. Friedell, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SEVERN (tender). Ensign Stewart A. Manahan. At Porto Bello, Panama.

C-1 (submarine). Ensign Deupree J. Friedell. At Porto Bello, Panama.

C-2 (submarine). Ensign Lewis Hancock. At Porto Bello, Panama.

C-3 (submarine). Lieut. Wilhelm L. Friedell. At Porto Bello, Panama.

C-4 (submarine). Ensign George L. Dickson. At Porto Bello, Panama.

C-5 (submarine). Ensign Percy T. Wright. At Porto Bello, Panama.

#### Second Division.

Lieut. Thomas Withers, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this division, except E-2, to the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

TONOPAH (tender). Lieut. Elmo H. Williams. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

D-1 (submarine). Ensign Augustine H. Gray. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

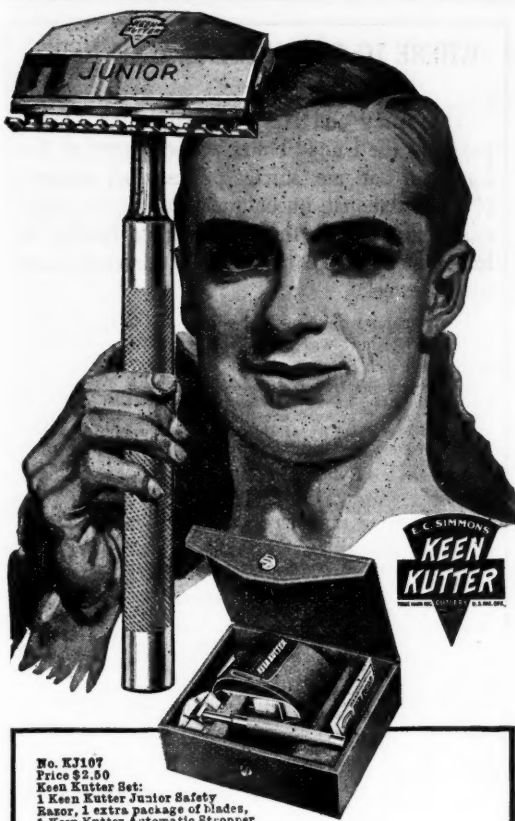
D-2 (submarine). Lieut. Maurice R. Pierce. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

D-3 (submarine). Lieut. Rush S. Fay. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

E-1 (submarine). Lieut. Thomas Withers. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

E-2 (submarine). Ensign Edwin J. Gillam. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.





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Safety Razor, 1 extra package of  
blades, 1 Keen Kutter Automatic  
Shaver, 1 tube of K. K. Shaving  
Cream, 1 Keen Kutter Shaving  
Brush in Nickel Plated Case. All  
in Green Karatol, Flush  
Lined Case



#### Third Division.

Lieut. Ralph C. Needham, Commander.

OZARK (tender). Comdr. Orton P. Jackson. At Tampico, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
G-1 (submarine). Ensign Joseph M. Deem. In reserve at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.  
G-2 (submarine). Lieut. Ralph C. Needham. In reserve at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.  
G-4 (submarine). Lieut. Ernest D. McWhorter. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

#### Fourth Division.

Lieut. Joseph O. Fisher, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
K-1 (submarine). Lieut. Lucius C. Dunn. At New London, Conn.  
K-2 (submarine). Lieut. Radford Moses. At New London, Conn.  
K-5 (submarine). Lieut. Holbrook Gibson. At New London, Conn.  
K-6 (submarine). Lieut. Joseph O. Fisher. At New London, Conn.

#### Fleet Auxiliaries.

CELTIC (supply ship). Comdr. John V. Klemann. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.  
CULGOA (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. William H. Reynolds. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.  
LEBANON (ammunition ship). Chief Btsn. Harry N. Huxford. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
ONTARIO (tender). Chief Btsn. Ernest V. Sandstrom. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
PATAPSCO (tender). Chief Btsn. Robert Rohange. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.  
PATUXENT (tender). Chief Btsn. John P. Judge. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.  
SOLACE (hospital ship). Med. Insp. Luther L. Von Wedekind. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.  
SONOMA (tender). Chief Btsn. Karl Rundquist. At the navy yard, New York, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
VESTAL (repair ship). Lieut. Comdr. Louis J. Connelly. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

YANKTON (tender). Lieut. Charles S. Joyce. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

#### ATLANTIC RESERVE FLEET.

Rear Admiral James M. Helm, Commander-in-Chief.

Rear Admiral James M. Nelson ordered to command. Send mail for vessels of this fleet to the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.  
ALABAMA, battleship—second line, 18(a), 8(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Helm.) Lieut. Robert W. Kessler. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Alabama is in reserve.  
ILLINOIS, battleship—second line, 18(a), 8(b). Lieut. Edwin A. Wolleson. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Illinois is in ordinary.  
KEARSARGE, battleship—second line, 26(a), 4(b). Lieut. Charles H. Bullock. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Kearsarge is in ordinary.  
KENTUCKY, battleship—second line, 26(a), 4(b). Lieut. Darrell P. Wickersham. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Kentucky is in ordinary.  
MISSOURI, battleship—second line, 20(a), 10(b). Lieut. Edwin A. Wolleson. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Missouri is in ordinary.  
OHIO, battleship—second line, 20(a), 10(b). Comdr. Alfred W. Hinda. In ordinary at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.  
WISCONSIN, battleship—second line, 18(a), 8(b). Lieut. Jonas H. Ingram. In ordinary at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

#### PACIFIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Thomas B. Howard, Commander-in-Chief. Address mail for vessels of the Pacific Fleet as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

SAN DIEGO, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Howard.) Capt. Ashley H. Robertson. On the West coast of Mexico.  
ALBANY, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. Sumner E. Kittelle. At San Francisco, Cal.  
ANNAPOLIS, gunboat, 10(b). Comdr. Joseph M. Reeves. At San Francisco, Cal.  
BUFFALO, transport, 6(a), 4(b). Comdr. Montgomery M. Taylor. On the West Coast of Mexico.  
CHATTANOOGA, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. Thomas J. Senn. At San Diego, Cal.  
CLEVELAND, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. George W. Williams. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.  
DENVER, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. Henry J. Ziegemeier. On the West coast of Mexico.  
MARYLAND, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). Capt. Philip Andrews. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.  
NEW ORLEANS, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. Noble E. Erwin. On the West coast of Mexico.  
RALEIGH, cruiser—third class, 11(a), 6(b). Comdr. Thomas P. Magruder. On the West coast of Mexico.  
WEST VIRGINIA, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). Capt. Josiah H. McKean. On the West coast of Mexico.  
YORKTOWN, gunboat, 6(a), 8(b). Comdr. Raymond D. Hasbrouck. On the West coast of Mexico.

#### Fleet Auxiliary.

GLACIER (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. Charles M. Toser. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

#### Pacific Torpedo Flotilla.

Lieut. Comdr. Edwin H. Dodd, Commander.  
IRIS (tender to Pacific Torpedo Flotilla). Lieut. Allen B. Reed. At San Pedro, Cal.

#### First Torpedo Division.

Lieut. Martin K. Metcalf, Commander.  
WHIPPLE (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Martin K. Metcalf. At San Pedro, Cal.  
PAUL JONES (destroyer). Lieut. Alexander Sharp. At San Pedro, Cal.  
PERRY (destroyer). Lieut. Abner M. Steckel. At San Pedro, Cal.  
PREBLE (destroyer). Ensign Vance D. Chapline. At San Pedro, Cal.  
TRUXTON (destroyer). Lieut. Robert G. Coman. At San Pedro, Cal.

#### Reserve Torpedo Division.

Lieut. John E. Pond, Commander.  
LAWRENCE (destroyer). Ensign Merritt Hodson. At Sausalito, Cal.  
HOPKINS (destroyer). Lieut. Joseph A. Murphy. At Sausalito, Cal.  
HULL (destroyer). Lieut. Herbert A. Jones. At Sausalito, Cal.  
STEWART (destroyer). Lieut. Claude S. Gillette. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

#### First Submarine Division.

Lieut. Charles E. Smith, Commander.  
ALERT (tender). Lieut. Bruce L. Canaga. At Honolulu, H.T.  
F-1 (submarine). Lieut. Charles E. Smith. At Honolulu, H.T.  
F-2 (submarine). Lieut. Charles M. Yates. At Honolulu, H.T.  
F-3 (submarine) (trophy ship, gunnery, 1914). Lieut. Leo F. Welch. At Honolulu, H.T.  
F-4 (submarine). Lieut. Alfred L. Ede. At Honolulu, H.T.

#### Second Submarine Division.

Lieut. Henry M. Jensen, Commander.  
CHEYENNE (tender). Lieut. Kenneth Heron. At San Pedro, Cal.  
H-1 (submarine). Lieut. Henry M. Jensen. At San Pedro, Cal.  
H-2 (submarine). Lieut. Howard H. J. Benson. At San Pedro, Cal.  
H-3 (submarine). Lieut. William F. Newton. At San Pedro, Cal.

#### PACIFIC RESERVE FLEET.

Rear Admiral Robert M. Doyle, Commander-in-Chief.

Send mail to the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.  
COLORADO, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Doyle.) Lieut. John S. McCain. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.  
CHARLESTON, cruiser—first class, 14(a), 22(b). Comdr. George B. Bradshaw. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.  
MILWAUKEE, cruiser—first class, 14(a), 22(b). Lieut. Comdr. Mark St. C. Ellis. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.  
OREGON, battleship—second line, 12(a), 16(b). Lieut. Comdr. Bayard T. Bulmer. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.  
PITTSBURGH, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). Lieut. Comdr. Bayard T. Bulmer. In ordinary at the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.  
FORTUNE (tender). Lieut. Harold A. Waddington. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.  
A-3 (submarine). Lieut. Harold A. Waddington. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.  
A-5 (submarine). Lieut. Harold A. Waddington. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.

#### ASIATIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral William C. Cowles, Commander-in-Chief. Address mail for vessels of the Asiatic Fleet as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

#### First Division.

SARATOGA, cruiser—first class, 14(a), 12(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Cowles.) Comdr. John H. Dayton. At Olongapo, P.I.  
CINCINNATI, cruiser—third class, 11(a), 6(b). Comdr. Christopher C. Fewel. At Shanghai, China.  
GALVESTON, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b) (trophy ship, gunnery, 1914). Comdr. Richard H. Leigh. At Manila, P.I.

#### Second Division.

ELCANO, gunboat, 4(a). Lieut. Robert A. Dawes. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.  
HELENA, gunboat, 8(a), 4(b). Comdr. William C. Cole. At Shanghai, China.  
MONOCACY, gunboat, 2(b). Lieut. Andrew F. Carter. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.  
PALOS, gunboat, 2(b). Lieut. Frank Rorschach. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.  
QUIROS, gunboat, 4(b). Lieut. Harry E. Shoemaker. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.  
SAMAR, gunboat, 6(b). Lieut. Paul H. Rice. At Shanghai, China.  
VILLALOBOS, gunboat, 6(b). Lieut. John M. Poole. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.



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#### Fourth Division.

MONADNOCK, monitor, 6(a), 5(b). Comdr. William D. Brotherton. In reserve at Olongapo, P.I.  
MONTEREY, monitor, 4(a), 6(b). Comdr. William D. Brotherton. In reserve at Olongapo, P.I.  
PAMPANGA, gunboat, 6(b). Lieut. James M. Doyle. At Olongapo, P.I.  
PISCATAQUA (gunboat). Ensign Hugo W. Koehler. At Olongapo, P.I.

#### Third Division.

CALLAO, gunboat, 6(b). Lieut. Selah M. La Bounty. At Hong Kong, China.  
WILMINGTON, gunboat, 8(a), 4(b). Comdr. Henry H. Hough. At Hong Kong, China.

#### Torpedo Flotilla.

Lieut. Comdr. Paul Foley, Commander.

Address mail for boats of the Asiatic Torpedo Fleet as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.  
POMPEY (tender). Lieut. John C. Hilliard. At Manila, P.I.

#### First Division.

Lieut. Vaughn K. Coman, Commander.  
DALE (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Vaughn K. Coman. At Manila, P.I.  
BAINBRIDGE (destroyer). Lieut. Ralph G. Haxton. At Manila, P.I.  
BARRY (destroyer). Lieut. Charles S. Keller. Sailed Nov. 30 from Amoy, China, for Cavite, P.I.  
CHAUNCEY (destroyer). Lieut. John C. Jennings. At Manila, P.I.  
DECATUR (destroyer). Lieut. Wilfred E. Clarke. At Manila, P.I.

#### First Submarine Division.

Ensign Thomas Baxter, Commander.

MOHICAN (tender). Btsn. Jerry C. Holmes. At Manila, P.I.  
A-2 (submarine). Ensign Thomas Baxter. At Manila, P.I.  
A-4 (submarine). Ensign Joseph R. Mann. At Manila, P.I.  
A-6 (submarine). Ensign Sherwood Pickens. At Manila, P.I.  
A-7 (submarine). Ensign Ralph F. Wood. At Manila, P.I.  
B-2 (submarine). Ensign Thomas Baxter. At Manila, P.I.  
B-3 (submarine). Ensign Carroll Q. Wright. At Manila, P.I.

#### Auxiliaries.

ABARENDA, fuel ship, merchant complement. Edward W. Keen, master. At Olongapo, P.I.  
AJAX, fuel ship, merchant complement. Thorwald Lundberg, master. At Cavite, P.I.  
WOMPATUCK (tug). Chief Btsn. Birney O. Halliwell. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.

#### VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE OR UNASSIGNED.

AMPHITRITE, monitor, 6(a), 2(b). Chief Btsn. Patrick Shanahan. At New Orleans, La. Address there. The Amphitrite is in commission in reserve and assigned to duty with the Louisiana Naval Militia.  
ARETHUSA, fuel ship, merchant complement. William R. Kennedy, master. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
BROOKLYN, cruiser—first class, 20(a), 12(b). Lieut. Butler Y. Rhodes. At Boston, Mass. Address there.  
BRUTUS, fuel ship, merchant complement. James D. Smith, master. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
CAESAR, fuel ship, merchant complement. Francis N. Le Cain. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
CHICAGO, cruiser—second class, 14(a), 9(b). Lieut. Comdr. Robert A. Abernathy. At Boston, Mass. Address there. The Chicago is in commission in reserve and assigned to duty with the Massachusetts Naval Militia.  
CYCLOPS, fuel ship, merchant complement. George Worley, master. In reserve at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.  
DOLPHIN, gunboat, 6(b). Lieut. Comdr. Ralph Earle. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.  
DUBUQUE, gunboat, 6(a), 6(b). Lieut. Hiram L. Irwin. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.  
EAGLE, converted yacht. Lieut. Aubrey K. Shoup. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.  
HANCOCK, transport, 8(b). Comdr. Arthur L. Willard. At Santo Domingo City. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
HANNIBAL (surveying ship). Comdr. George N. Hayward. retired. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Send mail there.  
HECTOR, fuel ship, merchant complement. Joseph Newell, master. Sailed Nov. 19 from Acapulco, Mexico, for Honolulu, Hawaii. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.  
JASON, fuel ship. Lieut. Comdr. Charles E. Courtney. Sailed Nov. 28 from Devonport, England, for Marseilles, France. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
JUPITER, fuel ship. Lieut. Comdr. Clarence S. Kempff. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
JUSTIN, fuel ship, merchant complement. N. S. Hanson, master. In reserve at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.  
K-3 (submarine). Lieut. Francis T. Chew. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.  
K-4 (submarine). Lieut. James P. Olding. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.  
LEONIDAS (surveying ship). Lieut. Comdr. Herbert C. Cooke. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.  
MAINE, battleship—second line, 20(a), 10(b). Lieut. Comdr. Alfred W. Johnson. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.  
MARBLEHEAD, cruiser—third class, 8(a), 4(b). Lieut. Comdr. William V. Tomb. The Marblehead is in commission in reserve and assigned to duty with the California Naval Militia. At Sausalito, Cal. Address there.



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MARS, fuel ship, merchant complement. Albert B. Randall, master. On the west coast of Mexico. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.  
MAYFLOWER, gunboat, 6(b). Comdr. William D. MacDougall. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.  
MONTGOMERY, cruiser—third class, 7(a), 2(b). Chief Gun. Hugh Sinclair. The Montgomery is assigned to duty with the Maryland Naval Militia. At Baltimore, Md. Address there.  
NANSHAN, fuel ship, merchant complement. William D. Pridoux, master. Sailed Nov. 29 from San Diego, Cal., for San Francisco, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.  
NEPTUNE, fuel ship, merchant complement. Charles O. Tilton, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.  
NEREUS (fuel ship), merchant complement. Joseph H. Hutchinson, master. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
NERO, fuel ship, merchant complement. William J. Kelton, master. On the West Coast of Mexico. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.  
OLYMPIA, cruiser—second class, 14(a), 4(b). Lieut. James W. Hayward. In ordinary at the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.  
ORION, fuel ship, merchant complement. Fred E. Horton, master. In reserve at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
PAIDUCAN, gunboat, 6(a), 6(b). Lieut. Comdr. Henry L. Wyman. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.  
PROTEUS, fuel ship, merchant complement. Richard J. Easton, master. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
RAINBOW (transport), 12(b). Lieut. Comdr. Frederick J. Howe. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., to be placed out of commission.  
SALEM, cruiser—third class, 2(a), 8(b). Comdr. Harley H. Christy. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.  
SATURN, fuel ship, merchant complement. Isaac B. Smith, master. At San Francisco, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.  
SCORPION, converted yacht, 4(b). Lieut. Comdr. Edward McCauley, jr. At Constantinople, Turkey. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
SOUTH DAKOTA, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). Lieut. Comdr. Frederic N. Freeman. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.  
ST. LOUIS, cruiser—third class, 14(a), 22(b). Lieut. Comdr. Victor S. Houston. At the Naval Training Station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there.  
SYLPH, converted yacht. Lieut. Harrison E. Knauss. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.  
TALLAHASSEE, monitor, 6(a), 2(b). Comdr. Robert W. McNeely. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
VESUVIUS (torpedo experimental ship), 1(b). At the Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I. Address there.  
VICKSBURG, gunboat, 6(a), 6(b). Chief Bttn. Frederick R. Hazard. At Seattle, Wash. Address there.  
VULCAN, fuel ship. Lieut. John W. Greenslade. At Beirut, Asia Minor. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
(a) Represents number of guns on board over 4-inch.  
(b) Represents number of guns on board under 4-inch.

### MARINE SCHOOL SHIPS.

Loaned by the Navy Department to States.

NEWPORT (Public Marine School of New York State). James R. Driggs, master. At New York, N.Y., foot of East Twenty-fourth street.  
RANGER (Public Marine School of Boston, Mass.). Comdr. Charles N. Atwater, U.S.N., retired. At Gloucester, Mass.

### TUGS IN COMMISSION.

NAVAJO, Chief Bttn. Frederick W. Metters. At the naval station, Honolulu, H.T. Address there.  
OSCEOLA, Bttn. Thomas Macklin. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
PEORIA, Bttn. Gregory Cullen. At the naval station, Key West, Fla. Address there.  
POTOMAC, Bttn. Lewis H. Cutting. Sailed Nov. 28 from Charleston, S.C., for Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
UNCAS, Chief Bttn. Walter J. Wortman. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

### RECEIVING AND STATION SHIPS.

BOXER (station ship). Capt. Roger Welles. At the naval training station, Narragansett Bay, R.I.  
BROOKLYN (receiving ship). At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. See "Brooklyn" under "Special Service."  
CHARLESTON (receiving ship). At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. See "Charleston" under "Pacific Reserve Fleet." The Philadelphia is an auxiliary to the Charleston.  
CUMBERLAND. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.  
FRANKLIN (receiving ship). Capt. Archibald H. Scales. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va. The Richmond is an auxiliary to the Franklin.  
HARTFORD (station ship). Comdr. Warren J. Terhune. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.  
MAINE (receiving ship). At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. See "Maine" under "Special Service."  
PRINCETON (station ship). Lieut. Nathan W. Post. At the naval station, Tutuila, Samoa. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.  
REINA MERCEDES (station ship). Comdr. William W. Phelps. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.  
SOUTHERY (receiving and prison ship). Chief Bttn. William L. Hill. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there. The Topeka is an auxiliary to the Southery.  
ST. LOUIS (receiving ship). At the naval training station, San Francisco, Cal. See "St. Louis" under "Special Service."

SUPPLY (station ship). Lieut. Robert Henderson. At the naval station, Guam. Address there.

### FISH COMMISSION STEAMERS.

ALBATROSS, Lieut. Lewis R. Porterfield, commanding. At Sausalito, Cal. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.  
FISH HAWK, Bttn. James J. O'Brien. Cruising in Long Island Sound. Address mail in care of Bureau of Fisheries, Washington, D.C.

### TORPEDO VESSELS IN ORDINARY.

Bagley, Annapolis.  
Bailey, Annapolis.  
Barney, Annapolis.  
Biddle, Annapolis.  
Blakely, Newport.  
De Long, Charleston.  
Farragut, Mare Island.  
Dahlgren, Charleston.  
Morris, Newport.  
Thornton, Charleston.  
Tingey, Charleston.

### TUGS.

Accomac, Boston.  
Active, Mare Island.  
Alice, Norfolk.  
Apache, Iona Island, N.Y.  
Choctaw, Washington.  
Hercules, Norfolk.  
Iroquois, San Diego, Cal.  
Iwana, Boston.  
Massasoit, Norfolk.  
Modoc, Philadelphia.  
Mohawk, Norfolk.  
Narketta, New York.  
Pawnee, New York.  
Pawtucket, Puget Sound.  
Penacook, Portsmouth, N.H.  
Unadilla, Mare Island.  
Pentucket, New York.  
Pontiac, New York.  
Powhatan, New York.  
Rapido, Cavite.  
Rocket, Norfolk.  
Samoset, Philadelphia.  
Sebago, Charleston, S.C.  
Sioux, Boston.  
Sotoyomo, Puget Sound.  
Standish, Annapolis.  
Tecumseh, Washington.  
Traffic, New York.  
Transfer, New York.  
Triton, Washington.  
Vigilant, San Francisco, Cal.  
Wahnetta, Norfolk.  
Waban, Charleston (repairing).

### VESSELS OUT OF COMMISSION.

Aylwin, Norfolk, Va.  
Baltimore, Charleston, S.C.  
B-1, Pacific Station.  
Columbia, Philadelphia.  
Constellation, Washington.  
Constitution, Boston.  
Duncan, Boston, Mass.  
General Alava, Cavite.  
Indiana, Philadelphia.  
Intrepid, Mare Island, Cal.  
Iowa, Philadelphia.  
Massachusetts, Philadelphia.  
Miantonomoh, Philadelphia.  
Minneapolis, Philadelphia.  
Onida, Port Royal, S.C.  
Portsmouth, Norfolk.  
Prometheus, Mare Island, Cal.  
Relief, Olongapo.  
Sterling, Charleston, S.C.  
Terror, Philadelphia.

### VESSELS LOANED TO NAVAL MILITIA.

Adams, Hoboken, N.J.  
Aileen, Providence, R.I.  
Boston, Portland, Ore.  
Concord, Seattle, Wash.  
Don Juan de Austria, Detroit, Mich.  
Dorothea, Cleveland, Ohio.  
Dupont, Fall River, Mass.  
Elfrida, Newber, N.C. (repairing, Norfolk).  
Essex, Toledo, Ohio.  
Foote, Washington, N.C. (repairing, Norfolk).  
Fox, Aberdeen, Wash.  
Gloucester, Brooklyn, N.Y.  
Goldsborough, Bremerton, Wash.  
Gopher, Duluth, Minn.  
Granite State, New York city.  
Hawk, Buffalo, N.Y.  
Isle de Luzon, Chicago, Ill.  
Huntress, St. Louis.  
Mackenzie, Key West, Fla.  
Rodgers, Boston, Mass.  
Sandoval, Rochester, N.Y.  
Somers, Alton, Ill.  
Stranger, New Orleans, La.  
Sylvia, Washington, D.C.  
Vixen, Camden, N.J.  
Wasp, New York city.  
Wolverine, Erie, Pa.  
Yantic, Hancock, Mich.

## UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS

MAJOR GENERAL GEORGE BARNETT COMMANDANT.

In the table below, the names given are those of officers in command in each case. N.C.O. indicates non-commissioned officer in charge. Abbreviations: M. Bks., marine barracks; M. Det., marine detachment; N. Yd., navy yard; N. Sta., naval station.

4th Regt., in camp at San Diego, Cal., Col. Joseph H. Pendleton, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 31st, 32d, 34th Cos.

5th Regt., on U.S.S. Hancock. Col. Charles A. Doyen, 37th, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th Cos.

### Garrisoned Posts.

#### In alphabetical order of places named.

M. Bks., N. Acad., Annapolis, Md., Artillery Battalion, 1st, 9th, 13th Cos., Major R. H. Dunlap.  
M. Bks., N. Yd., Boston, Mass., Capt. Edward B. Cole.  
M. Bks., N. Sta., Cavite, P.I., Capt. Rush R. Wallace, jr.  
M. Bks., N. Yd., Charleston, S.C., Lieut. Col. Wendell C. Neville.  
M. Det., N. Powder Depot, Dover, N.J., N.C.O.  
M. Bks., N. Sta., Guam, 40th, 41st, 42d Cos., Major Henry C. Davis.  
M. Bks., N. Sta., Guantanamo, Cuba, Capt. William F. Fay.  
M. Det., N. Magazine, Hingham, Mass., N.C.O.  
M. Bks., N. Sta., Hawaii, Capt. Richard M. Cutts.  
M. Det., N. Proving Grds., Indian Head, Md., N.C.O.  
M. Det., Naval Magazine, Iona Island, N.Y., N.C.O.  
M. Bks., N. Sta., Key West, Fla., N.C.O.  
M. Det., N. Hosp., Las Animas, Colo., N.C.O.  
M. Bks., N. Yd., Mare Island, Cal., 30th, 33d Cos., Col. Lincoln Karmayn.  
N. Prison, N. Yd., Mare Island, Cal. Capt. Arthur B. Owens.  
M. Bks., N. Sta., New London, Conn., N.C.O.  
M. Bks., N. Sta., New Orleans, La., 1st Lieut. H. M. Butler.  
M. Bks., N. Yd., New York, N.Y., Col. John A. Lejeune.  
M. Det., American Legation, Managua, Nicaragua, Capt. Presley M. Rixey, jr.  
M. Bks., N. Yd., Norfolk, Va., Col. James E. Mahoney.  
M. Bks., N. Sta., Olongapo, P.I., Capt. Theo. E. Backstrom.  
M. Det., American Legation, Peking, China, 38th, 39th Cos., Major Dion Williams.  
M. Bks., N. Yd., Pensacola, Fla., 1st Lieut. E. H. Conger.  
M. Bks., N. Yd., Philadelphia, Pa., 1st Brigade and Marine Barracks, Col. L. W. T. Waller, commanding; Hqs., 3d, 5th, 22d Cos., 1st Regt., commanding; 2d, 4th, 6th, 11th, 19th, 23d Cos., 2d Regt., commanding; 7th, 8th, 10th, 12th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 20th Cos.  
N. Dis. Bks., Port Royal, S.C., Capt. Edward B. Manwaring.  
M. Bks., N. Yd., Portsmouth, N.H., Capt. John A. Hughes.  
N. Prison, N. Yd., Portsmouth, N.H., Major Albertus W. Catlin.  
M. Bks., N. Yd., Puget Sound, Wash., Capt. H. J. Hirschinger.  
M. Bks., Washington, D.C., Capt. Thomas M. Clinton.  
M. Bks., N. Yd., Washington, D.C., Major Charles S. Hill.  
M.C.R. Range, Winthrop, Md., 1st Lieut. Calvin B. Matthews.

### Ship Detachments.

M. Det., Receiving Ship, Puget Sound, 1st Lieut. M. E. Shearer.  
M. Det., U.S.S. Arkansas, Capt. Louis M. Gulick.  
M. Det., U.S.S. Cincinnati, 1st Lieut. Harold L. Parsons.  
M. Det., U.S.S. Connecticut, Capt. Frederick A. Barker.  
M. Det., U.S.S. Delaware, Capt. William M. Small.  
M. Det., U.S.S. Denver, 2d Lieut. Earl C. Long.  
M. Det., U.S.S. Des Moines, N.C.O.  
M. Det., U.S.S. Dolphin, Non-commissioned officer.  
M. Det., U.S.S. Florida, 1st Lieut. Sydney S. Lee.  
M. Det., U.S.S. Galveston, 1st Lieut. Holland M. Smith.  
M. Det., U.S.S. Georgia, Capt. Harry O. Smith.  
M. Det., U.S.S. Helena, 2d Lieut. Ernest C. Williams.  
M. Det., U.S.S. Kansas, Capt. Macker Babb.  
M. Det., U.S.S. Louisiana, Capt. Arthur T. Marx.  
M. Det., U.S.S. Maryland, Capt. Charles T. Westcott, jr.  
M. Det., U.S.S. Mayflower, N.C.O.  
M. Det., U.S.S. Michigan, Capt. Richard B. Creecy.  
M. Det., U.S.S. Minnesota, 1st Lieut. Joseph A. Rossell.  
M. Det., U.S.S. Nebraska, 1st Lieut. Clayton B. Vogel.  
M. Det., U.S.S. New Hampshire, Capt. Robert B. Farquharson.  
M. Det., U.S.S. New Jersey, Capt. Frank F. Robards.  
M. Det., U.S.S. New York, Capt. Nelson P. Vulte.  
M. Det., U.S.S. North Dakota, Capt. Paul E. Chamberlain.  
M. Det., U.S.S. Rhode Island, Capt. William W. Low.  
M. Det., U.S.S. San Diego, 1st Lieut. Herman T. Vulte.  
M. Det., U.S.S. Saratoga, Capt. Ellis B. Miller.  
M. Det., U.S.S. South Carolina, 1st Lieut. Andrew B. Drum.  
M. Det., U.S.S. Southery, N. Yd., Portsmouth, N.H., N.C.O.

## WHERE TO GET RELIABLE WAR NEWS

The Army and Navy Journal is the ONLY paper in the United States whose reports of the European war are strictly professional, stripped of all sensational, unconfirmed rumors and other misleading matter, thus enabling its readers to follow intelligently the progress of events from week to week.

In the earlier days of this paper, at the time of the Franco-Prussian war, the Boston Transcript was moved to say:

We have in the United States an ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL worthy the name. During the war which the Confederacy waged against the United States nobody could doubt either its ability or its loyalty. The editors, avoiding all partisanship, still seemed to have the military instincts and the military intelligence which enabled them to discriminate between the two kinds of our generals—those who, with an immense parade of military knowledge, ignominiously failed in their campaign, and those who did the real business of fighting—that of assailing and defeating the enemy. Grant, Sherman, Thomas and Sheridan were early celebrated by the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. Since the war this journal has been the organ of an immensely reduced Army and Navy. But it has not failed in a single respect in the intelligence with which it has viewed the progress of all those inventions which relate either to aggressive or defensive war. The country is safer to-day, merely because this ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL has scrutinized, criticized, investigated, and judged every proposition, either by quack or genius, which has been brought before the departments having charge of these important matters. But it is our present purpose, in bearing testimony to the merits of a contemporary, to speak specially of its sagacity in respect to the present European war. In all that has occurred since the war broke out the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL has fully sustained its reputation as an authority in the art of war, competent to inform as well as to guide judgment. It deserves a wide circulation.

"The present position of the JOURNAL," a correspondent writes, "is unique and commanding. Owing to the President's order to Army and Navy officers it is the sole source—for a nation of 110 millions—of informing discussion as to military and naval operations in the European war."

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## STATIONS OF THE ARMY.

(Continued from page 418.)

Mont.; Cos. A and C, Ft. William H. Seward, Alaska; Co. B, Ft. Lisicum, Alaska; Co. D, Ft. Davis, Alaska.  
15th Inf.—Hqs., band and 1st and 3d Battalions and Machine-gun Platoon, Tientsin, China, address there; Cos. E and G, Camp Gregg, Pangasinan; F and H, Regan Bks., Albany—address Manila, P.I.—regiment arrived in Philippines Division Dec. 3, 1911, and is permanently stationed in P.I.  
16th Inf.—Entire regiment at El Paso, Texas.  
17th Inf.—Entire regiment on border patrol—address Eagle Pass, Texas.  
18th Inf.—Entire regiment at Texas City, Texas.  
19th Inf.—Entire regiment at Texas City, Texas.  
20th Inf.—Entire regiment at Ft. Bliss, Tex.  
21st Inf.—Vancouver Bks., Wash.  
22d Inf.—Entire regiment at Texas City, Texas.  
23d Inf.—Entire regiment at Texas City, Texas.  
24th Inf. (colored).—In Philippines—address Manila, P.I.—arrived Jan. 1, 1913. Regiment is permanently stationed in P.I. Hqs. and Cos. A, B, I, K, L and M, Camp McGrath, Batangas; C, E, F, G, H and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Mills, Corregidor Island, P.I.  
25th Inf. (colored).—Entire regiment at Schofield Bks., H.T.—arrived January, 1913.  
26th Inf.—Hqs. and Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Texas City, Texas; Cos. I, K, L and M, Galveston, Texas.  
27th Inf.—Entire regiment at Texas City, Texas.  
28th Inf.—Entire regiment at Texas City, Texas.  
29th Inf.—Hqs. and Cos. E, F, G and H, Ft. Jay, N.Y.; A, B, C and D, Ft. Porter, N.Y.; I, K, L and M, and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Niagara, N.Y.  
30th Inf.—Ordered from San Francisco, Cal., to Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y.  
Porto Rico Regiment.—Hqs. and A, B, C, D, F and G, and Machine-gun Platoon, San Juan, P.R.; E and H, Henry Bks., Cayey, P.R.  
Philippine Scouts.—Cos. 1 to 52, address Manila, P.I.  
All mail for troops in the Philippines should be addressed simply Manila, P.I., and not to the stations outside that city mentioned. Address other mail to troops at stations noted. Care should be taken to add the company, troop or battery to the organization a man belongs to in sending mail matter.

### EX FEDE HERCULEM!

There was a terrible stir in army circles at Dunkirk, last week, says a London despatch to the New York Sun: The wife of a French general was arrested because the size of her feet gave rise to the suspicion that she was a German spy masquerading as a woman. Furious at the publicity which resulted, she made life uncomfortable for more than one officer.

The unmasking of a German spy in Dunkirk recently was responsible for the occurrence. He was dressed as a woman, but the size of his feet betrayed him. Then every one in Dunkirk began watching feet. A soldier spied one pair of shoes of a size which made the wearing of a skirt by their owner seem incongruous. He spread the alarm and the woman was arrested. Her identity was established by her husband, the General.

### RECRUITS FOR MR. CARNEGIE.

As Europe's experience is demonstrating, the greatest foe of liquor is war. That fact ought to make very enthusiastic champions of peace out of our brewers and distillers.—New York World.



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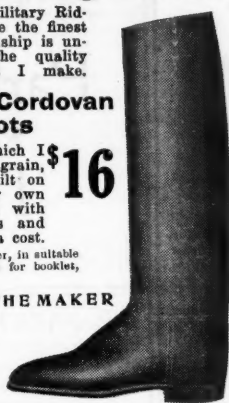
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### SINGLE SHIP ACTIONS SINCE 1814.

Coincident with the recent battle between the Emden and the Sydney a list of the single ship actions since 1814 may be of interest, writes an officer of the Army who has made a study of the subject.

- 1814 September: American privateer General Armstrong engages British squadron at Fayal.
- 1815 Jan. 15: U.S.S. President captured by a British squadron.
- Feb. 23: U.S.S. Constitution engages and captures H.M.S. Cyane and Levant.
- Feb. 25: American privateer Chasseur defeats British ship St. Lawrence.
- March 27: U.S.S. Hornet sinks H.M.S. Penguin.
- May: H.M.S. Melpomene captures French battleship Rivoli.
- June 17: Algerine frigate Mashouda captured by American squadron.
- June 30: H.M.S. Nautilus captured by U.S.S. Peacock.
- July: U.S.S. Hornet pursued by H.M.S. Cornwallis.
- 1823 (?) : A Spanish frigate captures Mexican gunboat Guerrero.
- 1829: Russian frigate Raphael captured by Turkish squadron.
- 1861 July 28: U.S.S. St. Lawrence sinks C.S.S. Petrel.
- 1862 March 8: C.S.S. Virginia (ex-U.S.S. Merrimac) sinks U.S.S. Congress and Cumberland.
- March 9: C.S.S. Virginia engages U.S.S. Monitor.
- July 15: C.S.S. Arkansas engages U.S.S. Carondelet.
- 1863 Jan. 9: C.S.S. Alabama sinks U.S.S. Hatteras.
- June 17: U.S.S. Weehawken and Nahant capture C.S.S. Atlanta.
- July 16: U.S.S. Wyoming engages Japanese ships and batteries at Shimonoseki.
- 1864 June 19: U.S.S. Kearsarge sinks C.S.S. Alabama.
- 1865 April 25: U.S.S. Richmond sinks C.S.S. Webb.
- November: Chilean frigate Esmeralda captures Spanish gunboat Covadonga.
- 1870 November: German gunboat Meteor engages French gunboat Bouvet.
- 1877 May 29: H.M.S. Shah and Amethyst engages Peruvian ironclad Huascar.
- 1879: Peruvian ironclad Huascar sinks Chilean frigate Esmeralda.
- Oct. 9: Chilean ironclads Almirante Cochrane and Blanco Encalada defeat and capture Peruvian ironclad Huascar.

- 1893 Sept. 29: Argentine ironclads Independencia and Andes fight in the Parana River.
- 1894: July 28: Chinese cruiser Chen Yuen engages Japanese squadron off Chemulpo, Korea.
- 1898 April 29: U.S.S. Eagle defeats Spanish gunboat Galicia.
- June 22: U.S.S. St. Paul defeats Spanish destroyer Terror.
- June 28: U.S.S. Yosemite destroys Spanish auxiliary cruiser Antonio Lopez.
- 1902 Sept. 9: German cruiser Panther sinks Haitian gunboat Crete-a-Perrot.
- 1904 Feb. 9: Russian cruisers Variag and Korietz sunk off Chemulpo, Korea, by a Japanese squadron.
- Aug. 20: Russian cruiser Novik sunk by Japanese cruisers Nitaka and Tsushima.
- 1914 Aug. 16: H.M.S. Bristol engages German cruiser Karlsruhe.
- Aug. 24: H.M.S. Highflyer sinks German cruiser Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse.
- August: Russian cruisers in the Baltic sink German cruiser Magdeburg.
- Sept. 14: English auxiliary cruiser Carmania sinks German auxiliary cruiser Cap Trafalgar.
- Sept. 20: German cruiser Königsberg engages H.M.S. Pegasus.
- Oct. 27: German cruiser Emden sinks Russian cruiser Jemtechug and French destroyer Mousket.
- Oct. 30: H.M.S. Chatham engages and bottles up German cruiser Königsberg.
- Nov. 9: Australian cruiser Sydney destroys German cruiser Emden.

### SHERMAN'S MARCH TO THE SEA.

In 1865 Harper Brothers published a book entitled "The Story of a Great March, from the Diary of a Staff Officer." It was written by Bvt. Major George Ward Nichols, aide-de-camp to Gen. W. T. Sherman. Nichols married Miss Longworth, the aunt of Nicholas Longworth, M.C.-elect from Ohio and son-in-law of ex-President Roosevelt. Nichols was a good deal of a blow-hard and his statements were not always accepted at par by those who knew him well. But the Confederate Veteran refers to his book in the extracts following, which it gives as appropos to the present time:

Page 41: "To-night I heard the really fine band of the 35d Massachusetts playing 'John Brown's Soul Goes Marching On' by the light of the burning buildings. I have never heard that noble anthem when it was so grand, so solemn, so inspiring."

Page 81: "One thing is certain, that neither the West nor the East will draw any supplies from the counties in this state traversed by our Army for a long time to come. Our work has been the next thing to annihilation."

Page 112: "With untiring zeal the soldiers hunted for concealed treasures. Wherever the Army halted almost every inch of ground in the vicinity of the dwellings was poked by ramrods, pierced with sabers, or upturned with spades. The universal digging was good for the garden land, but its results were distressing to the rebel owners of exhumed property, who saw it rapidly and irretrievably confiscated."

Page 289: "When General Sherman was in pursuit of Hood he stood one evening upon the top of Pine Knob, eagerly watching the western horizon for indications of the presence of an army. Cox had just arrived upon the ground with his head of column by a detour around the eastern base of Kennesaw. Welcoming him, General Sherman pointed in the direction of the Allatoona and Dallas road and said: 'General Cox, I wish you to push out upon that road until you strike the Dallas road. Let me know the position of your head of column by flame and smoke. Burn barns, houses, anything; but let me see from this point where you are.' General Cox instantly departed. In a few moments a blue column of smoke rose up into the still air and then another and yet again another, stretching out and winding among

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the hills and valleys, creeping up out of the forest, and gradually lost in the gray and purple twilight. No sound of cannon disturbed the exquisite beauty of the scene, and these silent witnesses of the forward steps of our soldiers told us that no enemy was near. Cox's merit in this movement was that of prompt and vigorous action at the right moment."

Mrs. Ballington Booth, of the Volunteer Prison League, Volunteers of America, has issued a Christmas appeal in behalf of the work of the league, saying, in part: "For many years we have striven to brighten Christmas for the innocent sufferers upon whom the burden of the father's imprisonment has fallen so heavily. We are most careful in our investigation and seek to make our help reach the needy in the most practical way. Our plan is to send Christmas boxes into the homes which would be otherwise cold and cheerless. We do not solicit from house to house. Our appeal is merely through the press. Our books are carefully audited and our treasurer will send a receipt for every dollar received and will hold vouchers for every dollar expended. I am facing the Christmas effort with much anxiety this year. Business conditions here, owing to the war, are such that the poverty in this country is greater than it has ever been, and I want to appeal more earnestly than ever for help for our own needy ones. Gifts of clothing, toys and money will be most acceptable. All gifts should be directed to Mrs. Ballington Booth, Volunteer Prison League, 34 West Twenty-eighth street, New York city."

The December St. Nicholas has another instalment of Frances Hodgson Burnett's "The Lost Prince," and Christmas and other stories by Alice Hegan Rice, Ralph Henry Barbour, Elaine Sterne (winner of the thousand-dollar prize offered by the New York Evening Sun for the best moving picture play), Thornton W. Burgess and Emilie Benson and Alden Arthur Knipe. There are plenty of good things besides stories.

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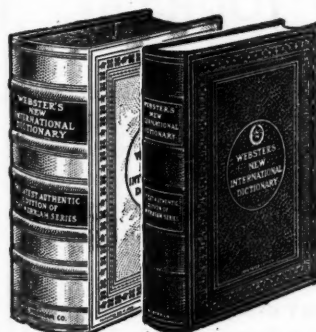
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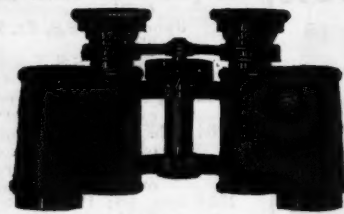
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